

## MODULES 2 AND 3 LEARNER’S HANDOUT

### Paragraphs on child protection in Security Council resolutions (Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Central African Republic)

Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	
<p><b>SC resolution 1291 (2000)</b></p> <p><i>(establishing MONUC)</i></p>	<p>4. <i>Authorizes</i> the expansion of MONUC to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determines that there is a need and that it can be accommodated within the overall force size and structure, and appropriate civilian support staff in the areas, inter alia, of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support, and requests the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any additional force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection;</p> <p>7. <i>Decides</i> that MONUC, in cooperation with the JMC, shall have the following mandate:</p> <p>(g) to facilitate humanitarian assistance and human rights monitoring, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including women, children and demobilized child soldiers, as MONUC deems within its capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations and non-governmental organizations;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 1355 (2001)</b></p>	<p>14. <i>Calls</i> on all relevant parties to ensure that urgent child protection concerns, including DDDR of child soldiers, the plight of girls affected by the conflict, the protection and safe return of refugee and internally displaced children, and the registration and reunification of unaccompanied or orphaned children, are addressed in all national, bilateral and regional dialogues, and that solutions are designed in accordance with international best practice;</p> <p>18. <i>Condemns</i> the use of child soldiers, <i>demands</i> that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an end to all forms of recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, <i>calls upon</i> all parties to collaborate with the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and other competent bodies to ensure the expeditious demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children abducted or enrolled in armed forces or groups and to allow their reunification with their families, and <i>urges</i> Member States to ensure adequate and sustained resources for long-term reintegration;</p> <p>19. <i>Calls on</i> all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to all children affected by the conflict, and recalls that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian personnel;</p>



	<p>35. <i>Calls on</i> the Secretary-General to ensure sufficient deployment of child protection advisers to ensure consistent and systematic monitoring and reporting on the conduct of the parties to the conflict as concerns their child protection obligations under humanitarian and human rights law and the commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 1698 (2006)</b></p>	<p>12. <i>Recalls</i> the terms of paragraph 13 of resolution 1493, and <i>once again strongly condemns</i> the continued use and recruitment of children in the hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;</p> <p>13. <i>Decides</i> that, for a period expiring on 31 July 2007, the provisions of paragraphs 13 to 16<sup>1</sup> of resolution 1596 shall extend to the following individuals, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and designated by the Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law;</li> <li>– Individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement;</li> </ul> <p>17. <i>Requests</i> the working group of the Security Council on children in armed conflict, the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for children in armed conflict, as well as the Group of Experts, within its capabilities and without prejudice to the execution of the other tasks in its mandate, to assist the Committee in the designation of the individuals referred to in paragraph 13 above, by making known without delay to the Committee any useful information;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 1856 (2008)</b></p>	<p>3. <i>Decides</i> that MONUC shall, from the adoption of this resolution, have the mandate, in this order of priority, working in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to:</p> <p>(g) Coordinate operations with the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and support operations led by and jointly planned with these brigades in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law with a view to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Disarming the recalcitrant local armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the release of children associated with those armed groups;</li> <li>– Disarming the foreign armed groups in order to ensure their participation in the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration process (DDRRR) and the release of children associated with those armed groups;</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Including taking measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories, freezing the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories, however with certain conditions and exceptions.



	<p>(k) Provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based violence, to various members and units of the FARDC integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as part of international broader efforts to support the security sector reform;</p> <p>4. <i>Decides</i> that MONUC will also have the mandate, in close cooperation with the Congolese authorities, the United Nations Country Team and donors, to support the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law and, to that end, to:</p> <p>(c) Assist in the promotion and protection of human rights, with particular attention to women, children and vulnerable persons, investigate human rights violations and publish its findings, as appropriate, with a view to putting an end to impunity, assist in the development and implementation of a transitional justice strategy, and cooperate in national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law;</p> <p>24. <i>Demands</i>, recalling its resolution 1698 (2006), that all armed groups, in particular the forces of Laurent Nkunda, the FDLR and the LRA immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 1906 (2009)</b></p>	<p>11. <i>Demands</i> that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in furtherance of resolution 1888 (2009), immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual violence; <i>urges</i> the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure the full implementation of its “zero-tolerance policy” with respect to discipline and human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed by elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and <i>further urges</i> that all reports of such violations be thoroughly investigated, with the support of MONUC, and that all those responsible be brought to justice through a robust and independent process;</p> <p>15. <i>Demands</i> that all armed groups, in particular the FDLR and LRA, immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them and calls upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to work with MONUC, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism and other relevant actors to finalise the elaboration of an Action Plan to release children present in FARDC and to prevent further recruitment;</p> <p>24. <i>Urges</i> MONUC, in close cooperation with other partners, including the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme, to contribute further to the implementation of DDR of Congolese combatants and their dependents, with particular attention to children, by monitoring the disarmament process and providing, as appropriate, security in some sensitive locations, as well as supporting reintegration efforts pursued by the Congolese authorities in cooperation with the United Nations Country Team and bilateral and multilateral partners;</p> <p>31. <i>Further requests</i> MONUC to provide military training, including in the area of human rights, international humanitarian law, child protection and the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence, to the FARDC, including to the integrated brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as part of broader international efforts to support security sector reform;</p>



<p><b>SC resolution 1925 (2010)</b></p> <p><i>(extending mandate of mission under a different title)</i></p>	<p>12. <i>Decides</i> that MONUSCO shall have the following mandate in this order of priority:</p> <p>(e) Work closely with the Government to ensure the implementation of its commitments to address serious violations against children, in particular the finalization of the Action Plan to release children present in the FARDC and to prevent further recruitment, with the support of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism;</p> <p>14. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to build on its cooperation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflicts and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2021 (2011)</b></p>	<p>13. <i>Demands</i> that all armed groups, in particular the FDLR, the LRA, Mai Mai Yakutumba, the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) lay down their arms and immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, in particular against women and children, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and demobilize;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2076 (2012)</b></p>	<p>3. <i>Strongly condemns</i> the M23 and all its attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, as well as its abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of child soldiers, <i>further condemns</i> the attempts by the M23 to establish an illegitimate parallel administration and to undermine State authority of the Government of the DRC, and <i>reiterates</i> that those responsible for crimes and human rights abuses will be held accountable;</p> <p>12. <i>Calls upon</i> all parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and <i>stresses</i> the need to prevent any forced recruitment of individuals, including children by parties to the conflict;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2078 (2012)</b></p>	<p>3. <i>Decides</i> to renew, for the period specified in paragraph 1 above, the financial and travel measures imposed by paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1807 (2008) and <i>reaffirms</i> the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution regarding the individuals and entities referred to in paragraph 4 of resolution 1857 (2008) and reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1807 (2008) in relation to those measures;</p> <p>4. <i>Decides</i> that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee:</p> <p>(d) Political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflict contrary to applicable international law;</p> <p>(e) Individuals or entities operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, and forced displacement;</p> <p>6. <i>Strongly condemns</i> the M23 and all its attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, as well as its abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of child soldiers, <i>further condemns</i> the attempts by the M23 to establish an illegitimate parallel administration and to undermine State authority of the Government of the DRC, and</p>



	<p><i>reiterates</i> that those responsible for crimes and human rights abuses will be held accountable;</p> <p>7. <i>Demands</i> that the M23 and other armed groups, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), Mai Mai militias, the Forces Nationales de Liberation (FNL) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and release immediately all child soldiers and permanently lay down their arms;</p> <p>23. <i>Decides</i> that, when appropriate and no later than 1 February 2014, it shall review the measures set forth in this resolution, with a view to adjusting them, as appropriate, in light of the security situation in the DRC, in particular progress in security sector reform including the integration of the armed forces and the reform of the national police, and in disarming, demobilizing, repatriating, resettling and reintegrating, as appropriate, Congolese and foreign armed groups, with a particular focus on child soldiers;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2098 (2013)</b></p>	<p>8. <i>Strongly condemns</i> the M23, the FDLR, the ADF, the APCLS, the LRA, the National Force of Liberation (FNL), the various Mayi Mayi groups and all other armed groups and their continuing violence and abuses of human rights, including summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, <i>demands</i> that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband and lay down their arms, and <i>reiterates</i> that those responsible for human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable and should not be eligible for integration into the FARDC or other elements of state security forces;</p> <p>11. <i>Decides</i> that future reconfigurations of MONUSCO and its mandate should be determined on the basis of the evolution of the situation on the ground and, in the context of implementation by the Government of the DRC and all other signatories of the PSC Framework, progress towards the following objectives:</p> <p>(a) Reduction of the threat posed by Congolese and foreign armed groups, including through the operations by the Intervention Brigade, violence against civilians, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children to a level that can be effectively managed by the Congolese justice and security institutions;</p> <p>12. <i>Authorizes</i> MONUSCO, through its military component, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 11 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks, through its regular forces and its Intervention Brigade as appropriate;</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians</i></p> <p>(iii) Work with the Government of the DRC to identify threats to civilians and implement existing response plans to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, and <i>requests</i> MONUSCO to ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of MONUSCO’s work and accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence as called for in resolution 1960 (2010), and employ Women Protection Advisers to engage with parties to conflict in order to seek commitments on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence;</p>



<p><b>SC resolution 2147 (2014)</b></p>	<p>4. <i>Authorizes</i> MONUSCO, in pursuit of the objectives described in paragraph 3 above, to take all necessary measures to perform the following tasks;</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(iii) Work with the Government of the DRC to identify threats to civilians and implement existing prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, including joint-planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children, and <i>requests</i> MONUSCO to ensure that child protection and gender concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic aspects of MONUSCO’s work...;</p> <p>5. <i>Authorizes</i> MONUSCO, in support of the Congolese authorities and their efforts to deliver the reforms called by the PSC Framework and stabilization in eastern DRC, to contribute to the following tasks, in coordination with the UNCT and other actors, including through the SRSG’s good offices;</p> <p>(g) Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government of the DRC for the design and implementation of DDR and DDRRR plans for foreign and Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or gross violations of human rights, aimed at integration into a peaceful civilian life contributing to stable communities in eastern DRC, while paying specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;</p> <p>(l) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC in the swift and vigorous implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of time bound action plans to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children in violation of applicable international law and other violations of international humanitarian law;</p> <p>17. <i>Strongly condemns</i> all armed groups operating in the region and their violations of international humanitarian law as well as other applicable international law, and abuses of human rights including attacks on the civilian population, MONUSCO peacekeepers and humanitarian actors, summary executions, sexual and gender based violence and large scale recruitment and use of children, and reiterates that those responsible will be held accountable;</p> <p>18. <i>Demands</i> that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, the Bakata-Katanga and various Mayi Mayi groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities and that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms and demobilize children from their ranks;</p> <p>22. <i>Notes</i> that former M23 combatants, including individuals designated by the Security Council, fled from the DRC into Rwanda and Uganda, especially following the defeat of M23 in DRC, <i>encourages</i> the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, with the assistance of the United Nations and relevant international organizations, to continue to ensure that these combatants are permanently demobilized, that Congolese combatants are returned to the DRC to complete a DDR process, as appropriate, and are dealt with according to relevant international law, with special attention to children and women among them, and <i>recalls</i></p>
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	<p>Member States’ obligations under the PSC Framework and the sanctions regime as renewed by resolution 2136 (2014);</p> <p>28. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in security sector reform in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children.</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2211 (2015)</b></p>	<p>11. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the FARDC and armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, including those involving detention, including temporary, of children by the FARDC;</p> <p>13. <i>Authorizes</i> MONUSCO, in support of the Congolese authorities and their efforts to stabilize eastern DRC, to contribute to the following tasks, including through the SRS’s good offices;</p> <p>(f) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC in the swift and vigorous implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by the FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of action plans to prevent and end violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>29. <i>Urges</i> the Government of the DRC to arrest and hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, in particular those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, as well as those involving violence or abuses against children and acts of sexual and gender-based violence, <i>stresses the importance</i> to this end of both regional cooperation and cooperation with the ICC, and <i>urges</i> the Government of DRC to undertake the necessary judicial reform to ensure that the DRC effectively addresses impunity;</p> <p>32. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of DRC to pursue the full implementation, with the support of MONUSCO as appropriate, of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC, and to strengthen its efforts to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC, noting that failure to do so may result in the FARDC being named in the Secretary-General’s report on sexual violence, and to provide all necessary services and protection to survivors and victims;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2277 (2016)</b></p>	<p>14. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts to combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence, including sexual violence committed by the FARDC at all levels, noting that failure to do so may result in the FARDC being named again in future Secretary-General’s reports on sexual violence, and to provide all necessary services and protection to survivors and victims, and <i>further calls upon</i> the Government of the DRC to take the necessary steps to ensure full compliance of its security forces with the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses, and to take steps to institutionalize the mechanisms put in place to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence by the FARDC;</p>



	<p>15. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children by the FARDC, and calls upon the Government of the DRC to take all necessary steps to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, including those involving enlistment or detention of children by the FARDC</p> <p>37. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from the FARDC and armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2348 (2017)</b></p>	<p>13. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children by the FARDC, and <i>calls upon</i> the Government of the DRC to take all necessary steps to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors in line with the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Agency Directives issued in 2013;</p> <p>36. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2409 (2018)</b></p>	<p>17. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children by the FARDC and the subsequent delisting of the FARDC for child recruitment and use, and <i>calls upon</i> the Government of the DRC to urgently ensure the gains of this Action plan are sustained and to take all necessary steps to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors, in line with the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Agency Directives issued in 2013;</p> <p>26. <i>Notes with deep concern</i> the limited progress in those fields essential for the DRC’s stabilization and <i>reiterates</i> its call to the Government of the DRC to take further steps in particular to uphold its national commitments to Security Sector Reform (SSR), and to readjust and implement fully and immediately the national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme, ensuring the protection of children’s rights is an integral part of those processes;</p> <p>36. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Protection of civilians</li> <li>(b) Work with the Government of the DRC to identify threats to civilians and implement existing prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, including joint planning, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children and persons with disabilities, and <i>requests</i> MONUSCO to accelerate the coordinated implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on sexual violence in conflict and to</li> </ul>



	<p>continue to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict;</p> <p>37. <i>Further authorizes</i> MONUSCO to pursue the following tasks, in a streamlined and sequenced manner...:</p> <p>(i) Stabilization and DDR</p> <p>(b) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC in the swift and vigorous implementation of the Action Plan to Prevent and end the Recruitment and Use of Children and Sexual Violence by the FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of action plans to prevent and end violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>(c) Provide good offices, advice and assistance to the Government of the DRC, in close cooperation with other international partners, in the DDR of Congolese combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights, into a peaceful civilian life in line with a Community Violence Reduction (CVR) approach through community-based security and stabilization measures and flexible disarmament and demobilization approach, coordinated under the framework of the ISSSS, while paying specific attention to the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;</p> <p>38. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2502 (2019)</b></p>	<p>6. Urges the Government of the DRC to hold accountable those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights, as applicable, including those involving targeted attacks against civilians, widespread sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, the forced displacement of significant numbers of civilians, extrajudicial executions and arbitrary arrests, and in particular those that may amount to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and stresses both regional cooperation and the DRC’s cooperation with the International Criminal Court following the DRC’s referral of the situation in the DRC in 2004, as well as cooperation with the African Court of Human and People’s Rights;</p> <p>11. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made by the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to End and Prevent the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including aspects of the plan related to sexual violence against children, and to take all necessary steps to end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors, in line with the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Agency Directives issued in 2013, and <i>calls upon</i> the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts, in particular by prosecuting perpetrators within security forces for child recruitment and use and by ensuring that perpetrators of all violations and abuses are held accountable, and recalls the importance of cooperating with the SRSF for children in armed conflicts;</p> <p>13. <i>Demands</i> that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilising activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and <i>further</i></p>



	<p><i>demands</i> that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence, end and prevent violations perpetrated against children and release children from their ranks, <i>recalls</i> in this regard that recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in the DRC may lead to sanctions under paragraph 7(d) of resolution 2293 (2016);</p> <p>31. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and <i>acknowledges</i> the crucial role of United Nations Child Protection Advisers deployed as a standalone capacity in MONUSCO in that regard, requests MONUSCO to continue to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2556 (2020)</b></p>	<p>11. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made by the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to End and Prevent the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including aspects of the plan related to sexual violence against children, and to take all necessary steps to end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors, in line with the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Agency Directives issued in 2013, and calls upon the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts, in particular by prosecuting perpetrators within security forces for child recruitment and use and by ensuring that perpetrators of all violations and abuses are held accountable, and recalls the importance of cooperating with the SRSB for Children and Armed Conflict;</p> <p>13. <i>Demands</i> that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilising activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and further demands that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence, end and prevent violations perpetrated against children and release children from their ranks, recalls in this regard that recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in the DRC may lead to sanctions under paragraph 7(d) of resolution 2293 (2016);</p> <p>29. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(i) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(c) Work with the Government of the DRC and humanitarian workers to identify threats to civilians and implement joint prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children and persons with disabilities;</p> <p>(ii) Support to stabilisation and the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC, and key governance and security reforms, in order to establish functional, professional, and accountable state institutions, including security and judicial institutions</p>



	<p>Disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration (DDR)</p> <p>(g) Provide good offices, advice and assistance to the Government of the DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu and Ituri provinces in close cooperation with other international partners, for the DDR of Congolese and foreign combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights, into a peaceful civilian life that can be complemented by a Community Violence Reduction (CVR) approach through community-based security and stabilisation measures and a flexible disarmament and demobilisation approach, coordinated under the framework of the ISSSS, while paying specific attention to the needs of women and children formerly associated with armed forces and groups;</p> <p>(k) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to Prevent and End the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including on the aspects related to Sexual Violence by the FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of action plans to prevent and end violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>Child protection</p> <p>31. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and acknowledges the crucial role of United Nations Child Protection Advisers deployed as a standalone capacity in MONUSCO in that regard, requests MONUSCO to continue to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2612 (2021)</b></p>	<p>11. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made by the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to End and Prevent the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including aspects of the plan related to sexual violence against children, and to take all necessary steps to end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors, in line with the Ministry of Defence and the National Intelligence Agency Directives issued in 2013, and calls upon the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts, in particular by prosecuting perpetrators within security forces for child recruitment and use and by ensuring that perpetrators of all violations and abuses are held accountable, and recalls the importance of cooperating with the SRSR for Children and Armed Conflict;</p> <p>13. <i>Demands</i> that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilising activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, and further demands that their members immediately and permanently disband, lay down their arms, reject violence, end and prevent violations perpetrated against children and release children from their ranks, recalls in this regard that recruitment and use of children in armed conflict in the DRC may lead to sanctions under paragraph 7 (d) of resolution 2293 (2016);</p> <p>MONUSCO’s mandate</p>



	<p>(i) Protection of civilians</p> <p>c) Work with the Government of the DRC and humanitarian workers to identify threats to civilians and implement joint prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children and persons with disabilities;</p> <p>(ii) Support to stabilisation and the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC, and key governance and security reforms, in order to establish functional, professional, and accountable state institutions, including security and judicial institutions</p> <p>Disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration (DDR)</p> <p>(g) Provide good offices, advice and assistance to the Government of the DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu and Ituri provinces in close cooperation with the UNCT and international partners, for the implementation of the PDDRC-S in accordance with order No. 21/038 of 5 July 2021 and for the DDR of Congolese and foreign combatants not suspected of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity or abuses of human rights, into a peaceful civilian life that can be complemented by a Community Violence Reduction (CVR) approach through community-based security and stabilisation measures and a flexible disarmament and demobilisation approach, coordinated under the framework of the ISSSS, while paying specific attention to the needs of women and children formerly associated with armed forces and group</p> <p>(k) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to Prevent and End the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation, including on the aspects related to Sexual Violence by the FARDC, and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and work towards the development and implementation of action plans to prevent and end violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>Child protection</p> <p>31. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO, with support of the UNCT, to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of the DRC in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and acknowledges the crucial role of United Nations Child Protection Advisers deployed as a standalone capacity in MONUSCO in that regard, requests MONUSCO to continue to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2666 (2022)</b></p>	<p>8. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made by the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to End and Prevent the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation to end and prevent all violations and abuses against children, and to ensure that children are not detained for their</p>



	<p>alleged association with armed groups and are handed over to child protection actors, calls upon the Government of the DRC to continue its efforts, by ensuring that perpetrators of all violations and abuses, including within security forces, are held accountable, and recalls the importance of cooperating with the Office of the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict</p> <p>MONUSCO’s mandate</p> <p>(i) Protection of civilians under threat of physical violence by taking all necessary measures to ensure effective, timely, dynamic and integrated protection</p> <p>(e) Work with the Government of the DRC and humanitarian workers to identify threats to civilians and implement joint prevention and response plans and strengthen civil-military cooperation, to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses committed against children and persons with disabilities;</p> <p>(ii) Disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration (DDR) and stabilisation</p> <p>k) Continue to collaborate with the Government of the DRC to consolidate the gains of the Action Plan to Prevent and End the Recruitment and Use of Children and expedite its implementation and continue dialogue with all listed parties to obtain further commitments and to prevent and end violations and abuses against children</p> <p>(iii) Security Sector Reform (SSR)</p> <p>Child protection</p> <p>28. <i>Requests</i> MONUSCO to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate, inter alia, in DDR processes and in SSR as well as during interventions leading to the separation of children from armed groups in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children, and to continue to ensure the effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms on children and armed conflict and acknowledges the crucial role of United Nations Child Protection Advisers in MONUSCO;</p>
<p><b>South Sudan (UNMISS)</b></p>	
<p><b>SC resolution 1996 (2011)</b></p> <p><i>(establishing UNMISS)</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Decides</i> to establish as of 9 July 2011 the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for an initial period of one year with the intention to renew for further periods as may be required and <i>further decides</i> that UNMISS will consist of up to 7,000 military personnel, including military liaison officers and staff officers, up to 900 civilian police personnel, including as appropriate formed units, and an appropriate civilian component, including technical human rights investigation expertise; and <i>further decides</i> to review in three and six months whether the conditions on the ground could allow a reduction of military personnel to a level of 6,000;</p>



	<p>3. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UMISS shall be to consolidate peace and security... <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to perform the following tasks;</p> <p>(c) Support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, in accordance with the principles of national ownership, and in cooperation with the UN Country Team and other international partners, in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors through;</p> <p>(ii) Supporting the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing and implementing a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy, in cooperation with international partners with particular attention to the special needs of women and child combatants;</p> <p>(v) Facilitating a protective environment for children affected by armed conflict, through implementation of a monitoring and reporting mechanism;</p> <p>9. <i>Demands</i> that all parties, in particular rebel militias and the LRA, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming and abduction with a view to specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 and violence and abuses against children;</p> <p>10. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the SPLA to renew the action plan (signed between the UN and SPLA on 20 November 2009) to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers that expired in November 2010, and requests UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard; further requests the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in UN system activities in the Republic of South Sudan and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2057 (2012)</b></p>	<p>10. <i>Demands</i> that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, intentional killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960;</p> <p>12. <i>Welcomes</i> the signing of a new action plan to end child recruitment by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on 12 March 2012 reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the SPLA, acknowledges the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to implement the new action plan, calls for the further implementation of this action plan, <i>requests</i> UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard; <i>further requests</i> the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in the Republic of South Sudan and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and <i>welcomes</i> the establishment in September 2011 of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism;</p>



<p><b>SC resolution 2109 (2013)</b></p>	<p>14. <i>Demands</i> that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights violations and abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960;</p> <p>17. <i>Welcomes</i> the progress made on the demobilization of child soldiers, and the signing of an action plan to end child recruitment by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on 12 March 2012 reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the SPLA, acknowledges the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to implement the action plan, <i>calls for</i> the further implementation of this action plan, requests UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard; <i>further requests</i> the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in the Republic of South Sudan including through the continued deployment of child protection advisors within UNMISS, and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and <i>welcomes</i> the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in September 2011;</p> <p>24. <i>Calls upon</i> the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to refine and fully implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) strategy, including for women and child soldiers, to expedite an effective DDR program in a coherent manner...;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2155 (2014)</b></p> <p>(revised mandate of UNMISS to focus on protection of civilians, facilitation of humanitarian access and human rights verification and monitoring)</p>	<p>4. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians:</i></p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers;</p> <p>(v) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate inter-communal reconciliation in areas of high risk of conflict as an essential part of long-term State-building activity;</p> <p>(b) <i>Monitoring and investigating human rights</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;</p> <p>18. <i>Further demands</i> that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including gender-based violence, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as those involving their recruitment and use,</p>



	<p>killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals, <i>strongly urges</i> the Government to the fully and immediately implement its action plan to end and prevent child recruitment signed on 12 March 2012 <i>further strongly urges</i> the opposition forces to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end grave violations against children signed on 10 May 2014, and calls for specific and time bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 and 2106;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2223 (2015)</b></p>	<p>4. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians:</i></p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers;</p> <p>(v) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate inter-communal reconciliation in areas of high risk of conflict as an essential part of long-term State-building activity;</p> <p>(b) <i>Monitoring and investigating human rights</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;</p> <p>22. <i>Condemns</i> all violations of applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, such as those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, and abduction as well as attacks against schools and hospitals, <i>urges</i> all parties to the conflict to implement the Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 8 May 2015, <i>strongly urges</i> the Government to fully and immediately implement its revised action plan to end and prevent violations committed against children, and <i>further strongly urges</i> the SPLM/A-in Opposition to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end violations and abuses against children signed on 10 May 2014; takes note of the 29 October 2014 national launch of the campaign “Children, Not Soldiers” by the Government, and <i>welcomes</i> the release of children by the SSDM/A-Cobra faction;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2327 (2016)</b></p>	<p>7. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians:</i></p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers;</p>



	<p>(vi) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate inter-communal reconciliation in areas of high risk of conflict as an essential part of long-term State-building activity;</p> <p>(b) <i>Monitoring and investigating human rights</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;</p> <p>24. <i>Condemns</i> all violations of applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, and strongly urges parties to implement conclusions and commitments as described in paragraph 25 of resolution 2252 (2016) to end violations and abuses against children, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2406 (2018)</b></p>	<p>7. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians:</i></p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers;</p> <p>(vi) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate inter-communal reconciliation in areas of high risk of conflict as an essential part of long-term State-building activity;</p> <p>(c) <i>Monitoring and investigating human rights</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;</p> <p>25. <i>Condemns</i> all violations of applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, <i>strongly urges</i> all parties to the conflict to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 8 May 2015, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks, <i>welcomes</i> the recent release of children by some groups, <i>calls on</i> all armed groups to swiftly release other</p>



	<p>children in their ranks, <i>strongly urges</i> the Government of South Sudan to fully and immediately implement all provisions to the recommitment agreement to the revised action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and other violations, signed with the UN on 24 June 2014, and <i>further strongly urges</i> the SPLA-IO to</p> <p>fully and immediately implement its action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children and the killing and maiming of children signed with the UN on 7 January 2016, and <i>underlines</i> the importance of the Government of South Sudan providing timely and appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to children affected by armed conflict, while ensuring that the specific needs of girls as well as children with disabilities are addressed, including access to health care, psychosocial support, and education programmes that contribute to the well-being of children and to sustainable peace and security, and <i>calls on</i> the international community to assist these efforts;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2459 (2019)</b></p>	<p>7. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians:</i></p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously;</p> <p>(vi) To exercise good offices, confidence -building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, ... implementing gender-sensitive community violence reduction (CVR) programs, in cooperation and coordination with development partners and community representatives, especially women and youth;</p> <p>(c) <i>Monitoring and investigating human rights</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>27. <i>Condemns</i> all violations of applicable international law committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, <i>strongly urges</i> all parties to the conflict to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 17 December 2018, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks and steps to end and prevent the killing and maiming of children, <i>welcomes</i> the release of children by some groups, <i>strongly urges</i> the GoSS to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan addressing all violations and abuses against children, and <i>further strongly urges</i> the SPLA-IO to implement its action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children and the killing and maiming of children, and <i>underlines</i> the importance of the GoSS providing timely and appropriate reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to children affected by armed conflict and minimize the risk of re-recruitment, while ensuring that the specific needs of girls as well as children with disabilities are addressed, including access to health care, psychosocial support, and education programmes and <i>calls on</i> the international community to assist these efforts;</p>



<p><b>SC resolution 2514 (2020)</b></p>	<p>8. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and <i>authorizes</i> UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians:</i></p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously;</p> <p>(vi) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission’s protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of intercommunal conflict through, inter alia, mediation and community engagement in order to foster sustainable local and national reconciliation as an essential part of preventing violence and long-term state-building activity...;</p> <p>(d) <i>Monitoring and investigating human rights:</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, and accelerate implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>29. <i>Condemns</i> all violations of applicable international law committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, <i>strongly urges</i> all parties to the conflict to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 17 December 2018, including the immediate release of all children in their ranks and take steps to end and prevent the killing and maiming of children, <i>welcomes</i> the release of children by some groups, <i>strongly urges</i> the GoSS to develop and implement a comprehensive action plan addressing all violations and abuses against children, and <i>further strongly urges</i> the SPLA-IO to implement its action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children;</p> <p>30. <i>Requests</i> UNMISS continue to engage in dialogue with the parties to the conflict regarding the development and implementation of action plans, in line with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict and to support efforts aimed at releasing children associated with armed groups and forces in all parts of the country;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2567 (2021)</b></p>	<p><i>Acknowledging</i> the significance of the GoSS’s ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and welcoming the signature of the Comprehensive Action Plan to End and Prevent All Grave Violations Against Children by the GoSS,</p> <p>3. <i>Decides</i> that UNMISS shall have the following mandate, and authorizes UNMISS to use all necessary means to implement its mandate:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians:</p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the</p>



	<p>source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission’s Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously;</p> <p>d) Monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights:</p> <p>ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including those involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, and accelerate implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>South Sudan Peace Process</p> <p>14. <i>Strongly urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in South Sudan to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 5 March 2021, urges all parties to fully implement the January 2020 Comprehensive Action Plan to end and prevent all grave violations against children, and calls on the GoSS to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict;</p> <p>UNMISS Operations</p> <p>(j) Continuing to engage in dialogue with the parties to the conflict regarding the development and implementation of action plans, in line with resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions on children and armed conflict, and to support efforts aimed at releasing children associated with armed groups and forces in all parts of the country;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2625 (2022)</b></p>	<p>3. <i>Decides that</i> UNMISS shall have the following mandate, and authorizes UNMISS to use all necessary means to implement its mandate:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians:</p> <p>(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, including in the context of elections, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued and consistent use and deployment of UNMISS’s Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers, and uniformed and civilian Gender Advisers, the positions for which should be filled expeditiously, and share best practices with relevant local stakeholders for the purpose of capacity building;</p> <p>(d) Monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights:</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including those</p>



	<p>involving all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, and accelerate implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including by ensuring these arrangements promote timely action to deter, prevent and respond to sexual violence, and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for violations and abuses against children;</p> <p>South Sudan Peace Process</p> <p>16. <i>Strongly urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in South Sudan to implement the actions called for in The Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 5 March 2021, urges all parties to fully implement the January 2020 Comprehensive Action Plan to end and prevent all grave violations against children, and calls on the GoSS to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict;</p>
<p><b>Central African Republic (MINUSCA)</b></p>	
<p><b>SC resolution 2149 (2014)</b></p> <p><i>(establishing MINUSCA)</i></p>	<p>13. <i>Calls upon</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and <i>further calls upon</i> the Transitional Authorities to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>14. <i>Reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>18. <i>Decides</i> to establish the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as of the date of adoption of this resolution and for an initial period until 30 April 2015;</p> <p>19. <i>Requests</i> the Secretary-General to subsume the presence of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) into MINUSCA as of the date of the adoption of this resolution and to ensure a seamless transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2217 (2015)</b></p>	<p>5. <i>Demands</i> that all militias and non-State armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities immediately and release children from their ranks;</p> <p>17. <i>Calls upon</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including former Séléka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to issue clear orders prohibiting all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and <i>further calls upon</i> the Transitional Authorities to investigate</p>



	<p>swiftly alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>18. <i>Reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>32. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following immediate priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) <i>Protection of civilians</i></p> <p>(ii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers and Gender Advisers;</p> <p>(e) <i>Promotion and protection of human rights</i></p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and report on violations and abuses committed against children, women as well as persons with disabilities, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, and to contribute to efforts to identify and prosecute perpetrators, and to prevent such violations and abuses;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(h) <i>Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</i></p> <p>(i) To support the Transitional Authorities and subsequent elected authorities in developing and implementing a revised strategy for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and, in case of foreign elements, Repatriation (DDRR), of former combatants and armed elements to reflect new realities on the ground, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups;</p> <p>39. <i>Requests</i> MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the Transitional Authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR and DDR/R processes and in SSR in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2301 (2016)</b></p>	<p>6. <i>Demands</i> that all militias and armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, and release children from their ranks, immediately and unconditionally;</p> <p>19. <i>Calls upon</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka elements and anti-Balaka elements, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to investigate swiftly alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>20. <i>Reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and</p>



	<p>emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>33. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following immediate priority tasks:</p> <p>(b) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and report on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict;</p> <p>34. <i>Decides</i> that MINUSCA’s strategic objective is to ... and includes the following core priority tasks:</p> <p>(c) Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</p> <p>(i) To support the CAR Authorities in developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and, in case of foreign elements, Repatriation (DDRR), of members of armed groups, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum on 10 May 2015, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups;</p> <p>44. <i>Requests</i> MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR and DDR/R processes and in SSR in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2387 (2017)</b></p>	<p>6. <i>Demands</i> that all militias and armed groups lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, including attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian workers as well as incitement to hatred and violence, and release children from their ranks, immediately and unconditionally, and urges all political and institutional actors in the CAR to strongly condemn and hinder such acts;</p> <p>27. <i>Urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>28. <i>Reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>43. <i>Further authorizes</i> MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate...:</p> <p>(c) Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</p>



	<p>(i) To support the CAR Authorities in developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and, in case of foreign elements, Repatriation (DDRR), of members of armed groups, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum on 10 May 2015, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups and the need to prevent re-recruitment...;</p> <p>(d) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the Joint Rapid Response Unit within the gendarmerie and the police established to respond to sexual violence (UMIRR);</p> <p>50. <i>Requests</i> MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR Authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR and DDR/R processes and in SSR in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2448 (2018)</b></p>	<p>7. <i>Urges</i> all militias and armed groups throughout the country to lay down their arms, cease all forms of violence and destabilizing activities, including attacks against peacekeepers and humanitarian workers, incitement to hatred and violence and restrictions on freedom of movement of people, and release children from their ranks, immediately, permanently and unconditionally, and <i>urges</i> all political and institutional actors in the CAR to strongly condemn and counter such acts;</p> <p>29. <i>Urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka elements, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals and further calls upon the CAR Authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to hold those responsible accountable and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector;</p> <p>30. <i>Reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, and emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>39. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(iii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers and Gender Advisers;</p> <p>40. <i>Further authorizes</i> MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate...:</p> <p>(c) Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</p>



	<p>(i) To support the CAR Authorities in developing and implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) ... while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups and the need to prevent rerecruitment...;</p> <p>(d) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the UMIRR;</p> <p>56. <i>Requests</i> MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a crosscutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR Authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in DDR and DDR/R processes and in SSR in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2499 (2019)</b></p>	<p>12. <i>Urges</i> the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective DDR as well as repatriation (DDRR) in the case of foreign fighters, including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, as well as continuing the implementation of community violence reduction projects...;</p> <p>24. <i>Urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including armed groups, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals, <i>further calls upon</i> the CAR authorities to respect their obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict that they ratified on 21 September 2017, and to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible and to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector, <i>calls for</i> the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups in 2018 and 2019 and for other armed groups to sign such action plans, <i>reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, in particular by establishing standard operating procedures for the rapid handover of these children to relevant civilian child protection actors, and emphasises the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>32. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(iii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers and Gender Advisers and by adopting a gender-sensitive, survivor-centred approach in this regard, especially to provide the best assistance to survivors of sexual violence;</p> <p>33. <i>Further authorizes</i> MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate...:</p> <p>(c) Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</p>



	<p>(i) To support the CAR authorities in implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the DDR ... while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups, the need to ensure the separation of children from these forces and groups, and the need to prevent re-recruitment, and including gender-sensitive programmes;</p> <p>(d) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the UMIRR;</p> <p>43. <i>Requests</i> MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in the DDDR and SRR processes in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2552 (2020)</b></p>	<p>11. <i>Urges</i> the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective DDR process, ... including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, as well as continuing the implementation of community violence reduction projects...;</p> <p>23. <i>Urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, including armed groups, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals, <i>further calls upon</i> the CAR authorities to respect their obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict that they ratified on 21 September 2017, <i>welcomes</i> the adoption of the child protection code, underlining the importance of its full implementation, and <i>calls upon</i> the CAR authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible, to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector and that all victims have access to justice as well as to medical and support services, <i>calls for</i> the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups and for other armed groups to sign such action plans, <i>reiterates</i> its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, in particular by establishing standard operating procedures for the rapid handover of these children to relevant civilian child protection actors, <i>recalls</i> that the Peace Agreement contains several child protection provisions and <i>urges</i> the signatories to it to reinforce their efforts to implement those, and <i>emphasizes</i> the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups;</p> <p>31. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(iii) To provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of Child Protection Advisers, Women Protection Advisers</p>



	<p>and Gender Advisers and by adopting a gender-sensitive, survivor centred approach in this regard, especially to provide the best assistance to survivors of sexual violence;</p> <p>32. <i>Further authorizes</i> MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate...:</p> <p>(c) Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</p> <p>(i) To support the CAR authorities in implementing an inclusive and progressive programme for the DDR and, in case of foreign elements, repatriation, of members of armed groups, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum in May 2015, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups, the need to ensure the separation of children from these forces and groups, and the need to prevent re-recruitment, and including gender-sensitive programmes;</p> <p>(d) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the UMIRR;</p> <p>43. <i>Requests</i> MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in the DDRR and SRR processes in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2605 (2021)</b></p>	<p>Political process, including the implementation of the APPR, and extension of State authority</p> <p>11. <i>Urges</i> the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue, in line with the APPR via the roadmap, and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective DDR process, as well as repatriation (DDRR) in the case of foreign fighters, including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups,...</p> <p>Human rights, including child protection and sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>26. <i>Urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals, further calls upon the CAR authorities to respect their obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that they ratified on 21 September 2017, and to consider those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups primarily as victims as per the Paris Principles endorsed by the CAR, welcomes the adoption of the child protection code, underlining the importance of its full implementation, and calls upon the CAR authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible, to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector and that all victims have access to justice as well as to medical and support</p>



	<p>services, including mental health and psychosocial services, calls for the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups and for other armed groups to sign such action plans, reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, in particular by establishing standard operating procedures for the rapid handover of these children to relevant civilian child protection actors, recalls that the APPR contains several child protection provisions and urges the signatories to it to reinforce their efforts to implement those, and emphasises the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups, recalling the 2020 Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict Conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic (S/AC.51/2020/3) and urging their full and swift implementation;</p> <p>34. <i>Decides</i> that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p> <p>(iv) To provide specific protection and assistance for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of protection advisers, child protection advisers, women protection advisers and civilian and uniformed gender advisers and focal points, as well as consultations with women’s organizations, and by adopting a gender-sensitive, survivor-centred approach in this regard, especially to provide the best assistance to survivors of sexual violence, and to support women’s participation in early warning mechanisms;</p> <p>Other tasks</p> <p>(a) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the UMIRR;</p> <p>(e) Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR), including cantonment</p> <p>(i) To support the CAR authorities in implementing an inclusive, gender-sensitive and progressive programme for the DDR and, in case of foreign elements, repatriation, of members of armed groups, and, as appropriate, and in consultation and coordination with international partners, support possible, temporary, voluntary cantonment sites in support of community-based socioeconomic reintegration, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum in May 2015 and guided by the revitalized 2019 UN Integrated DDRR Standards, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups and women combatants, the need to ensure the separation of children from these forces and groups, and the need to prevent re-recruitment, and including gender-sensitive programmes;</p> <p>Mission effectiveness</p> <p>Child protection</p>
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	<p>46. Requests MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in the DDRR and SSR processes, including through quality education provided in a safe environment in conflict areas, in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
<p><b>SC resolution 2659 (2022)</b></p>	<p>Political process, including the implementation of the APPR, and extension of State authority</p> <p>11. <i>Urges</i> the CAR authorities to address the presence and activity of armed groups in the CAR by implementing a comprehensive strategy that prioritises dialogue, in line with the APPR via the roadmap, and the urgent implementation of an inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective DDR process, as well as repatriation (DDRR) in the case of foreign fighters, including children formerly associated with armed forces and groups,...</p> <p>Human rights, including child protection and sexual violence in conflict</p> <p>26. <i>Urges</i> all parties to armed conflict in the CAR, particularly armed groups, to end all violations and abuses committed against children, in violation of applicable international law, including those involving their recruitment and use, rape and sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions and attacks on schools and hospitals, further calls upon the CAR authorities to respect their obligations under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict that they ratified on 21 September 2017, and to consider those children who are associated with or have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups primarily as victims as per the Paris Principles endorsed by the CAR, welcomes the adoption of the child protection code, underlining the importance of its full implementation, and calls upon the CAR authorities to swiftly investigate alleged violations and abuses in order to fight against impunity of those responsible, to ensure that those responsible for such violations and abuses are excluded from the security sector and that all victims have access to justice as well as to medical and support services, including mental health and psychosocial services, calls for the full and immediate implementation of action plans signed by some armed groups and for other armed groups to sign such action plans, reiterates its demands that all parties protect and consider as victims those children who have been released or otherwise separated from armed forces and armed groups, in particular by establishing standard operating procedures for the rapid handover of these children to relevant civilian child protection actors, recalls that the APPR contains several child protection provisions and urges the signatories to it to reinforce their efforts to implement those, and emphasises the need to pay particular attention to the protection, release and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and armed groups, recalling the 2020 Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict Conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Central African Republic (S/AC.51/2020/3 ) and urging their full and swift implementation;</p> <p>35. Decides that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following priority tasks:</p> <p>(a) Protection of civilians</p>



	<p>(iv) To provide specific protection and assistance for women and children affected by armed conflict, including through the deployment of protection advisers, child protection advisers, women protection advisers and civilian and uniformed gender advisers and focal points, as well as consultations with women’s organisations, and by adopting a gender-sensitive, survivor-centred approach in this regard, especially to provide the best assistance to survivors of sexual violence, and to support women’s participation in early warning mechanisms;</p> <p>(b) Promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>(ii) To monitor, help investigate and ensure reporting on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including rape and other forms of sexual violence in armed conflict, in connection with the UMIRR;</p> <p>(e) Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) and Repatriation (DDRR)</p> <p>(i) To support the CAR authorities in implementing an inclusive, gender - sensitive and progressive programme for the DDR and, in case of foreign elements, repatriation, of members of armed groups, and, as appropriate, and in consultation and coordination with international partners, support possible, temporary, voluntary cantonment sites in support of community-based socioeconomic reintegration, including through supporting the government to provide security and appropriate protection to demobilised ex-combatants, based on the Principles of DDRR and Integration into the Uniformed Corps, signed at the Bangui Forum in May 2015 and guided by the revitalised 2019 UN Integrated DDRR Standards, while paying specific attention to the needs of children associated with armed forces and groups and women combatants, the need to ensure the separation of children from these forces and groups, and the need to prevent re-recruitment, and including gender-sensitive programmes;</p> <p>Mission effectiveness</p> <p>Child protection</p> <p>48. Requests MINUSCA to take fully into account child protection as a cross - cutting issue throughout its mandate and to assist the CAR authorities in ensuring that the protection of children’s rights is taken into account, inter alia, in the DDRR and SSR processes, including through quality education provided in a safe environment in conflict areas, in order to end and prevent violations and abuses against children;</p>
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