The Security Council,

Acknowledging that children should have the same fundamental human rights as adults, while further affirming their more essential need for protection and security,

Encouraging the protection of children and families, witnesses, and monitoring staff who report violations against the rights of children,

Reiterating its commitment to addressing the widespread impact of children and armed conflict as it relates to the maintenance of international peace and security,


Recognizing the central roles of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting as key channels in monitoring and reporting of the impact of armed conflict on children,

Supporting the efforts made by United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Report Institute to address the protection of children in armed conflict, with a focus on domestic violence, juvenile justice, and international criminal law,

Recalling the importance of its resolution 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004 as it created the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (monitoring and reporting mechanism) which, collects information on violations committed against children,

Recognizing the creation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism in response to children and armed conflict to provide guidance through the gathering of systematic data on violations committed against children,

Reiterating the need for cooperation between civil society, non-governmental organizations, and governments for implementation as well as the further development of the monitoring and reporting mechanism,

Recognizing the essential work performed by the monitoring and reporting mechanism by evaluating country-situations where parties in conflict have been listed in the annexes of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children in armed conflict,

Acknowledging that the monitoring and reporting mechanism has been a primary source of the Secretary-General’s annual report and an accurate monitoring mechanism that is essential in preventing, combating and limiting the impact of armed conflict on children,

1. Calls upon the monitoring and reporting mechanism to expand its mandate beyond countries listed in the annexes of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children in armed conflict to include areas upon the recommendation of the Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict with the consent of the state involved including:
a. Areas displaying early signs of conflict including but not limited to political unrest, economic
    instability, and radical change in the status quo;

b. State and non-state actors;

c. Operational under the request of the state;

2. Requires the monitoring and reporting mechanism to engage in preventative intelligence gathering at the request
   of the States involved by sending the monitoring and reporting mechanism personnel to the area of concern with
   the aim of:

   a. Identifying and preventing situations leading to the radicalization and recruitment of children;

   b. Improving the gathering of accurate census data on children in potential conflict zones which may be
      utilized by the appropriate institutions such as but not limited to the Committee on Children in Armed
      Conflict for providing targeted aid and de-escalation measures such as:

        i. Encouraging cooperation with non-governmental organizations or interest groups that may be
           active in the affected region and request their assistance with information gathering;

        ii. Urging Member States to provide all available census data for areas of potential conflict in
            which the monitoring and reporting mechanism is operating;

3. Calls upon Member States to further implement plans recommended by the Security Council seeking support
   through the established bodies within the United Nations through the reporting of their findings to the Working
   Group on Children in Armed Conflict;

4. Advocates for the reduced amount of time of periodic reports from the Country Task Force on Monitoring and
   Reporting from a bi-monthly period to a monthly period in zones which are deemed to be at high risk of
   instability by the Security Council in coordination with the Secretary-General, or those current zones of
   instability;

5. Reaffirms the responsibility of the monitoring and reporting mechanism in producing an annual report,
   delivered to the Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict, which shall include:

   a. An overall assessment of the effectiveness of the mechanism, as well as the accuracy, objectivity and
      reliability of the information accumulated through the mechanism, conducted by the Security Council's
      Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict;

   b. Information on the relevance and clarity of the division of responsibilities between local, state and
      international actors in order to bring future reference;

   c. Information on the assessed and voluntary financial and general resources available to be used by the
      monitoring and reporting mechanism;

   d. Transparency in the conduct and accomplishments of the mechanism and its mandate;

   e. Further recommendations for the comprehensive and sustainable conduct of the mechanism;

6. Encourage the Economic and Social Council to recommend United Nations bodies, which conduct transparent
   communication and information sharing multilaterally, within its mandate to allow a comprehensive flow of
   information between respective bodies in order to mitigate potential harm on children affected by conflict;

7. Suggests that the Secretary-General initiate a comparative study of violators and non-violators, which can then
   be compiled into a report listing the driving factors of exploitation and recruitment of children as soldiers;
8. **Appeals** to the need to protect the privacy and physical well-being of individuals who provide information regarding violation of children as well as the people working within the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting through cooperation between the United Nations and Member States by:

   a. Providing the essential resources and protection for associate conducting field research on behalf of the United Nations;

   b. Ensuring the confidential status of individuals gathering and distributing data;

   c. Strengthening operational cyber security to promote safe storage of information and protect the sensitivity of the information;

9. **Encourages** the Economic and Social Council to recommend United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in accordance with its mandate, to advance understanding of crime related problems, to create a comprehensive report regarding violations of international criminal law against children in times of armed conflict;

10. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Deeply conscious of the correlation between the international proliferation of small arms and light weapons and child endangerment within armed conflict zones,

Affirming that community level disarmament is an effective solution towards alleviating the potential hazardous risk towards children in armed conflicts,

Recognizing the need for proper information dissemination to officers that would facilitate proper disarmament in order to avoid unnecessary potential injuries and deaths,

Encouraged by the cooperation between stakeholders in the proper disposal of acquired illegal arms during post-conflicts,

Viewing with appreciation the successful disarmament of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), led by the UN Verification Mission in Colombia, in cooperation with the government of the Republic of Colombia, which facilitated local level disarmament to alleviate the effects of armed conflict on children,

Acknowledging the success of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) in establishing a general and effective framework in promoting disarmament policies,

Cognizant of the role of organized crime and non-state actors in the perpetuation of armed conflict through their involvement in the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, in turn increasing the exposure and recruitment of children in armed conflict zones,

Expressing its satisfaction with the success of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies in facilitating regional and international security and stability by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms to limit negative exposure for children in armed conflicts,

Convinced of the success of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms within the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the prevention of child exposure to armed conflicts,

Recalling the International Small Arms Control Standards established by the UN in conjunction with both individual governments and regional organizations with the intention of providing clear and effective guidance,

Supporting Member States who are seeking the national elimination or reduction of illicit small arms used against or to arm children in areas of armed conflict,

1. Recommends cooperation between United Nations bodies presiding over the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) within the “Children, not Soldiers” Campaign to implement biannual reports on the progress of Member States in the Annexes of the Annual Report of the Secretary-General in implementing their respective Action Plans;
2. **Further requests** international and regional cooperation amongst Members States and non-governmental organizations to limit child exposure to illicit arms in armed conflict through the pursuit of community level disarmament of small arms by:

   a. Asking all Member States listed in the Annex of the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict to consider ratifying or signing the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms of General Assembly resolution 55/255 of 8 June 2001;

   b. Respecting the sovereignty of Member States when implementing these policies;

3. **Highly encourages** Member States afflicted by the illicit trade of arms to actively seek the guidance of the International Small Arms Control Standards Inter-Agency Support Unit and to take all necessary measures to implement best practices regarding small arms control in existing policy;

4. **Invites** Member States to become active members of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies to establish an open exchange of information between Member States on the disarmament of small arms for the protection of children in armed conflicts;

5. **Calls upon** the stakeholders, which include local non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and civil society, for collaboration with Member States to properly dispose of illegal weapons and ammunition in conjunction with the Security Council;

6. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Emphasizing the need for cooperation between Members States and non-governmental organizations in addressing children in armed conflicts,

Profoundly concerned with the fact that the girl child makes up 40% of all child soldiers according to the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth,

Acknowledging that there have been over 300 reports made against United Nations peacekeepers in regard to sexual harassment against children and that comprehensive training must be put in place,

Noting the points of concern in annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/72/361), such as the role of non-state actors, and the effects on the girl child within situations of armed conflict,

Reemphasizing that children are the primary victims of war and armed conflict, as described in the report of the expert of the Secretary-General, Ms. Graça Machel, submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/157, entitled “Impact of Armed Conflict on Children” (A/51/306),

Noting further that effective counter-terrorism measures will help prevent any increase of children affected by armed conflict, as noted in the Children and Counter-Terrorism report by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute,

Recognizing the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards Module which assessed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) practices and encourages current programs to create child-specific standards that are in place during times of armed conflict,

Conscious of the work done by United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund in Afghanistan and Iraq with Back to School Program focused on the reintegration of former child soldiers,

Recalling the importance of General Assembly resolution 51/77 of 20 February 1997 in establishing the position of the Special Representative of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict to ensure the protection of children in armed conflict,

Recognizing the importance of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, which established the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict,

Affirming Security Council resolution 2225 (2015) of 18 June 2015, which expanded the types of abuses that triggered the inclusion of armed groups, such as parties that abduct children during armed conflict and those that target schools and hospitals, in the Annex of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/72/361),

1. Recommends the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict promote collaboration between Member States listed in the annex of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/72/361) and non-governmental organizations, such as the Global Fund for Children, the World’s Children Fund, and Child Soldier International, to refocus Action Plans established as a result of inclusion in the annex of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/72/361) in order to include programs that ensure children are reintegrated and rehabilitated post-conflict;
2. **Calls upon** the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and UNICEF to include youth within the implementation of the “Children, Not Soldiers” Campaign in order to promote youth engagement and include youth perspectives on this topic;

3. **Suggests** Member States that are affected by armed conflict to modernize their counter-terrorism measures through bilateral or multilateral agreements in order to efficiently combat non-state actors, therefore protecting children from abduction;

4. **Stresses the importance** of the expansion of DDR programs through all involved United Nations bodies focused on children affected by armed conflict in order to focus on reintegration and prevention methods in communities by:
   a. Incorporating community engagement programs and extracurricular activities such as sports and arts programs along with vocational training in coordination with existing peacekeeping missions to ensure effective community stability and growth and mitigate the effects of armed conflict on children;
   b. Increasing psychological rehabilitation and long-term effects of former child soldiers following involvement in armed conflict through:
      i. Analyzing United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) reports on the adverse treatment and involvement of the girl child in armed conflict and using this data to actively increase demobilization processes during times of active conflict;
      ii. Recommending Member States utilize cultural-based rehabilitation methods in DDR programs when working with UNICEF, noting its role in de-radicalization of child soldiers;

5. **Further encourages** the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to incentivize further advancement on Action Plans by cooperating with Member States who are willing to voluntarily contribute resources and expertise on programs which provide aid to children in need to those Member States listed in the Secretary-General’s Annex in solving this issue;

6. **Confirms** the need for efficient background checks and psychological testing to be implemented through the cooperation between Member States which provide peacekeepers and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations so as to prevent further violations by peacekeepers towards children;

7. **Decides** to remain seized on the matter.
The Security Council,

Acknowledging the International Criminal Court as instrumental in upholding the international rights of children, specifically in armed conflict, in accordance with the principles outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child,

Affirming its resolution 1261 (1999) of 30 August 1999, which established the Six Grave Violations that serve as the basis for gathering information and reporting on violations of international law perpetrated against children,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict,

Noting with concern the issues discussed in relation to peacebuilding and security regarding children living in areas affected by armed conflict, as noted in the Justice Review of June 2012 by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations,

Keeping in mind the report of an independent review on sexual exploitation and abuse by international peacekeeping forces in the Central African Republic (A/71/99), which recognizes that abuses are directly impacting children and are being conducted by peacekeepers,

Emphasizing the newly adopted Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers, which are built upon the Paris Principles, highlighting the prevention of the recruitment and use of child soldiers during peacekeeping missions,

Recalling Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, “Peace, justice, and Strong Institutions,” with an emphasis on targets 1 and 2,

Fully aware that several Member States have background checks on their soldiers and make substantial efforts to ensure their peacekeepers maintain the highest standards of professionalism and protection of the rights of those for whom they are responsible,

1. Requests the International Criminal Court to effectively consider the prosecution of non-state violators of the Six Grave Violations upon the recommendation of the Security Council, with the full understanding that prosecution by the International Criminal Court is at the discretion of the Member States, which will:

   a. Conduct open independent criminal investigations using the Prosecution’s Pre-Trial Division in conjunction with willing Security Council members to properly investigate individuals, with the support of the Member State in which the individual belongs to;

   b. Prosecute violators who are citizens of Member States that are States Party to the Rome Statute;

   c. Address both the rights of the children and the rights of the prosecuted as outlined in the Declaration of Human Rights through the Office of Public Counsel for the Defense of the International Criminal Court;

   d. Reassure Member States that the Security Council, in conjunction with the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, will not refer matters to the International Criminal Court until there is sufficient evidence that one of the Six Grave Violations has taken place;
e. Remind that prosecution by the International Criminal Court is at the discretion of Member States;

2. **Strongly urges** the establishment of reporting mechanisms and enhanced collaboration between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Counter Terrorism Committee, local communities, and Member States to:

   a. Facilitate transfer of knowledge and information sharing;

   b. Modernize counter-terrorism measures and tactics in combating non-State actors, in the interest of peace and ending armed conflict, for the sake of their respective peoples;

   c. Exchange successful practices specialized on protecting children affected by armed conflict;

3. **Encourages** the creation of national peacekeeping and peacebuilding departments that includes child-focused policies that train peacekeeping officers through educational programs by referring to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations’ mandate and structure, while further urges Member States to integrate proper child protection and handling trainings in the UNDPKO modules in order to provide specific protections on children in collaboration with UNDPKO civilian medical personnel;

4. **Condemns** all forms of violence against children, especially sexual and gender-based violence, while recognizing and further condemning the multiple reports of peacekeeping soldiers committing violations against children;

5. **Suggests** development of a Joint Comprehensive Partnership Framework for Peacekeeping Operations by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in order to better incorporate implementation of local culture and gender sensitivity trainings to peacekeepers in international peacekeeping centers, noting the role of child protection advisors in this capacity;

6. **Endorses** a specific report system that would monitor and report incidents of grave violations committed by peacekeeping personnel against children, noting sexual violence and abuse, throughout deployment of Peacekeeping Missions;

7. **Designates** that all peacekeepers go through sexual harassment prevention training provided by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in partnership with Member States, which will educate soldiers about what is defined as sexual assault, how to prevent sexual harassment, and the legal punishments they may face in their respective home countries if they do not follow proper conduct;

8. **Emphasizes** to all Member States that the United Nations will do everything in its power to guarantee that all children affected by armed conflict, encompassing those associated both with governmental armed forces and non-State armed groups, that are making contact with Department of Peacekeeping Operations members, will be treated in accordance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations’ mandate and with the highest standards of professionalism;

9. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Seeking a future where all children are secure and safe if armed conflict arises,

Reaffirming Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for peaceful and inclusive societies,

Viewing with appreciation the work of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations,

Bearing in mind the current progress in peacekeeping programme controls established in its resolutions 2378 (2017) of 20 September 2017 and 2382 (2017) of 6 November 2017,

Deeply concerned by violations against children committed by peacekeeping forces during peacekeeping missions,

Recognizing existing action plans and measures with the purpose of ending the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict,


Emphasizing the right to education, its role, and the right for children to have access to continuing health care during an armed conflict situation and its importance in providing communities with a foundation for their advancement and rebuilding after armed conflict,

Fully aware that without a legal identity, children in conflict zones struggle to have access to medical resources, humanitarian aid, legal protection, and are not able to connect with families when separated during times of conflict,

Alarmed by the large number of children in conflict zones that are not registered at birth and therefore not recognized in a legal capacity,

Noting a need for neutral forums, platforms and mediations for proper dissemination of information and best practices with regards to children in armed conflict,

Taking note of the mandate of the Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers that tackles proper inclusion and the right treatment of children incorporated in armed groups and forces,

Recalling Article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (General Assembly resolution 54/263 of 16 March 2001), which specifies that State Parties shall establish feasible measures to ensure the protection of children affected by armed conflict;

1. Appeals to Member States to embrace the Convention on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (General Assembly resolution 54/263 of 16 March 2001);
2. *Suggests* that the General Assembly recommend to the United Nations Children’s Fund to implement “Safe Havens” in coordination with Member States who are willing and able to provide them for children involved in armed conflicts by:

   a. Establishing K-12 childhood education and after school tutoring services to children, along with recreational activities staffed by volunteer educators;

   b. Advocating for mental health programmes for children affected by armed conflict, staffed by specialised psychologists from the region;

   c. Providing meals for children who are in need of food with the cooperation of local governments, non-governmental organizations, and intergovernmental organizations;

   d. Creating basic comprehensive biannual medical check-ups which would include dental, hearing and vision provided by local medical units;

   e. Noting that safe havens represent a protective asylum for child soldiers who may have committed war crimes during their forced military participation, and that safe havens provide an opportunity to protect and advocate for the legal rights of these children;

3. *Suggests* the further training of peacekeepers by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, with the focus on collaborating with local and regional non-governmental organizations and militaries to create specialized guidelines for the reintegration of children affected by armed conflict while being respectful of cultural values within the area and national sovereignty of countries involved;

4. *Endorses* the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations to develop encompassing guidelines on retraining all peacekeepers, keeping in mind regional and cultural specific issues;

5. *Calls upon* the review and reform of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs in peacekeeping forces to ensure readiness and capability in the protection and reintegration of children in armed conflict;

6. *Endorses* Annual Peacekeeping Conferences, organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and supported by all Member States, held in appropriate regional areas determined by the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, which will focus on:

   a. The annual training of high-ranking officers within peacekeeping forces, militaries in conflict zones, and non-governmental organizations in relevant areas by bringing them to a comprehensive forum to review concerns and best practices;

   b. The prevention of personnel committing any of the six grave violations as well as proper psychological and trauma sensitivity training;

   c. The development of best practice policies among peacekeeping forces to best streamline the effective reintegration of children into society after armed conflict;

   d. Streamlining and reviewing the reporting methods and accounts of current violations against children committed by peacekeepers;

7. *Recommends* the expansion of the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict and the subsequent action plans to relevant state actors and non-state actors by:

   a. Emphasizing the importance of specifically tailoring the action plans to each conflict situation which may include strengthening birth registration for purposes of age verification for armed forces, establishing legal status, and enabling them to receive humanitarian aid;
b. Suggests that the General Assembly recommend to the United Nations Children’s Fund to incorporate steps to resolve state and non-state actors’ denial of humanitarian aid to children;

8. Recommends that Member States model their own post-conflict agreements pursuing the best interest of the child, treating children from armed groups as victims, taking a gender-sensitive approaches, and implementing community and grassroots integration processes;

9. Suggests Member States take additional measures in guaranteeing that children incorporated with armed forces and armed groups are reintegrated into society while keeping in mind their status as a child when trying to enforce local or regional laws;

10. Calls upon relevant Member States, United Nations entities, and those who can aid in resources and expertise to comply with these actions in working together on the local, national, and regional level in order to properly implement these initiatives effectively and efficiently;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

1. Establishes the United Nations Child and Armed Conflict Protection and Reintegration Forum (UNCACPR), a forum which reports directly to the Security Council, that will convene every five years in Nice, France, to focus on the sharing and developing of best practices involving children in armed conflict by constituting:

   a. Voluntary reporting by Member States present in the annex of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of implementing the action plan, to include:

      i. New peacekeeping measures in order to ensure the continued safety of children during armed conflict;
      ii. Best practices for the reintegration of children after conflict;
      iii. Protection of displaced children in transit to Safe Havens;
      iv. Safe Haven effectiveness in protecting children;
      v. The understanding of regional and cultural differences, as well as concerns specifically related to indigenous children in regions of conflict;
      vi. Efforts to promote advocacy and a comprehensive education curricula;
      vii. Negotiation processes among relevant parties in armed conflicts and their effectiveness in including the protection of children during ceasefires and post-conflict;

   b. Special consideration of the Member States annexed each annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict and their limitations in adhering to international agreements on children involved in armed conflict, including, but not limited to:

      i. Their reservations in committing to the recommendations or principles contained in such documents;
      ii. Their capacity limitations to effectively combat the negative effects of armed conflict on children;
      iii. Requests by these Member States for financial aid or peacekeeping support;
      iv. Socioeconomic concerns that fuel conflict within their nation;
      v. The threat of non-state actors within the annexed country, as well as near their borders, which negatively impacts peace negotiations and stability within a region;

   c. Inviting non-governmental organizations involved with child soldiers, reintegration of children affected by armed conflict, and peacekeeping as participants in the forum in order to facilitate extensive multifaceted dialogues on conflicts and their roots.
At the meeting of the Security Council, held from 19 to 25 November 2017, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled “The Situation in Cyprus,” the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council is concerned with the issue of sovereignty and equality of nations as described in the Charter of the United Nations.

“The Security Council recognizes the consistent efforts of the United Nations Advisor in Cyprus, the peacekeeping force, the Committee on Missing persons in Cyprus, and the Secretary-General.

“The Security Council notes the important of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

“The Security Council encourages all directly involved parties in this situation to be present and considered at all discussions on the matter.

“The Security Council expresses deep concern for the need of missing persons to be expediently recovered or identified.

“The Security Council stresses that any just solution comes from collaboration and consensus among all directly involved parties.