

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
	Letter dated 23 November 2009 from the Secretary- General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/601)				

^a Slovenia made a statement on behalf of the European Union.

^b The representative of Belgium made a statement, in part, as Chair of the Informal Working Group on the International Tribunals.

^c Croatia was represented by its Prime Minister and Turkey by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. The representative of Austria made a statement, in part, as Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals.

^d The representative of Austria made a statement, in part, in his capacity as Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals.

^e Sweden made a statement on behalf of the European Union.

31. Children and armed conflict

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held four meetings and adopted one resolution and three presidential statements concerning children and armed conflict. Discussions in the Council focused primarily on the question of including, in the annexes to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, the names of parties to the killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, thereby expanding the monitoring and reporting mechanism established under resolution 1612 (2005).⁶²⁰ On 4 August 2009, the Council adopted resolution 1882 (2009), in which it so decided, and called upon such parties to prepare concrete time-bound action plans to halt violations and abuses.

12 February 2008 to 29 April 2009: expansion of the monitoring and reporting mechanism

On 12 February 2008, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict introduced the Secretary-General's most recent report⁶²¹ and the lists of parties that recruited or used children in situations of armed conflict annexed

thereto. She identified five other grave violations and stated that the gateway to the annexed list of parties should include all of them. She suggested, however, that the Council could take an incremental approach and initially consider systematic sexual violence against children as an additional gateway to the annexes. She noted that there were 16 persistent violators who had been on the annexed lists in the Secretary-General's reports for five consecutive years, and urged the Council to take concrete and targeted measures against them.⁶²² The Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) briefed the Council and highlighted, inter alia, the vulnerability to sexual violence of girls and women in conflict situations.⁶²³ The representative of the Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict stressed the need to expand and strengthen the monitoring and reporting mechanism.⁶²⁴

Most speakers expressed support for the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, such as giving equal weight to all categories of grave violations, including recruitment and use of children in armed conflict; killing and maiming of children; rape and other grave sexual

⁶²⁰ S/PV.5834, S/PV.5936 and S/PV.6114.

⁶²¹ S/2007/757.

⁶²² S/PV.5834, pp. 3-5.

⁶²³ Ibid., pp. 6-7.

⁶²⁴ Ibid., pp. 7-8.

violence; abductions; attacks against schools or hospitals; and denial of humanitarian access to children. Council members also expressed support for the inclusion of child protection advisers in future peacekeeping operations and political missions and for expansion of the monitoring and reporting mechanism established under resolution 1612 (2005). However, while many representatives agreed with the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council refer to the International Criminal Court, for investigation and prosecution, violations against children in armed conflict that fell within its jurisdiction, others argued that the Council should not have a general policy or practice of referring cases to the Court, pointing to the fact that not all Member States were parties to the Rome Statute. Regarding the question of possible Council action against persistent violators, some speakers called for such measures as targeted sanctions, while others stressed the importance of dialogue to resolve such specific issues.⁶²⁵

The President then made a statement,⁶²⁶ in which the Council strongly condemned the continuing recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and other grave violations and stressed the need to adopt a broad strategy of conflict prevention, which addressed the root causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive manner in order to enhance the protection of children on a long-term basis. The Council also called for full implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict as called for in resolution 1612 (2005).

On 17 July 2008, the Secretary-General commended the actions taken by the Council since its first open debate in 1998, but also urged the Council to consolidate the gains that had been made and move forward to cover all grave violations and situations of concern.⁶²⁷ The Special Representative of the Secretary-General reiterated that the Council should take steps to begin to consider targeted and concrete measures against persistent violators listed in the annexes to the most recent report of the Secretary-General.⁶²⁸ The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on progress that the Department of Peacekeeping

Operations had made in protecting children, including training provided by child protection officers for peacekeeping personnel and reintegration efforts.⁶²⁹

Several speakers focused upon specific aspects of the Council's approach to dealing with the issue, such as the role and working methods of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005).⁶³⁰ Some noted the delay between the review of reports generated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism and the subsequent publication of the Working Group's conclusions. Others called for a broad-based, strategic approach to the issue, encompassing elements such as prevention, protection and development.

The President then made a statement,⁶³¹ in which the Council welcomed the ongoing implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict, in particular the efforts that had made possible the implementation of the mechanism in all situations listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's report, and invited the Secretary-General, where applicable, to bring the mechanism to its full efficiency, in accordance with resolution 1612 (2005).

On 29 April 2009, the Secretary-General emphasized that the protection framework for children needed to be strengthened, and in that regard, recommended that the Council, at a minimum, expand the criteria for the annexes to his report to include parties that committed rape and other grave sexual violence against children in armed conflict.⁶³² The Special Representative of the Secretary-General emphasized that successes in addressing the recruitment of child soldiers had also created an imbalance in the focus of the Council, especially with regard to all other grave violations. She urged the Council to extend its focus beyond child soldiers to deal more effectively with other violations.⁶³³ The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations further updated the Council on the progress of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations' efforts, including deployment of child protection advisers in relevant peacekeeping operations.⁶³⁴ Ms. Grace

⁶²⁵ For more information, see part VII, sect. III, regarding Article 41 of the Charter.

⁶²⁶ S/PRST/2008/6.

⁶²⁷ S/PV.5936, p. 4.

⁶²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-9.

⁶²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

⁶³⁰ For more information, see part IX, sect. II, with regard to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

⁶³¹ S/PRST/2008/28.

⁶³² S/PV.6114, pp. 3-4.

⁶³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-7.

⁶³⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 7-9.

Akollo, a former child soldier of Uganda, also spoke about her personal ordeal, on behalf of children in armed conflict.⁶³⁵

Many speakers supported the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Council expand the list of criteria for the annexes to his reports to include parties that committed rape and other grave sexual violence against children in armed conflict. In addition, many supported his call for the Council to adopt more effective enforcement measures against persistent violators, such as targeted sanctions. In that regard, several representatives called for the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to establish more systematic communication with the relevant sanctions committees. Some also called for utilizing all available resources, such as peacekeeping missions, to combat violations against children, and in that context expressed broad support for various initiatives to mainstream protection of children by peacekeeping operations.

At the same meeting, the President made a statement,⁶³⁶ in which the Council recognized the importance of including in the annexes to the reports of the Secretary-General those parties that committed acts of killing and maiming of children, or acts of rape and other sexual violence against children in situations of armed conflict, and expressed its intention to take action on the issue within three months.

⁶³⁵ Ibid., pp. 10-11.

⁶³⁶ S/PRST/2009/9.

4 August 2009: expansion in the categories of violations against children

By resolution 1882 (2009), the Council, *inter alia*, expanded the criteria under which parties to armed conflict could be included in the annexes to the reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict, namely those parties that engaged in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children.

In the discussion that followed the adoption of the resolution, the representative of Mexico, in his capacity as Chair of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and also in his national capacity, welcomed the adoption of the resolution, which sent a very clear political signal that the obligations imposed by international law on the parties to armed conflict with regard to the safety, security and well-being of children must be respected, with no exceptions whatsoever.⁶³⁷ The representative of Costa Rica opined that the inclusion of two new criteria — sexual violence and killing and maiming — was testimony to the Council's resolve to respond effectively to the two most serious and frequently committed crimes against children in situations of armed conflict, and urged specific measures such as the implementation of country-specific action plans, improvement of the monitoring and reporting mechanism and the establishment of criteria relating to the inclusion on and exclusion from the annexed lists in the Secretary-General's reports.⁶³⁸

⁶³⁷ S/PV.6176, pp. 2-3.

⁶³⁸ Ibid., p. 4.

Meetings: children and armed conflict

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5834th 12 February 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2007/757)	Letter from the Permanent Observer of Palestine requesting an invitation (S/2008/88)	Rule 37 41 Member States ^a Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Executive Director of UNICEF, representative of Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict	All Council members and all invitees ^b	S/PRST/2008/6

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2008-2009

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
			Other Permanent Observer of Palestine		
5936th 17 July 2008	Letter dated 7 July 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary- General (S/2008/442) Letter dated 11 July 2008 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2008/455)	Report of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (S/2008/455)	Rule 37 33 Member States ^c Rule 39 Assistant Secretary- General for Peacekeeping Operations, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Executive Director of UNICEF, representative of Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^d all invitees	S/PRST/2008/28
6114th 29 April 2009	Report of the Secretary- General on children and armed conflict (S/2009/158)		Rule 37 42 Member States ^e Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Under- Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Executive Director of UNICEF	Secretary- General, all Council members, ^f former child soldier of Uganda, all invitees	S/PRST/2009/9

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6176th 4 August 2009		Draft resolution submitted by 46 Member States ^g (S/2009/399)	Rule 37 36 Member States ^h Rule 39 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Director of the Office of Emergency Programmes of UNICEF	2 Council members (Mexico, Costa Rica)	Resolution 1882 (2009) 15-0-0

^a Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland (on behalf of the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

^b Panama was represented by its Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Belgium, by its Minister for Development Cooperation; France, by its Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Italy, by its Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

^c Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

^d Viet Nam was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^e Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic (on behalf of the European Union), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Minister for Gender, Family and Children's Affairs), Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand and Uruguay.

^f Mexico was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^g Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay.

^h Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay.

Mainstreaming of issues related to children and armed conflict in the decisions of the Security Council

The Security Council has increasingly incorporated elements that relate to thematic items, such as children and armed conflict, into its decisions on country-specific situations.⁶³⁹ The following table

lists, by item, all instances of provisions relating to children and armed conflict that were included in decisions adopted under other items. The table does not reflect the integration of elements relating to children and armed conflict into the mandates of subsidiary bodies, as those are covered in part X.

The provisions relating to the protection of children in armed conflict include expressions of

⁶³⁹ For information on the mainstreaming of other thematic items, see, in the present part, sect. 33, with regard to

protection of civilians in armed conflict, and sect. 35, with regard to women and peace and security.

concern and condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers and sexual violence against girls; calls for release of child soldiers; calls to bring to justice those responsible for abuses; requests concerning the strengthening of child protection components of and reporting requirements for field missions, as well as the mainstreaming of child protection in activities related to peace and security; and the imposition of sanctions.

The Council included the above-mentioned provisions in its decisions on Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Central African Republic and the subregion, Côte d'Ivoire, the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Somalia, the Sudan and the Great Lakes Region. Of the 45 decisions (among them four presidential statements), 17 were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter.

In one instance, in a decision concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council decided to apply sanctions measures to individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement.

Mainstreaming of issues related to children and armed conflict in the decisions of the Security Council, 2008-2009: selected provisions

Decision

Provisions

The situation in Afghanistan

Resolution [1806 \(2008\)](#) Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict and stresses the importance of implementing Security Council resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#), and in this context requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the child protection component of UNAMA, in particular through the appointment of child protection advisers (para. 14)

Resolution [1868 \(2009\)](#) Expresses its strong concern about the recruitment and use of children by Taliban forces in Afghanistan as well as the killing and maiming of children as a result of the conflict, reiterates its strong condemnation of the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and all other violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in particular attacks against schools, calls for those responsible to be brought to justice, stresses the importance of implementing resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) in this context, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the child protection component of UNAMA, in particular through the appointment of child protection advisers (para. 16)

The situation in Burundi

Resolution [1858 \(2008\)](#) Encourages, in this regard, the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with all international partners, to elaborate a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and to lay the foundations for the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, ex-combatants, returning refugees, the displaced and other vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, particularly women and children, in accordance with resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) (para. 11)

Demands that the Palipehutu-FNL and other armed groups release unconditionally and without further delay all children associated with them, and emphasizes the need for their sustainable reintegration and reinsertion (para. 15)

Decision

Provisions

Resolution 1902
(2009)

Encourages the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, security reforms, land tenure, justice and the protection of human rights, with a special focus on women's and children's rights (para. 12)

Encourages the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with all international partners, including BINUB, UNDP and the World Bank, to complete the disarmament and demobilization process and the strategy for the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, former combatants, returning refugees, the displaced and other vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, particularly women and children, and urges international partners, particularly the Peacebuilding Commission, to stand ready to support this (para. 15)

Welcomes the release of all children by armed groups, emphasizes the need for their sustainable reintegration and reinsertion, welcomes in this regard the programme launched by the World Bank in this field, and urges the Government of Burundi, with the support of BINUB, UNICEF and other members of the Country Task Force on the Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations, to fight impunity for violators of children's rights (para. 20)

The situation in the Central African Republic

S/PRST/2009/5

The Security Council calls upon all armed groups to immediately cease the recruitment and use of children and release all children associated with them. The Council calls upon all parties, as a matter of priority, to develop and implement, in close collaboration with BINUCA, action plans within the framework of resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005) (third paragraph)

The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

Resolution 1834
(2008)

Emphasizing the need to respect international refugee law, preserve the civilian and humanitarian nature of refugee camps and internally displaced persons sites and prevent any recruitment of individuals, including children, which might be carried out in or around the camps by armed groups (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Resolution 1861
(2009)
(Chapter VII)

Emphasizing the need to [...] prevent any recruitment of individuals, including children, which might be carried out in or around the camps and sites by armed groups (thirteenth preambular paragraph)

Takes note of the measures already undertaken by the authorities of Chad to put an end to the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, encourages them to pursue their cooperation with United Nations bodies in this regard, particularly UNICEF, and calls upon all the parties involved to ensure that children are protected (para. 24)

S/PRST/2009/13

The Council calls upon all parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular to respect the security of civilians, including women and children, humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel (fifth paragraph)

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution 1795
(2008)
(Chapter VII)

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children (para. 6)

Decision

Provisions

- Resolution [1826 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children (para. 6)
- Resolution [1842 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of cases of human rights violations against civilians, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) on women, peace and security, its resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) on children and armed conflict and its resolution [1674 \(2006\)](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (seventh preambular paragraph)
- Resolution [1865 \(2009\)](#) (Chapter VII) Recalling its resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) on children and armed conflict and the subsequent conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to parties to the armed conflict of Côte d'Ivoire, and expressing its deep concern that children continue to suffer from various forms of violence (eleventh preambular paragraph)
- Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children, and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice (para. 11)
- Resolution [1880 \(2009\)](#) (Chapter VII) Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children, and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice (para. 14)
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The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Resolution [1807 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Recalling its resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) and its previous resolutions on children and armed conflict, and strongly condemning the continued recruitment, targeting and use of children, in violation of applicable international law, in the hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (twelfth preambular paragraph)
- Decides also that the [arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze] shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: [...] (d) political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in violation of applicable international law; and (e) individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement (para. 13 (d), (e))

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
S/PRST/2008/38	<p>The Council expresses its deep concern over continued threats to the safety of the civilian population and to the conduct of humanitarian operations. The Council strongly condemns the continuing recruitment and use of children by armed groups as well as the continued prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It urges all parties to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law (second paragraph)</p> <p>The Council strongly condemns the recent attacks by the LRA, including the abduction by the LRA of 159 schoolchildren in villages in Orientale Province. The Council recalls the International Criminal Court indictments against members of the LRA leadership on charges of, among other things, the enlistment of children through abduction, as a war crime (ninth paragraph)</p>
Resolution 1856 (2008) (Chapter VII)	<p>Demands also, recalling its resolution 1698 (2006), that all armed groups, in particular the forces of Mr. Laurent Nkunda, the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and LRA immediately stop recruiting and using children and release all children associated with them (para. 24)</p>
Resolution 1857 (2008) (Chapter VII)	<p>Decides that the [travel ban and asset freeze] referred to shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004): [...] (d) political and military leaders operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and recruiting or using children in armed conflicts in violation of applicable international law; and (e) individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement (para. 4 (d), (e))</p>
Resolution 1896 (2009) (Chapter VII)	<p>Noting with great concern the persistence of human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the killing and displacement of significant numbers of civilians, the recruitment and use of child soldiers and widespread sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the country, and recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict and on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts (eighth preambular paragraph)</p>
Resolution 1906 (2009) (Chapter VII)	<p>Expressing its extreme concern at the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation and the continued impunity of those responsible for human rights abuses and other atrocities, condemning, in particular, the targeted attacks against the civilian population, widespread sexual violence, recruitment and use of child soldiers and extrajudicial executions, stressing the urgent need for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with MONUC and other relevant actors, to end violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and to bring the perpetrators to justice, and calling upon Member States to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims (eighth preambular paragraph)</p>

Demands also 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; urges the Government 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 and further urges 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 (para. 11)

Demands that all armed groups, in particular the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda 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 finalize the elaboration of an action plan to release children present in the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to prevent further recruitment (para. 15)

The situation in the Great Lakes region

Resolution [1804 \(2008\)](#) Demands also that the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, ex-Rwandan Armed Forces/Interahamwe and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo immediately stop recruiting and using children, release all children associated with them and put an end to gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence, and stresses the need for those responsible to be brought to justice (para. 2)

[S/PRST/2008/48](#) The Council strongly condemns the recent attacks by LRA in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Southern Sudan, which pose a continuing threat to regional security. It demands that LRA cease its recruitment and use of children and that it release immediately all women, children and other non-combatants, in accordance with Council resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#). The Council reiterates its deep concern at the long-running and brutal insurgency by LRA which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of thousands of innocent civilians in Uganda, the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (fourth paragraph)

The Council recalls the International Criminal Court arrest warrants for certain LRA leaders on charges of, among other things, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape and the enlistment of children through abduction. The Council recalls the statement by its President of 22 June 2006 ([S/PRST/2006/28](#)), and reaffirms that it attaches vital importance to promoting justice and the rule of law, including respect for human rights, as an indispensable element for lasting peace. The Council reaffirms that ending impunity is essential for a society recovering from conflict to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians and to prevent their recurrence (fifth paragraph)

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

Resolution [1876 \(2009\)](#) Stressing its concern about human trafficking, especially that of children outside the country (eleventh preambular paragraph)

The question concerning Haiti

- Resolution [1840 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of girls, and requests MINUSTAH to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), and [1820 \(2008\)](#) (para. 21)
- Resolution [1892 \(2009\)](#) (Chapter VII) Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and requests MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, in close cooperation with the Government of Haiti, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1882 \(2009\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), and [1889 \(2009\)](#) (para. 19)
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The situation concerning Iraq

- Resolution [1830 \(2008\)](#) Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, welcoming new commitments of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, encouraging continued efforts for internally displaced persons and refugees and noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing advice and support to the Government, in coordination with UNAMI (tenth preambular paragraph)
- Resolution [1883 \(2009\)](#) Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, encouraging continued efforts for internally displaced persons and refugees, and noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing advice and support to the Government, in coordination with UNAMI (eleventh preambular paragraph)
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The situation in Liberia

- Resolution [1836 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Welcoming the progress achieved on the broad benchmarks laid out in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 September 2006 and the core benchmarks presented in the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 August 2007 and 19 March 2008, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL to promote and protect, in cooperation with the Government of Liberia, the rights of civilians, in particular children and women, calling upon the Liberian authorities to continue to cooperate with the United Nations country team and civil society in order to achieve further progress in these areas and, in particular, to combat violence against children and women, including gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and recalling its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1612 \(2005\)](#), as well as resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) on women, peace and security (twelfth preambular paragraph)

Letter dated 22 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (Nepal)

Resolution 1796 (2008) Recognizing the need to pay special attention to the needs of women, children and traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process, as mentioned in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) (ninth preambular paragraph)

Resolution 1864 (2009) [...] noting the importance of a durable long-term solution in helping to create the conditions for completion of the activities of UNMIN, noting also in this regard the need to address outstanding issues, particularly the release of minors in cantonment sites, welcoming the commitment by the Government of Nepal to discharge minors without further delay, and calling upon the Government to implement this commitment as soon as possible and for continued reporting on this issue as required under resolution 1612 (2005) (eleventh preambular paragraph)

Recognizing the need to pay special attention to the needs of women, children and traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process, as mentioned in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and resolution 1325 (2000) (fourteenth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Somalia

Resolution 1801 (2008) (Chapter VII) Reaffirms its previous resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict, and recalls the subsequent conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict pertaining to parties to the armed conflict in Somalia (S/AC.51/2007/14) (para. 15)

Resolution 1814 (2008) (Chapter VII) Also reaffirms its previous resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and recalls the subsequent conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict pertaining to parties to the armed conflict in Somalia (S/AC.51/2007/14) (para. 18)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

Resolution 1828 (2008) Requests the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the preparation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations against children (para. 14)

Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008); and requests the Secretary-General to ensure, as appropriate, that resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his report (para. 15)

Resolution 1870 (2009) Condemning all acts and forms of violence perpetrated by any party that prevent or hinder peace and stability in the Sudan and the region, and deploring its effect, in particular, on women and children (eighth preambular paragraph)

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
Resolution 1881 (2009)	Demands also that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008); and requests the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence and to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 14)
Resolution 1891 (2009) (Chapter VII)	Demanding also an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians, in line with resolution 1888 (2009), recruitment and use of children, in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), and indiscriminate attacks against civilians (eighth preambular paragraph)

Abbreviations: BINUM — United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi; BINUCA — United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic; LRA — Lord's Resistance Army; MINUSTAH — United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUC — United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Palipehutu-FNL — Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de liberation; UNAMA — United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI — United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNAMID — African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNDP — United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund; UNMIL — United Nations Mission in Liberia; and UNMIN — United Nations Mission in Nepal.

32. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held 10 meetings and adopted three resolutions and six presidential statements concerning threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The President made statements on behalf of the Council concerning several terrorist attacks around the world, condemning in the strongest terms terrorist actions in, respectively, Les Issers, Algeria; Wah Cantt, Pakistan; Islamabad; and Jakarta. The Council also focused on the work of its counter-terrorism-related subsidiary bodies, namely the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (the Counter-Terrorism Committee) and its Executive Directorate.⁶⁴⁰

The Council established the Office of the Ombudsperson to mediate requests by individuals, organizations and companies to be removed from the Consolidated List created pursuant to resolutions 1267

(1999) and 1333 (2000),⁶⁴¹ and renewed for a further 18 months the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).⁶⁴² The Council also extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate until 31 December 2010.

19 and 20 March 2008: extension of the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

On 19 March 2008, the Executive Director of Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate gave an overview of the revised organizational plan of the Directorate and its methods of work. He explained to the Council that given the increased ratification of counter-terrorism conventions and the almost unprecedented level of international exchange of information and cooperation, the most pressing need in combating terrorism was less about ensuring that countries understood the challenge and more about

⁶⁴⁰ For more information, see part IX, with regard to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

⁶⁴¹ Available from the website of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

⁶⁴² For more information, see part IX, with regard to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.