



Policy

**Mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children
affected by armed conflict within UN Peacekeeping Operations**

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DPKO/DFS POLICY ON

Mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within UN Peacekeeping Operations

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Extracts of Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict

A. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Policy is to consolidate, institutionalize and streamline DPKO's existing engagement on children and armed conflict, on the basis of specific provisions of Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict.
2. This Policy defines the scope of DPKO's engagement on the protection of children affected by armed conflict and is issued as part of the Department's strategy and efforts to mainstream the concerns of children affected by armed conflict in the department's activities.
3. This Policy also elaborates the role of Child Protection advisers in UN peacekeeping operations, stemming from specific provisions of relevant resolutions of the Security Council including, their mandate, the framework within which they operate, and the activities that they carry out in relation to other mission components as well as the parameters of integrating child protection concerns in the activities of other sections.
4. To ensure effective complementarity with relevant partners, the Policy defines the scope of DPKO's responsibility and its partnerships at both headquarters and field level, with key UN child protection actors, including UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, ILO, UNFPA and other relevant members of the UN Country team and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG –CAAC).

B. SCOPE

5. This Policy applies to all peacekeeping personnel. Senior mission leadership (including heads of other mission components, Police and Military Components) as well as all child protection staff should be informed of this Policy. DPKO /DFS Headquarters staff responsible for mission planning and support and reporting should be informed of this policy.
6. Compliance with this Policy Directive is mandatory for those involved in direct implementation as well as supporting and enabling management components.

C. RATIONALE

7. With its adoption of resolution 1261 (1999), the Security Council formally acknowledged that the protection of children in armed conflicts is a fundamental peace and security concern. The Council has subsequently reaffirmed its commitment by adopting five further resolutions on children and armed conflict, namely 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004) 1612 (2005) and 1820 (2008).
8. The Security Council has included specific provisions for the protection of children in several mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and sanctioned the deployment of Child Protection Advisers (CPAs) to peacekeeping missions to ensure the implementation of the child protection dimension of the mandates of peacekeeping operations and to advise the Head of a peacekeeping mission in its resolutions 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003) and 1612 (2005).
9. Security Council resolutions¹ have consistently called for the integration of the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict into all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programs and stressed the responsibility of United Nations peacekeeping missions to ensure effective follow-up to its resolutions on children and armed conflict².
10. The Secretary-General has also called for the mainstreaming of children affected by armed conflict across the UN system including through the development of guidance and support to headquarters offices and field personnel on child protection issues and the incorporation of child protection concerns in their activities.³
11. The DPKO Lessons Learned Study on the *Impact of Child Protection Advisers (CPAs) in UN Peacekeeping Operations*⁴ found that Child Protection Advisers have played an important role in mainstreaming child protection issues into the work of all relevant components of peacekeeping operations, in monitoring and reporting capacity but called for more clarity on the role of CPAs to avoid overlaps with the work of operational partners and other mission components. The Study also called for a review of CPA terms of reference as well as the development of guidance and operational support for child protection personnel.

¹ 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)

² 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)

³ Report of the Secretary-General on Comprehensive assessment of the United Nations system response to children affected by armed conflict (A/59/331)

⁴ Peacekeeping Best Practices Section May 2007

12. Further, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations has requested DPKO to elaborate the role and responsibilities of Child Protection Advisers, within peacekeeping missions and outline clear modalities for cooperation with UN agencies, funds and programs, to ensure a comprehensive prevention strategy and response to all forms of violence against children.⁵
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D. POLICY

D.1. Mainstreaming of children and armed conflict issues within UN peacekeeping operations

13. In accordance with Security Council Resolution 1612, DPKO recognizes that the protection of children affected by armed conflict should be an integral aspect of the Department's overall strategy and engagement in conflict situations.
14. DPKO shall ensure that the concerns of protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all aspects of UN peacekeeping and peacemaking and in its policies, strategies, training and briefing programmes.
15. To this end, DPKO shall ensure that the protection of children affected by armed conflict is systematically addressed throughout the stages of mission planning, mission design, and mandate implementation. Child protection concerns shall accordingly be incorporated into strategic and technical assessment missions for the planning of peacekeeping operations, mission planning instruments and the subsequent elaboration of thematic and functional strategies of proposed peacekeeping operations as part of the Integrated Missions Planning Process (IMPP)⁶. The assessment relating to child protection issues during these processes will be conducted by a child protection specialist as appropriate. The structures and resources that shall be required for the child protection function within the mission must begin at the earliest possible stage and a child protection specialist should be included at all stages of planning.
16. Relevant issues to be considered include but are not limited to grave violations committed against children such as recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups, rape and grave sexual violence, killing and maiming, abductions, attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access as well as child-sensitive DDR, juvenile justice, legislative reform, and training for all peacekeeping personnel including the police and the military.
17. The engagement of DPKO on the protection of children affected by armed conflict shall be guided by relevant international and regional human rights norms, instruments, and standards relating to children, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocols on, respectively, the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OP-CRC-AC), and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OP-CRC-SC), and relevant international humanitarian law, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, ILO Convention 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour, Security Council Resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict as well as specific mission mandates.

⁵ Report of the Special Committee on peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group (A/62/19)

⁶ See also related IMPP Guidelines

Senior management commitment to and promotion of concerns relating to children affected by armed conflict

18. Special Representatives of the Secretary-General (SRSGs)/Head of Missions (HOMs) have an important and leading role to play in promoting the rights and concerns of children affected by armed conflict and ensuring effective implementation of relevant international human rights instruments and systematic follow-up to Security Council resolutions on Children and Armed Conflict as well as relevant Conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.
19. The Secretary-General's Action Plan for the establishment of a monitoring, reporting and compliance mechanism adopted under Security Council Resolution 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005) also stipulates the responsibilities of SRSGs/HOMs and Resident Coordinators in ensuring United Nations-wide follow-up, mainstreaming, coordination and monitoring and engaging in dialogue with parties to conflict on children and armed conflict issues at the country level. As focal points at country level, the Action Plan underlines that their leadership and personal involvement, in consultation with UNICEF, is critical with respect to key issues such as dialogue, action plans and specific political démarches at the country level with Government authorities and other concerned parties.
20. To this end, SRSGs/HOMs shall ensure that relevant child protection issues are addressed in all stages of the peace process and promote a mission-wide approach to implementing the child protection aspects of the mission's core mandate and functions and consider how each component of the mission might take into account child rights concerns within their core activities.

Establishment of in-house knowledge and expertise on child protection

21. Child Protection Advisers shall be deployed in peacekeeping operations in accordance with the Security Council Resolutions on children and armed conflict and recommendations of the Secretary-General to the Security Council.
22. Child Protection Advisers fulfil the crucial role of advising the peacekeeping mission and the SRSGs/HOMs in particular in ensuring that relevant child protection issues are addressed in all stages of the peace process and that all key actors and mechanisms within the mission adopt a child conscious approach to their respective tasks. They also assist senior management in ensuring the implementation of the overall child protection strategy developed in the mission area in collaboration with all relevant actors.
23. Child Protection Advisers also provide advice to the SRSGs/HOMs and other mission components in ensuring effective follow-up to resolutions of the Council and in implementing the child protection dimension of the mandates of peacekeeping operations including mainstreaming, training of all peacekeeping personnel, engaging in dialogue with parties to end the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups, and other grave violations and implementing the monitoring and reporting mechanism under S/RES/1612 (2005) with the UN Task Forces on Monitoring and Reporting.
24. Child Protection Advisers serve as an interface between the peacekeeping mission and child protection actors on the ground and work to leverage as appropriate, the political and other resources of the mission to orchestrate action to ensure the protection and wellbeing of children affected by armed conflict and to prevent and address violations of children's rights.

25. Child Protection Advisers shall report directly to the Head of Mission, normally the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The child protection component may also report to the Head of Mission through the Deputy Special Representative to the Secretary-General (DSRSG). However, the Head of Mission's support to the CPA is critical in the implementation of the obligations of the peacekeeping operation under Security Council resolutions on the protection of children affected by armed conflict.
26. Child Protection Advisers shall participate in strategic decision-making and information sharing forums, including mission-internal, management, inter-agency, bilateral, or peace process implementation mechanisms relevant to the protection of children affected by armed conflict to ensure a comprehensive approach the issues within the peacekeeping operation.
27. The CPA shall actively collaborate with relevant mission components especially Human Rights, the Rule of Law Unit or Judicial Section, Political Affairs, DDR, SSR, Gender, HIV the UN Police, and Military Observers towards ensuring that key actors and mechanisms within the mission adopt a child conscious approach to their respective tasks.
28. The Department of Field Support (DFS) shall develop guidelines and standing operating procedures for the recruitment, retention and capacity building of qualified child protection personnel and maintain a roster of qualified candidates at headquarters level. The guidelines shall stipulate the profile and skills sets required for the fulfillment of the role of CPAs and define the modalities of child protection staffing within peacekeeping operations. All child protection candidates shall undergo a transparent technical vetting process to ensure that key positions are filled by the individuals with the requisite skills.
29. To enable them to effectively conduct their functions, Child Protection Advisers shall undergo an induction process and receive guidance and training from DPKO, with the support of OSRSG CAAC and shall meet annually to review progress, identify challenges and develop strategies for the implementation of their role.

D.2. CORE ACTIVITIES

The interventions on child protection in UN peacekeeping shall complement the efforts of the operational agencies on the ground and do not constitute programmes for fostering child rights such as those carried out by UN agencies funds and programmes. The following activities are explicitly requested by the Security Council resolutions:

Training of peacekeeping personnel

30. In conformity with relevant Security Council resolutions 1261 (1999), 1379 (2001), and 1460 (2003) all deployed peace-keeping personnel - whether military, police or civilian – shall receive training on the protection, rights and welfare of children, including in international human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law.
31. Where deployed, Child Protection Advisers shall ensure that continuous training and guidance on child rights and child protection are provided for all mission personnel in collaboration with the Integrated Mission Training Centres (IMTC) and relevant actors. Periodic evaluations of the training and reviews will be conducted as necessary to ensure maximum impact.

32. Training on child protection shall also be included in all Pre-deployment Training programmes developed and delivered for newly appointed staff of peacekeeping operations.
33. DPKO shall seek to build a residual capacity within the police and the military through the development of training materials on child protection, training of trainers programs and other initiatives as appropriate.

Monitoring and reporting on the situation of children in armed conflict [Security Council Resolutions 1379 (2001), 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)]

34. Security Council resolution 1612 has operationalized the engagement of the Council on CAAC by establishing a UN-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, as well as a permanent Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (SCWG-CAAC) to systematically review the MRM information. Monitoring and reporting is an important tool for holding perpetrators of child rights violations accountable in order to prevent further violations and enhance the protection of children affected by armed conflict.
35. UN peacekeeping operations have a key role to play in the implementation of the monitoring and reporting mechanism established by the Security Council Resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005), which at the country level is implemented through the UN led Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) established under SCR 1612.
36. The Secretary-General's Action Plan for the implementation of the monitoring reporting and compliance mechanism stipulates that where there is a peacekeeping mission, the CTFMR would be coordinated and co-chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and a UNICEF representative, with the former serving as the reporting conduit to the SRSG/HOM.
37. Within the mission Child Protection Advisers conduct systematic monitoring and reporting and engage in advocacy in relation to prevention of grave violations against children as well as support the preparation of specific reports required under the mechanism established under Resolution 1612. In doing this the CPA shall actively coordinate with relevant mission components especially Human Rights, Political, the Rule of Law Unit or Judicial Section, DDR, SSR, the UN Police, and Military Observers to ensure the mission's effective contribution to implementation of the mechanism.
38. Child Protection Advisers shall also represent the SRSG/DSRSG at the technical level in the CTMFR serve as the secretariat for the Country Task Force on the MRM.
39. Relevant guidance, training, tools and backstopping on the implementation of the MRM will be provided by the OSRSG-CAAC and UNICEF at New York headquarters level in coordination with DPKO.

Engaging in dialogue with perpetrators to end the recruitment and use of children associated with armed forces and groups and other child rights violations [Security Council Resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005)]

40. The Security Council through its resolutions 1539 and 1612 called upon all parties included in the annexes of annual reports of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict to implement time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups. Those plans are aimed at helping parties to conflict to take actions to prevent and halt the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups in a transparent and verifiable manner.
41. The development of action plans is a collaborative process which includes the OSRSG-CAAC, UNICEF, all relevant mission components and the CTFMR at the country level.
42. The Child Protection Adviser shall assist and advise the SRSG/HOM in engaging in dialogue with parties to conflict for the development of action plans to end the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups and other child rights violations in consultation with the UN CTFMR, and the OSRSG-CAAC.
43. Guidance on the development of the Action Plans and support will be guided by existing templates developed by the OSRSG-CAAC and UNICEF at headquarters level.

Reporting on Children Affected by Armed Conflict

44. As stipulated in Security Council Resolutions 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005), UN peace operations shall ensure that all Secretary-General's reports on country specific situations shall include a specific section on child protection.
45. The Child Protection Adviser is responsible for ensuring mission reporting on child protection issues and the related activities undertaken by the peacekeeping operation in the mission area.
46. In addition, the CPA shall ensure inputs to the MRM Country Task Force reporting on grave violations committed against children to the Security Council including through bi-monthly reports for the attention of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict through the OSRSG-CAAC, contribution to the MRM Country Task Force's inputs to the Secretary-General's Annual Reports on Children and Armed Conflict to the Security Council, and where applicable, situation reports under SCR 1612 in coordination with the UN Country Task Force on MRM as well as any other relevant reporting mechanisms.
47. To facilitate analysis on trends and progress in mandate implementation on the question of children affected by armed conflict in relevant peacekeeping operations, Child Protection Advisers are required to prepare quarterly reports on the protection of children affected by armed conflict, periodic reports on training activities and progress on mainstreaming their concerns in the mission.

Advocacy on the Protection of Children Affected by Armed Conflict

48. The SRSG/HOM, with the support of CPAs, shall identify jointly with, UNICEF and members of the UN Country Team (UNCT) and national actors as appropriate, the child protection priorities in the mission area and support when needed, advocacy on child protection issues in the mission area.

49. The Child Protection Adviser acts as an advocate, facilitator and adviser to the mission leadership on pertinent child protection issues that require attention.
50. In support of advocacy efforts on the ground, additional support for global advocacy shall be coordinated with the SRSG-CAAC, who serves as a moral voice and independent advocate for the protection and well-being of girls and boys affected by armed conflict at a global level.

D.3. Strategic partnerships

51. DPKO supports the work of the relevant actors, in particular the SRSG-CAAC, UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, ILO and other relevant members of the UNCT.
52. DPKO's engagement on child protection will be guided by the principles of the best interests of the child, complementarity, cooperation and coordination with all relevant UN agencies, funds and programs within their respective mandates in addressing the protection of children in armed conflict.
53. At both headquarters and field level, DPKO shall encourage complementary protection strategies with UNICEF, and relevant child protection agencies as well as relevant members of the UN country team building on the comparative advantages of each actor within their respective mandates.
54. The department shall strive to ensure clarity of roles to maximize efficiency, minimize duplication to achieve optimal impacts on the protection of children affected by armed conflict.

The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)

55. As the office responsible for the integration of the rights and concerns of children affected by armed conflict into the United Nations peace and security, humanitarian and development agendas throughout all phases of conflict prevention, peace-building, peacemaking and peacekeeping activities the OSRSG-CAAC will provide substantive support and backstopping to DPKO in the implementation of this Policy and its mainstreaming efforts.
56. This will include provision of relevant technical advice, training and advisory services on the implementation of Security Council Resolutions, and follow-up to the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict as required.
57. Child Protection Advisers shall also benefit from methodological tools developed by OSRSG-CAAC and its partners as well as relevant guidance stemming from the monitoring and jurisprudential work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
58. To further the mainstreaming of CAAC issues within the department, DPKO shall develop strategies in conjunction with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on CAAC, and other relevant actors to follow up on Security Council resolutions and other commitments to protecting the rights of children affected by armed conflict.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

59. At both headquarters and field level, DPKO shall ensure coordinated and complementary child protection strategies with UNICEF and relevant child protection actors and mechanisms.
60. DPKO and UNICEF will collaborate closely at headquarters level to identify areas where guidelines could be developed to ensure seamless coordination in addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict and promote their application in the field.
61. Where CPAs are deployed, DPKO shall promote clarity of roles and responsibilities and maintain a constant process of dialogue with concerned agencies, especially UNICEF and other members of the UNCT, through coordination, planning and information sharing and protection mechanisms, including the Integrated Mission Task Forces (IMTFs).

E. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Mainstreaming: Mainstreaming of children's concerns entails a demonstration of full commitment to and promotion of concerns related to children at all levels of the department including senior level management, integration of children's concerns into policies and strategic plans, in-house knowledge, expertise to inform policies and day to day operations and sufficient financial capacity to fulfill these commitments⁷

F. REFERENCES

Normative and Superior References

- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989)
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OP-CRC-AC) (2000)
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OP-CRC-SC) (2000)
- Relevant provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions (1977)⁸
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966);
- Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008);
- Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (1984);

⁷ Report of the Secretary-General: Comprehensive assessment of the United Nations system response to children affected by armed conflict (A/59/331)

⁸ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Geneva Convention, GC I); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Geneva Convention, GC II)
Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Geneva Convention, GC III)
Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention, GC IV);
Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Additional Protocol I, AP I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Additional Protocol II, AP II)

- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) (1980 (particularly Protocol II and V);
- Convention on the prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, production and transfer of Anti-personnel mines and on their destruction (1997);
- United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2001)
- Security Council Resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict
- Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) on women peace and security and 1820 (2008) on acts of sexual violence against civilians in armed conflict

Regional Legal Instruments (as applicable)

- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999).
- European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (1998)

Relevant Inter-agency UN Guidelines

- The Principles and Guidelines on Children associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (Paris Principles) (2007);
- UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS), in particular module 5.30 on Children and DDR (2006);
- Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: UN Approach to Justice for Children (2008)
- UN Guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime (2005);
- UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001);
- UN Rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty (1990);
- UN Standard Minimum Rules for the administration of juvenile justice (1985);
- IMPP Guidelines: Role of the Headquarters, Integrated Planning for UN Field Presences.

Related Policies

- United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines
- Secretary-General's Note of Guidance on Integrated Missions
- Integrated Mission Planning Process
- DPKO/DFS Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2008)
- DPKO Policy on Gender Equality (2006)
- Primer for Justice Components in Multidimensional Peace Operations: Strengthening the Rule of Law (2006)

G. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

62. The overall management and oversight of the Child Protection Policy is the responsibility of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Head of Mission.
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H. CONTACT

63. The contact for this Policy is the Child Protection Focal Point within Peacekeeping Best Practices Section in the Department of Policy Evaluation and Training, DPKO.

I. HISTORY

64. This is a new policy and has not been amended.

APPROVAL SIGNATURE:

A-k [Signature]

DATE OF APPROVAL:

19 MAY 2009

ANNEX: EXTRACTS OF RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

I. Resolution 1261 (1999) adopted by the Security Council at its 4037th meeting, on 25 August 1999

The Security Council,

Paragraph 16: *Undertakes*, when taking action aimed at promoting peace and security, to give special attention to the protection, welfare and rights of children, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his reports recommendations in this regard;

Paragraph 19: *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that personnel involved in United Nations peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building activities have appropriate training on the protection, rights and welfare of children, and urges States and relevant international and regional organizations to ensure that appropriate training is included in their programmes for personnel involved in similar activities;

II. Resolution 1314 (2000) adopted by the Security Council at its 4185th meeting, on 11 August 2000

The Security Council,

Paragraph 12: *Reaffirms* its readiness to continue to include, where appropriate, child protection advisers in future peacekeeping operations;

III. Resolution 1379 (2001) adopted by the Security Council at its 4423rd meeting, on 20 November 2001

The Security Council,

Paragraph 2: *Expresses* its readiness explicitly to include provisions for the protection of children, when considering the mandates of peacekeeping operations, and reaffirms, in this regard, its readiness to continue to include, where appropriate, child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations;

Paragraph 10: *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

- (a) Take the protection of children into account in peacekeeping plans submitted to the Security Council, inter alia, by including, on a case by case basis, child protection staff in peacekeeping and, as appropriate, peace-building operations and strengthening expertise and capacity in the area of human rights, where necessary;
- (b) Ensure that all peacekeeping personnel receive and follow appropriate guidance on HIV/AIDS and training in international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law relevant to children;
- (c) Continue and intensify, on a case by case basis, monitoring and reporting activities by peacekeeping and peace-building support operations on the situation of children in armed conflict;

IV. Resolution 1460 (2003) adopted by the Security Council at its 4695th meeting, on 30 January 2003

The Security Council,

Paragraph 9 *Reiterates* its determination to continue to include specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including provisions recommending child protection advisers on a case by case basis and training for United Nations and associated personnel on child protection and child rights;

Paragraph 15: *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that in all his reports to the Security Council on country-specific situations, the protection of children in armed conflict is included as a specific aspect of the report;

V. Resolution 1539 (2004) adopted by the Security Council at its 4948th meeting, on 22 April 2004

The Security Council,

Paragraph 4: *Calls upon* all parties concerned to abide by the international obligations applicable to them relating to the protection of children affected by armed conflict, as well as the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to UNICEF and other United Nations agencies, and to cooperate fully with the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, where appropriate in the context of the cooperation framework between the United Nations and the concerned government, in the follow-up and implementation of these commitments;

Paragraph 5(a): *Calls upon* these parties to prepare within three months concrete time bound action plans to halt recruitment and use of children in violation of the international obligations applicable to them, in close collaboration with United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates:

Paragraph 7: *Decides* to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including, on a case-by-case basis, the deployment of child protection advisers (CPAs), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of CPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation;

Paragraph 14: *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that in all his reports on country-specific situations, the protection of children is included as a specific aspect of the report and expresses its intention to give its full attention to the information provided therein when dealing with those situations on its agenda and in this regard stresses the primary responsibility of the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, consistent within their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to this and the other resolutions;

VI. Resolution 1612 (2005) adopted by the Security Council at its 5235th meeting, on 26 July 2005

The Security Council,

Paragraph 10: *Stresses* the responsibility of United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, consistent with their respective mandates, to ensure effective follow-up to Security Council resolutions, ensure a coordinated response to CAAC concerns and to monitor and report to the Secretary-General;

Paragraph 11: *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by United Nations peacekeeping operations to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of their personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including pre-deployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of misconduct involving their personnel;

Paragraph 12: *Decides* to continue the inclusion of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations, including the deployment, on a case-by-case basis, of child-protection advisers (CPAs), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for and the number and roles of CPAs are systematically assessed during the preparation of each United Nations peacekeeping operation; welcomes the comprehensive assessment undertaken on the role and activities of CPAs with a view to drawing lessons learned and best practices;

Paragraph 15: *Calls upon* all parties concerned to abide by the international obligations applicable to them relating to the protection of children affected by armed conflict as well as the concrete commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to UNICEF and other United Nations agencies and to cooperate fully with the United Nations peacekeeping missions and United Nations country teams, where appropriate, in the context of the cooperation framework between the United Nations and the concerned Government, in the follow-up and implementation of these commitments;

Paragraph 18: *Requests* that the Secretary-General direct all relevant United Nations entities to take specific measures, within existing resources, to ensure systematic mainstreaming of CAAC issues within their respective institutions, including by ensuring allocation of adequate financial and human resources towards protection of war-affected children within all relevant offices and departments and on the ground as well as to strengthen, within their respective mandates, their cooperation and coordination when addressing the protection of children in armed conflict;