

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

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Land:	Sudan
Kilde:	Whatchlist on Children and Armed Conflict
Titel:	Children and Armed Conflict. Recommendations to the Security Council
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CAR (Con't)

- Call on the Government to **fully implement all aspects of the Child Protection Code and the national plan on the prevention of grave violations against children** and to **ensure perpetrators of grave violations are held accountable** and that child survivors of sexual violence have access to comprehensive, gender-sensitive, and age-appropriate response systems and services, and strengthen preventive measures; urge the Government and pro-government forces to **cease the military use of schools and to vacate all schools**;
- Urge the Government and pro-government forces to **operationalize the Handover Protocol signed in October 2024** on the protection and transfer of children associated to armed forces and groups to civilian authorities, in collaboration with the UN.

France is the Security Council penholder on CAR.

SUDAN

The Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and six additional armed groups are each listed in the annexes of the SG's latest annual report ([S/2024/384](#)) on CAAC for multiple grave violations against children. In 2023, the UN verified 1,721 grave violations against children, a staggering 480 per cent increase from the previous year. Recruitment and use of children significantly increased in 2023, with 209 cases verified. A total of 1,244 children were killed and maimed, primarily through crossfire, shelling, and aerial bombardments, with the RSF and SAF identified as main perpetrators. Sexual violence against children, affecting 114 girls, was predominantly attributed to the RSF, unidentified actors, and affiliated militia groups. Attacks on schools and hospitals remained a concern, with 85 verified incidents attributed to both state and non-state actors. In January 2025, Special Representative of the SG for CAAC (SRSG-CAAC), [condemned](#) the recent attacks in Khartoum State and highlighted the deliberate targeting of children and their recruitment into armed groups, noting the heightened risks of sexual violence faced by girls. In resolution 2736 (2024), the Security Council requested the SG to make recommendations on the protection of civilians in the Sudan. In February, the SG is expected to report on UN efforts to support Sudan, pursuant to Resolutions 2715 (2024) and 2736 (2024). **The Security Council should:**

- Demand that all parties **uphold their obligations under IHL and IHRL**, taking all necessary precautions to protect civilians and civilian objects, including schools and hospitals, in accordance with the principles of precaution, distinction, and proportionality; and adopt concrete measures to end and prevent grave violations against children;
- Condemn all attacks on humanitarian actors, civilians, especially children, and civilian infrastructure, and call on all parties to **avoid the use of explosive weapons in populated areas**;
- Call on the listed parties in Sudan to **swiftly nominate focal points able to engage with the UN to develop, sign, and implement action plans** to end and prevent grave violations against children;
- **Reiterate calls for an immediate ceasefire** with clearly articulated timeframes, coordination with relevant regional and subregional organizations and humanitarian actors to establish such a ceasefire, as well as to prevent further violations and abuses against civilians, including children;
- Demand that all parties **allow and facilitate the safe, timely, and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection services to affected populations**, especially children; and respect and protect humanitarian personnel, assets, and infrastructure; and allow civilians safe passage out of conflict zones;
- Explore credible civilian protection options for Sudan, in collaboration with the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development; and request the SG to strengthen the Protection of Civilians mandate of his Personal Envoy, ensuring sufficient resources to fulfill such a mandate;
- Underline the need to strengthen child protection capacities in the Sudan, including to ensure continued implementation of the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism.

The **United Kingdom** is the Security Council penholder on Sudan.

Recommendations to the Working Group

The Working Group has received the following reports of the SG on children and armed conflict and conclusions remain pending: Myanmar ([S/2020/1243](#)), Syria ([S/2023/805](#)), and the Democratic Republic of Congo ([S/2024/705](#)). For targeted recommendations, see Watchlist's Monthly CAAC updates from [February 2021](#), [December 2023](#), and [December 2024](#), respectively.

Presidency of the Security Council for February: China

Party to Geneva Conventions I-IV, Additional Protocols I-II, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and ILO Convention 182. Not a party to the Rome Statute of the ICC. Has endorsed the Paris Principles and Commitments; has not endorsed the Safe Schools Declaration nor the Vancouver Principles.

NGO RESOURCES

Save the Children, [More than 46,000 children out of school in Catatumbo Region in Colombia, facing threats of kidnapping, recruitment, and violence](#), January 31, 2025

World Vision, [Children Pay a Heavy Price as Clashes Resume Between the M23 and the Congolese Army in Eastern DR Congo](#), January 24, 2025

Norwegian Refugee Council, [Escalation in the West Bank: Violations surge amid fragile ceasefire in Gaza](#), January 23, 2025

Amnesty International, [Israel/OPT: Tragically overdue ceasefire will not repair lives of Palestinians shattered by Israel's genocide in Gaza](#), January 15, 2025

Save the Children, [Gaza: Any pause must become a definitive ceasefire to protect children and allow life-saving services](#), January 15, 2025