Table of Contents

- Abreviations .......................................................... 4
- Introduction .......................................................... 5
- Mission statement .................................................. 7
  - Objectives ......................................................... 7
- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict ........................................ 17
  - OSRSG/CAAC Staff ............................................... 19
- Annex 2. Principle objectives and goals ....................... 21
**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAAC</td>
<td>“Children and Armed Conflict” or “Children affected by armed conflict”</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child and/or Committee on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPA</td>
<td>Department of Political Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPKO</td>
<td>Department of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
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<tr>
<td>DDR</td>
<td>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration</td>
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<td>GS</td>
<td>General Service</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Criminal Court</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSRSG/CAAC</td>
<td>Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCWG/CAAC</td>
<td>Security Council Working Group for Children and Armed Conflict</td>
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<td>SRSG/CAAC</td>
<td>Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>USG</td>
<td>Under-Secretary-General</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFCL</td>
<td>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention</td>
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Introduction

In 1996, the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/51/77 which called for the Secretary-General to appoint for a period of three years a Special Representative as a high-level independent voice for children affected by armed conflict. The General Assembly has since extended the mandate of the Special Representative on four occasions, most recently in December 2008 (A/RES/63/241).

The initial mandating resolution of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG/CAAC) stemmed from a groundbreaking report on the “Impact of armed conflict on children” (A/51/306 and Add.1) presented to the General Assembly in 1996 by Ms. Graça Machel, former Minister of Education of The Republic of Mozambique.

The Machel Report was the result of two years of extensive research, consultations and field visits. It was prepared with the support of UNICEF, UNHCR and OHCHR. This report provided the first comprehensive assessment of the multiple ways in which children are abused and brutalized during armed conflicts. It called the attention of the international community to the need to ensure their protection. This call has been reiterated in the recent ten-year review of the Machel Report which also notes the changing nature of armed conflict and consequences for children (A/62/228).

Collaborative efforts over the last ten years between the OSRSG/CAAC, UNICEF, DPKO and other key United Nations entities, as well as Member States, regional organizations, non governmental organizations and civil society, have resulted in significant advances for the children and armed conflict agenda. These advances include increased global awareness of some of the issues concerning children affected by armed conflict; development of international norms and standards; strengthening legal protection for children; placing children and armed conflict on the international peace and security agenda through systematic engagement of the Security Council on this issue; and increased mainstreaming of the protection of children in armed conflict in the United Nations system and beyond. The broadening of the global circle of stakeholders and action on children and armed conflict through strategic and concerted advocacy has been critical in this process.
Mission statement

To end impunity for grave violations against children and to promote and protect the rights of all children affected by armed conflict

- The SRSG serves as a moral voice and an independent advocate for the protection and well being of children affected by armed conflict.
- The SRSG gives political guidance within the United Nations system and takes diplomatic initiatives on issues related to children and armed conflict.
- The SRSG and her Office take measures to end impunity for the grave violations against children and advocate for and give prominence to the rights and protection of children affected by armed conflict.
- The SRSG works with partners to propose ideas and approaches to enhance the protection of children affected by armed conflict and to promote a more concerted protection response.
- The SRSG is a facilitator, engaging in humanitarian and diplomatic advocacy to facilitate the work of operational actors on the ground with regard to children affected by armed conflict.

Objectives

To end grave violations against children in armed conflict and combating the impunity of perpetrators

The first priority of the OSRSG/CAAC will be to support and strengthen global initiatives to prevent and address grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict.

Over the course of a decade the Security Council has identified six categories of grave violations against children during armed conflict. Based on international law and selected due to their egregious nature they include killing and maiming of children, recruitment and use of children, abduction, sexual violence against children, attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access.

In 2005, the Security Council (S/RES/1612) took steps to deepen its thematic engagement on this issue and called on the Secretary-General to implement a ‘ground up’ monitoring and reporting mechanism to keep the Council appraised of specific, objective and timely information on grave violations being committed against children in situations of armed conflict on the agenda of the Security Council and in other situations of concern. The Council simultaneously created a Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (SCWG/CAAC) to review reports stemming from the monitoring and reporting mechanism. The Council had earlier called for the Secretary-General to list in the annexes of his report on children and
armed conflict, those parties that recruit and use children and in August of 2009 (S/RES/1882) further requested the Secretary-General to also list parties that engage, contrary to applicable international law, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children in situations of armed conflict. In the same resolution, the Council reaffirmed its intention to impose targeted measures against parties to situations of armed conflict which are on the agenda of the Security Council and asked for greater co-operation between the SCWG/CAAC and the Sanctions Committees. In May 2010, for the first time, the OSRSG/CAAC was invited to make a statement to the Sanctions Committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo. To date Sanctions Committees for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cote d’Ivoire have taken measures against 13 individuals for committing crimes including recruitment and use and other grave violations against children.

The primary objective of the OSRSG/CAAC will be to strengthen this Security Council process by providing leadership at headquarters while working with partners in the field. The reporting process to the Security Council in a single year requires one annual report, over 12 country reports, and six Global Horizontal Notes which keep the Council appraised of developments on the ground on a bi-monthly basis. These reporting requirements, which are subject to the rhythm of work of the
SCWG/CAAC, will continue to be a major focus of the activities of the Office of the Special Representative.

In addition to the reporting process, the Special Representative, along with other United Nations officials, is mandated with entering into dialogue with governments and non state actors to finalise concrete and time bound action plans to address grave violations for which parties are listed. Already eleven such action plans have been signed due to the efforts of the Special Representative as well as partners on the ground such as UNICEF and DPKO. The Office will aim to consolidate and strengthen coordinated work in this regard by developing, in consultation with partners, templates for action plans and by providing question and answer guidance for their use in the field.

The Office will serve as a Secretariat focal point for these dialogues and action plans and will ensure that this process is closely linked to the listing and delisting of parties on the annexes of the Secretary-General’s annual thematic report. The Office will also try to ensure that the training of protection actors on the ground on engaging with non State Entities includes input from OSRSG/CAAC on such dialogues. In this regard it will work closely with partners, the SRSG/SV, UNICEF, DPKO and other United Nations departments and agencies.

The OSRSG/CAAC will also work closely with the SCWG/CAAC, the Security Council itself as well as the Sanctions Committees to ensure that persistent violators are denied impunity and punished for committing unspeakable crimes against children. The OSRSG/CAAC will also explore possibilities to seek solutions in situations where there are no Sanctions Committees but where there are parties who are persistent violators who continue to defy the conclusions and recommendations of the Council.

The Security Council is not the only arena where those who commit grave violations against children are subject to scrutiny. The International Criminal Court is an extremely important forum where the very first case involving the use of child soldiers was entertained. The Special Representative filed an amicus curiae brief in that case and was summoned as an expert witness. The OSRSG/CAAC will continue to monitor the cases before the Court and seek to intervene to assist the Court if interests of children need to be promoted.

To provide, in consultation with partners, political guidance within the United Nations system on issues related to children and armed conflict, especially in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

The OSRSG/CAAC’s work with the Security Council demonstrates the Office’s important role of giving political guidance within the United Nations system for issues related to children and armed conflict. One important aspect of peace and security is the negotiation of ceasefire and peace agreements by various parts of the United Nations system. Convinced that the protection of children in armed conflict should be an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict, OSRSG/CAAC hopes to strengthen contact with peace mediators and support teams so that they will include provisions on children and armed conflict in any political settlement and raise issues on the protection of children with the respective parties. The Office will collaborate with the Department of Political Affairs’ (DPA) Mediation Support Unit, by providing background information on provisions for peace agreements on children.
and armed conflict or draft templates on important provisions for lead mediators and their teams in the different conflicts around the world.

OSRSG/CAAC will continue to support the mainstreaming of children and armed conflict issues within the peacekeeping and peacebuilding bodies of the United Nations. The child protection policy, mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within UN Peacekeeping Operations, adopted by DPKO will be a model used to develop a similar policy in DPA so that political missions in difficult situations will also address children’s concerns. OSRSG/CAAC will also seek the designation of focal points in relevant departments, especially in the Peacebuilding Support Office to ensure that the interests of children are protected in the immediate post-conflict situation.

**To advocate for and promote all rights of children in situations of armed conflict**

The Special Representative for children and armed conflict, will not only focus on combating impunity of perpetrators of grave violations against children but will also continue to serve as an advocate for the protection of all rights of children in situations of armed conflict. The purpose of this advocacy would be to highlight issues facing certain categories of children and to create greater political and donor support for operational partners and governments addressing these issues through programmes on the ground. The advocacy will be conducted through press releases, speeches, international engagement with Member States, working papers, new and social media and special events highlighting key messages. The special Representative will work closely with United Nations partners, especially UNICEF, OHCHR, UNAIDS, the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Special Representative on Violence against Children.

In this context, the SRSG/CAAC will be a strong advocate for comprehensive programmes for the reintegration of children once they are released by armed forces or groups. Working with partners the Office will try and identify best practices and then advocate for effective funding that will ensure that children are given the necessary support both in the family and the community to allow them to return to a life of normalcy.

The Special Representative will also advocate for the rights of internally displaced children. Already in 2010 the Office prepared a working paper: *The Rights and Guarantees of Internally Displaced Children in Armed Conflict*. The Special Representative also raised these issues in her reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. The concerns of IDP children from security to basic services such as education are often overlooked in emergency planning. The purpose of this advocacy is to ensure that their protection and support is made an integral part of the international community’s response to emergencies and peace building efforts.

The rights of children who come before justice mechanisms constitute another area of advocacy for the Special Representative. Children come before courts, tribunals, and truth commissions as victims, witnesses and perpetrators. In these contexts it is important to guarantee their security as well as their best interest. Children should not be punished for being child soldiers but programmes for their rehabilitation and reintegration should be organized by a specialist with best practices in mind. The OSRSG/CAAC, together with partners, will aim at developing a framework to address these issues, strengthening international standards and highlighting best practices.
Children living in conflict areas are worst off—as demonstrated by the millennium development goals indicators. Countries in armed conflict situations account for one third of those living in extreme poverty, half of the children who are not in primary school and half of the children who die before their fifth birthday.¹ More than two thirds of children who are undernourished live in countries affected by conflict. Of populations without sanitation and safe drinking water globally, approximately half live in countries affected by conflict.² For this reason, the Special Representative will advocate for policies that will address these development goals and work closely with UNICEF, especially its campaign for equity, underscoring in her messages the attention for conflict affected countries.

Sexual Violence during armed conflict is a grave violation against children that has specific connections that need to be highlighted. Girl children are particularly vulnerable and as victims of sexual violence require special attention. In addition, boys are now also increasingly being recognised as victims of sexual violence. In many cases, the trafficking of children from armed conflict regions is linked to this problem. For this reason, working in close collaboration with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence and UNICEF, the SRSG/CAAC will advocate for the rights of children who are victims of sexual violence so that measures to prevent such violence can be put in place and support for the victims receives greater attention.

The problem of HIV/AIDS is exacerbated in conflict areas. Children are often born with HIV/AIDS or are orphaned by parents who have died due to HIV/AIDS. Girl children who are exploited sexually are also at greater risk to contract HIV/AIDS. The SRSG/CAAC will therefore assist UNAIDS and other partners who are working on this subject by advocating agreed key messages to strengthen their operations in the field.

The Graça Machel report on children and armed conflict highlighted a link between the proliferation of small arms and child soldiers. The OSRSG/CAAC will advocate for

² The Machel Review p. 27).
United Nations initiatives that help increase effective controls over small arms and ammunition, including the international small arms control standards presently being developed within the United Nations. The OSRSG/CAAC will in particular emphasize the reprehensible consequences of the easy availability of illicit arms and ammunition, often ending up in the hands of child soldiers.

The changing nature of conflict and children will be another area of focus for advocacy work of the SRSG. The Graça Machel Review has highlighted that children are increasingly unintended victims of military operations, often seen as collateral damage or killed in the crossfire. The OSRSG/CAAC hopes to monitor these developments as part of its work on the killing and maiming of children, analysing the data and advocating for policies and procedures that will hopefully result in the reduction of these types of casualties.

To strengthen global partnerships on CAAC

The OSRSG/CAAC understands that it is part of a larger global effort to protect children from the terrible vicissitudes of war. Global partnerships and networks of stakeholders are therefore indispensable for the work of the office.

Member States and regional groups are key stakeholders of the children and armed conflict agenda. The General Assembly created the Office of the Special Representative. The SRSG’s annual report to the General Assembly serves to alert Member States of new and important issues requiring the attention of the international community. The Special Representative will continue to maintain close contact with members of the General Assembly to create awareness and strengthen global support for the protection of children affected by armed conflict. The Office will use the period of the Assembly to organize special events and programmes to appraise the members of the work and priorities of the office and priority issues of concern. The friends of CAAC group created by some members of the Assembly will be an important starting point for this engagement.

The Special Representative will also report to the Human Rights Council on a yearly basis highlighting human rights issues of concern for children in situations of armed conflict. The SRSG and her Office will continue to work closely with OHCHR, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and will continue to provide input for consideration in the UPR Process.

Since much of the work of the Office is linked to peacekeeping, the Office will develop close relationships with members of the C-34 Committee to ensure that peacekeepers are also fully trained on issues related to child protection.

The OSRSG/CAAC will also work closely with other United Nations agencies to take forward the agenda on children and armed conflict. The SRSG will continue to chair the Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict convening the United Nations system to assist the Secretary-General draft his annual report on CAAC to the Security Council and the SRSG in her report to the General Assembly. These meetings of the Task Force also serve to highlight emerging issues related to CAAC and areas requiring further advocacy, mainstreaming and/or increased cooperation and coordination.

The Office will continue to strengthen its partnership with UNICEF and DPKO and there will be an attempt to develop closer working relationships with other United

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3 The UN Task Force on CAAC which consists of all concerned United Nations Offices, Departments, Funds and Programmes, serves as a locus of consultation and policy consultation on CAAC. It meets at the Principal and working level. Membership includes: DDA, DPA, DFS, DPKO, ILO, OCHA, OHCHR, OLA, OSAA, OSRSG/ SV, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN.
Nations agencies such as UNHCR, ILO, UNODC and UNESCO which are also mandated to implement programmes that encompass children in situations of conflict.

NGOs and civil society are fundamental to the work of the OSRSG/CAAC. They provide the Office with information and ideas for programmes and policies. They also have direct access to the field supplementing the on site field visits of the SRSG. The SRSG will convene a bimonthly meeting of an advisory council made up of NGOs to keep them fully informed of the work of the office. She will also continue to with meet them at the beginning of the year to brainstorm on the implementation of effective strategies during the course of the year.

Finally, the academic community is an important resource for the OSRSG/CAAC. Though the Office will not conduct original research it will seek to promote research by leading academics on long term issues related to children and armed conflict working with our partners in the Department of Public Information’s (DPI) programme, United Nations Academic Impact. The Office will identify individuals in academia who have researched and written on related subjects and in 2012 hopes to facilitate an international conference on the changing nature of conflict and its effect on children.
To strengthen global awareness and international public opinion on
issues relating to children and armed conflict

Implementation of an effective communications strategy is integral to the work of
the SRSG and her Office for the attainment of its objectives. Over the coming period
greater attention will be placed in consultation with DPI and OICT on the use of new
social media networks as a strategy for furthering outreach and awareness raising.
This will include an updated website, facebook and twitter accounts to keep the
global community aware of developments in the field of CAAC. The SRSG will contin-
ue to reach out to traditional media, identifying journalists and columnists interested
in these issues and keeping them aware of her work, findings and field missions.

The creative community will also be called upon to play a role in the work of the
Office, by helping to raise awareness on issues related to children and war. There
already exists a community of artists who have worked on this theme and the Office
will continue to develop these contacts and keep them apprised of latest develop-
ments. The Office will also continue working with the Creative DPI’s Community
Outreach Initiative who serve as a bridge between the creative communities and the
United Nations.

The OSRSG/CAAC will reach out in particular to youth, trying to identify youth advo-
cates. The Office is a member of the United Nations inter-agency network on youth
development and also works closely with NYPAW (Network of Young People Affected
by War) which has a committed group of young people who were either former child
soldiers or those greatly affected by war and have written about those experiences.
Young people are the best advocates for children and armed conflict and the Office will try and involve them, as appropriate in selected activities.

February 2012, will mark the 10th year of entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The Office has already launched a “Zero under 18” campaign together with partners to secure universal ratification. These efforts will continue. Universal ratification will establish a moral consensus that no child should take part in hostilities, be involuntarily recruited and that former child soldiers should be assisted by their governments after a life of violence and distress. As of May 2011, the Optional Protocol has been ratified by 141 countries, 21 countries have signed but not ratified and 30 countries have neither signed nor ratified. The campaign aims at promoting ratification and also encourages all States to raise the age of voluntary recruitment to a minimum of 18 years.

To strengthen internal management processes for effective monitoring and delivery of results

The General Assembly has approved funds from the regular budget to cover core functions of the Office. The regular budget for 2011 amounts to approximately US$1.9 million. This covers the approved posts of the Office, official travel, consultancy support and operating expenses. The monitoring and reporting activities of the Office are wholly funded by the regular budget. The SRSRG hopes to raise voluntary contributions to meet the additional outreach activities set out in her strategic vision and for additional travel of OSRSG staff to support capacity building efforts and for participation in other international or technical meetings. Voluntary contributions will also be required to support production of working papers and other studies to be used as advocacy tools.

The SRSRG/CAAC will implement her compact with the Secretary-General by ensuring proper management and administrative procedures in the Office. She will aim at identifying clear roles and responsibilities for her staff thus allocating responsibility and strengthening the accountability of staff members. The Office will also monitor, within existing resources, progress against the benchmarks and indicators mentioned in the compact with the Secretary-General and work hard to ensure that the Office of the SRSRG/CAAC is a place for both creativity as well as efficiency.
Radhika Coomaraswamy was appointed by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan as Under-Secretary-General, Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, in April 2006. She was reappointed by the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in February 2007. In this capacity, she serves as a moral voice and independent advocate to build awareness and give prominence to the rights and protection of boys and girls affected by armed conflict.

Ms. Coomaraswamy, a lawyer by training and formerly the Chairperson of the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission, is an internationally known human rights advocate who has done outstanding work as Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (1994-2003). In her reports to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, she has written on violence in the family, violence in the community, violence against women during armed conflict and the problem of international trafficking. A strong advocate on women’s rights, she has intervened on behalf of countless women throughout the world seeking clarification from Governments in cases involving violence against women.

Ms. Coomaraswamy was appointed Chairperson of the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission in May 2003. She has served as a member of the Global Faculty of the New York University School of Law. She has published widely, including on constitutional law and on ethnic studies and the status of women.

Ms. Coomaraswamy has won many awards. These include: the International Law Award of the American Bar association, the Human Rights Award of the International Human Rights Law Group, the Bruno Kreisky Award of 2000, the Leo Ettinger Human Rights Prize of the University of Oslo, Cesar Romero Award of the University of Dayton, the William J. Butler Award from the University of Cincinnati, and the Robert S. Litvack Award from McGill University. In November 2005, in recognition of her service to the country and the world, the former President of Sri Lanka, Chandrika Kumaratunga conferred on her the title of Deshamanya, a prestigious national honor.

Ms. Coomaraswamy is a graduate of the United Nations International School in New York. She received her B.A. from Yale University, her J.D. from Columbia University, an LLM from Harvard University and honorary PhDs from Amherst College, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Essex and the Catholic University of Leuven. In 2010 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LLD) for services to human rights issues from the University of Ulster.

OSRSG/CAAC Staff

The core staffing structure of the Office consists of ten posts, one USG, one P-5, two P-4s, three P-3s, one GS-7 and two other level GS posts. The Office also counts on the support of three Junior Professional Officers.
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For further information, please visit
www.un.org/children/conflict
www.flickr.com/photos/childrenandarmedconflict
twitter.com/childreninwar
www.zerounder18.com

Relevant elements of the founding G.A. Resolution for the mandate of the SRSG/CAAC

A/RES/51/77

35. Recommends that the Secretary-General appoint for a period of three years a Special Representative on the impact of armed conflict on children and ensure that the necessary support is made available to the Special Representative for the effective performance of his/her mandate, encourages the United Nations Children’s Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights to provide support to the Special Representative, and calls upon States and institutions concerned to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

36. Recommends that the Special Representative:

(a) Assess progress achieved, steps taken and difficulties encountered in strengthening the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;

(b) Raise awareness and promote the collection of information about the plight of children affected by armed conflict and encourage the development of networking;

(c) Work closely with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other competent bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(d) Foster international cooperation to ensure respect for children’s rights in these situations and contribute to the coordination of efforts by Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, notably the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the specialized agencies and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, relevant special rapporteurs and working groups, as well as United Nations field operations, regional and sub-regional organizations, other competent bodies and non-governmental organizations;

37. Requests the Special Representative to submit to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights an annual report containing relevant information on the situation of children affected by armed conflict, bearing in mind existing mandates and reports of relevant bodies;

38. Requests Governments, the specialized agencies, relevant United Nations organs and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the Committee on the Rights of the Child, other relevant human rights treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms, to cooperate with the Special Representative and to provide information on the measures adopted to ensure and respect the rights of children affected by armed conflict;

39. Calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to consider how the impact of armed conflict on children can best be integrated into events designed to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the World Summit for Children and the entry into force of the Convention;
# Annex II. Principle objectives and goals

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<th>Objective</th>
<th>Goals</th>
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| **I. End grave violations against children in armed conflict and combating the impunity of perpetrators** | a) **Goal:** Strengthen the monitoring and reporting mechanism under Security Council Resolution 1612 and 1882 and providing leadership on these issues at headquarters while working with partners in the field  
   b) **Goal:** Move toward targeted measures against perpetrators  
   c) **Goal:** Dialogue with parties on ending grave violations against children in armed conflict  
   d) **Goal:** Advocate for / support ICC action with regard to children and armed conflict |
| **II. Provide in consultation with partners, political guidance within the United Nations system on issues related to children and armed conflict, especially in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding** | a) **Goal:** Strengthen contact with peace mediators and support teams so that they will include provisions on children and armed conflict in any settlement and raise issues on the protection of children with parties.  
   b) **Goal:** Work with early warning teams on issues relating to CAAC  
   c) **Goal:** Mainstream CAAC in all the political and peacekeeping bodies of the United Nations |
| **III. Advocate for and promoting the rights of children in situations of armed conflict** (all activities to be coordinated with communications cell) | a) **Goal:** Advocate for DDR, reintegration  
   b) **Goal:** Advocate for IDP children  
   c) **Goal:** Advocate for children, transitional justice and children in detention  
   d) **Goal:** Advocate for MDGs relevant to children in situations of armed conflict  
   e) **Goal:** Advocate for children being trafficked from situations of armed conflict  
   f) **Goal:** Advocate for rights of girl children and sexual violence against boys  
   g) **Goal:** Advocate for protection of children during military activity  
   h) **Goal:** Advocate for children with HIV/AIDS in conflict situations  
   i) **Goal:** Monitor impact of small arms on children in armed conflict |
| **IV. Strengthen Global Partnerships on CAAC** | a) **Goal:** Consolidate partnership with member states  
   b) **Goal:** Consolidate partnerships with United Nations departments and agencies  
   c) **Goal:** Consolidate partnership with NGO and Civil Society  
   d) **Goal:** Engage the Academic Community to work on cutting edge research on long-term issues related to children and armed conflict |
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<th><strong>Objective</strong></th>
<th><strong>Goals</strong></th>
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| **V. Strengthen awareness and international public opinion on issues relating to CAAC** | a) **Goal**: Strengthening work with new media/launch new website  
b) **Goal**: Reach out to traditional global media and creative community  
c) **Goal**: Outreach to UN Member States/NGO  
d) **Goal**: Reach out to youth  
e) **Goal**: Outreach activities  
g) **Goal**: Enhance corporate image  
h) **Goal**: Work toward universal Ratification of Optional Protocol by 2012 |
| **VI. Strengthen Internal Office management processes** | a) **Goal**: Timely budget and monitoring for increased efficiencies  
b) **Goal**: Identify clear roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of staff members  
c) **Goal**: Develop standard operating procedures for field visits  
d) **Goal**: Support internal oversight responsibilities for monitoring programme delivery |