

**ADVANCED COURSE
MEDIATION IN INTERNATIONAL
CONFLICTS**

**The United Nations System on Children and
Armed Conflict and the OSRSG CAAC**



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for
CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT



OVERVIEW

I. Preliminary considerations

II. International legal and policy framework

III. UNGA Framework on CAAC

IV. UNSC Framework on CAAC

V. Countries on the CAAC agenda and recent trends

VI. Implementation of the mandate and partnerships

VII. Where to find relevant resources

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS



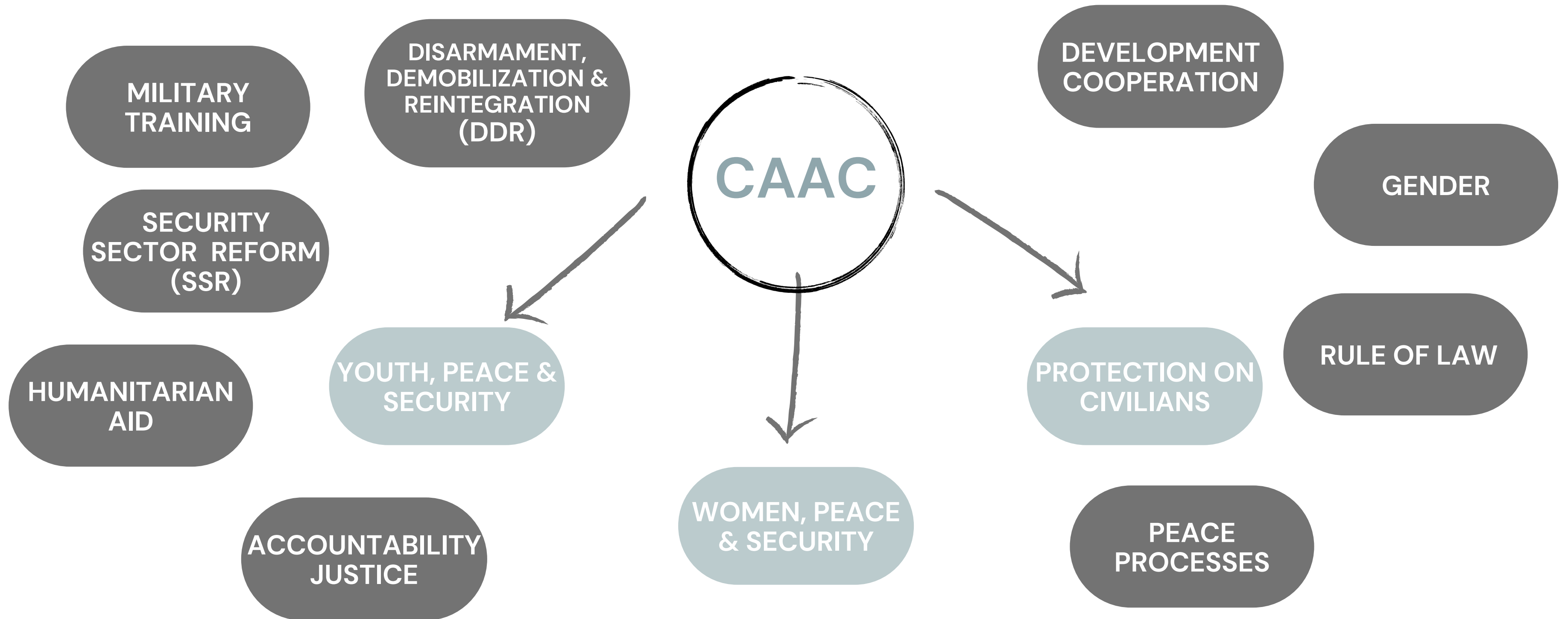
CHILDREN ARE THE PRIMARY VICTIMS OF CONFLICT AND ARE DISPROPORTIONALLY AFFECTED.

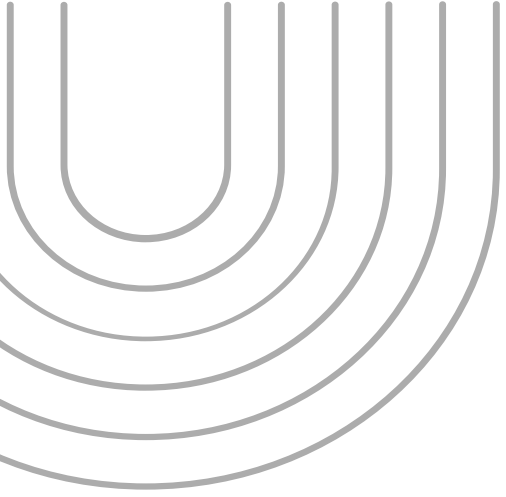
PROTECTING CONFLICT-AFFECTED CHILDREN IS A MORAL, LEGAL, AND STRATEGIC IMPERATIVE

FAILING TO PROTECT THEM RISKS CREATING GRIEVANCES AND UNDERMINES LONG-TERM PEACE AND STABILITY

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

CAAC is an agenda in its own right but linked to a broad range of other peace and security issues and touches upon all phases of the conflict cycle from early warning to post-recovery and development





INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK (LEGALLY BINDING)

- Convention on the Rights of the Child – definition of the child
- ILO Convention N. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- CRC Optional Protocol to the involvement of children in armed conflict
- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols
- Rome Statute of the ICC

SOFT LAW INSTRUMENTS (NON-LEGALLY BINDING)

- Paris Commitments & Paris Principles on Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (2007)
- Safe Schools Declaration (2015)
- Vancouver Principles on Peacekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (2017)
- Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences arising from the use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA Declaration) (2022)

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA) FRAMEWORK ON CAAC

UNGA expressed concern about the deteriorating situation of children around the world as a result of armed conflict and asked the SG to conduct a study on the impact of armed conflict on children.

1993

UNGA resolution 51/77 recommended the appointment of a SRSG-CAAC.

1996

UNSG Kofi Annan appointed Olara Otunu, from Uganda, as first SRSG-CAAC

1997

Report "Impact of armed conflict on children" by Graça Machel presented to UNGA:

- Identified children as primary victims of armed conflict;
- Demonstrated the centrality of this issue to the international human rights, development & peace and security agendas;
- Recommended the nomination of a SRSG-CAAC to keep the protection of children "very high on the international agenda."



THE UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR CAAC (SRSG CAAC)

SRSG-CAAC is the leading **UN advocate** for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict & to that end mandated to:

- Strengthen the protection of conflict-affected children;
- Raise awareness;
- Promote the collection of information;
- Foster international cooperation to improve protection and contribute to the coordination of efforts by Governments, the UN, NGOs, regional organizations, etc;

The mandate of the SRSG-CAAC is **renewed every 4 years** through the UNGA rights of the child resolution.



UN SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC) FRAMEWORK ON CAAC

- 1998: UNSC held its first Open Debate on CAAC.
- Since then, 13 resolutions on CAAC were adopted, creating a strong framework and providing the UN with prevention & response tools.
- Those resolutions placed CAAC on the agenda of the UNSC; condemned the so called "six grave violations against children"; asked the UN Secretary-General to publish an annual report on CAAC and list parties to conflict that commit grave violations; and requested conflict parties to adopt so called Action Plans.

UNSC FRAMEWORK (CONTINUED)

In addition, CAAC resolutions contain detailed language on many other CAAC-related topics including **the inclusion of child protection considerations in peace processes** for example:

- **S/RES/1612 (2005)** – *“§14. Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict are specifically integrated into all peace processes, peace agreements and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes;”*
- **S/RES/2427 (2018)** – *“§30. Stressing the importance of giving due consideration to child protection issues from the early stages of all peace processes, in particular the integration of child protection provisions, as well as of peace agreements that put strong emphasis on the best interest of the child, the treatment of children separated from armed groups as victims and focus on family and community-based reintegration”*

THE SIX GRAVE VIOLATION



RECRUITMENT
AND USE
OF CHILDREN



KILLING AND
MAIMING
OF CHILDREN



SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AGAINST
CHILDREN



ABDUCTION
OF CHILDREN



ATTACKS
AGAINST
SCHOOLS AND
HOSPITALS



DENIAL OF
HUMANITARIAN
ACCESS

DETENTION
OF CHILDREN



MILITARY
USE OF
SCHOOLS AND
HOSPITALS



GRAVE VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN

- Six grave violations were identified based on their **egregious nature and the severity of their consequences** on the lives of children (not a comprehensive list).
- Acts that contravene international humanitarian law, international human rights law, international criminal law or other international protection norms.
- The definition of violations under the UN Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism **might differ from international law** (e.g. recruitment and use).

RECRUITMENT & USE OF CHILDREN

Recruitment: compulsory, forced or voluntary conscription or enlistment of children into any kind of armed force or armed group.

Use: by armed forces or armed groups in any capacity, including but not limited to fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies, collaborators, human bombs.

Recruitment and use is a violation that is often compounded by other violations (abduction, sexual violence, killing, and maiming), and therefore, children are often victims of multiple violations.

It **affects boys and girls**, and it does not only refer to a child taking direct part in hostilities (prefer not to use the term “child soldier”).



KILLING & MAIMING OF CHILDREN

The killing and maiming of children include:

- Death / serious injury through intentional targeting
- Death / serious injury through indiscriminate fire (area-based shelling, firing in highly civilian populated area, etc.)
- Death / serious injury as a result of landmine / UXO / improvised explosive device / trap
- Extra-judicial killings
- Serious injury as a result of torture



SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Sexual violence against children include:

- Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced marriage/pregnancy, enforced sterilization, etc.

Girls remain disproportionately affected by rape and other forms of sexual violence, with 99 percent of this violation perpetrated against girls.

Sexual violence is also perpetrated against **boys** both in conflict and post-conflict situations, including in detention settings. Data on sexual violence against boys is scarce because of underreporting and because it is usually categorized as “torture, inhumane acts, or cruel treatment”.



ABDUCTION OF CHILDREN

Abduction: Unlawful removal, seizure, capture, apprehension, taking or enforced disappearance of a child either temporarily or permanently for the purpose of any form of exploitation of the child.

Often linked to recruitment and use in armed forces or groups, sexual exploitation or abuse, forced labour, hostage-taking, or indoctrination.

If a child is recruited by force by an armed force or group, this is considered as two separate violations – being abduction and recruitment.



GUIDANCE NOTE ON ABDUCTION

Guidance Note
on Abduction



In an effort to strengthen the monitoring and reporting on the abduction of children in armed conflict, the guidance note was developed to provide an additional tools to practitioners to address this complex grave violation of children's rights in times of war.



ATTACKS AGAINST SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

Targeting of schools /medical facilities that cause the total or partial destruction .

Other interferences to the normal operation of the facility may also be reported, such as the military use or the targeting for propaganda – however not a trigger for listing.

It is one of the two collective violations.

Attacks against schools have long-term implications for boys and girls regardless of their gender, although the destruction and closure of schools can exacerbate pre-existing gender inequalities of educational access at all levels.



DENIAL OF HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The intentional deprivation of or impediment to the passage of humanitarian assistance indispensable to children's survival, by the parties to the conflict, including wilfully impeding relief supplies as provided for under the Geneva Conventions;

and significant impediments to the ability of humanitarian or other relevant actors to access and assist affected children, in situations of armed conflict.

This is the second collective violations and the only one among the six violations that doesn't trigger a listing.



DETENTION OF CHILDREN FOR THEIR ASSOCIATION

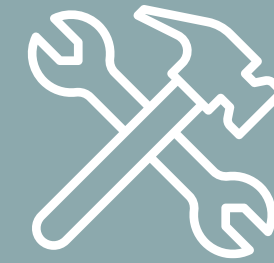
In addition to the six grave violations, the UN also monitors:

- Detention of children for their association or alleged association with parties to conflict:
 - Children must be primarily considered as victims & not as perpetrators;
 - All children are entitled to the rights entailed in the CRC;
 - Children should not be detained solely for their association. If they are prosecuted for a crime committed during their association, they must be processed through juvenile justice systems;
 - Detention must remain a measure of last resort and for the shortest time possible & alternatives to detention focusing on the reintegration of children should be encouraged;
 - Risk of creating grievances & perpetuating cycles of violence.

MILITARY USE OF SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

- **The military use of schools or hospitals refers to a wide range of activities in which armed forces or armed groups use the physical space of a school or a hospital in support of the military effort, whether temporarily or for a protracted period of time.**
- The military use of schools may render schools legitimate targets of attack, endangering the safety of children and teachers, and disrupting children's access to education.

MAIN TOOLS



UN RESOLUTION 1379 (2001)

Listing of parties that have committed violations against children in the Annexes to SG's annual report.

UN RESOLUTION 1539 (2004)

Calls upon listed parties to prepare concrete, time-bound **Action Plans** to end violations against children.

UN RESOLUTION 1612 (2005)

Endorsed **Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism**
Established UNSC
CAAC Working Group



LISTING OF PARTIES TO CONFLICT IN THE ANNEXES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SG ON CAAC

WHO?

- Parties in situations on the UNSC agenda;
- Parties in situations that may be brought to UNSC attention by the SG because they may threaten international peace and security (Article 99 of the UN Charter).

FOR WHAT?

- 5 violations are a trigger for listing (DHA is not);
- Pattern & recurrence of violations.

ACTION PLANS



- Listed governments and armed groups are asked by UNSC to develop and implement AP to end and prevent the violations against children they are listed for.
- Written signed commitment between the UN and listed parties (Not public).
- Outline concrete tools, measures & mechanisms to end violations, to prevent future violations & hold perpetrators accountable.
- Once UN verified that the AP is finalized the SG can decide to delist the concerned conflict party.



EXAMPLE: ACTION PLAN ACTIVITIES AGAINST R&U

- Issuance of military command orders prohibiting the recruitment and use of children;
- Criminalize the recruitment and use of children;
- Integrate age-verification, screening and vetting mechanisms in recruitment procedures;
- Release all children identified in the ranks of forces;
- Ensure children's reintegration into civilian life;
- Provide regular and unimpeded access to military camps, bases and recruitment centers for verification.

MONITORING AND REPORTING MECHANISM (MRM)



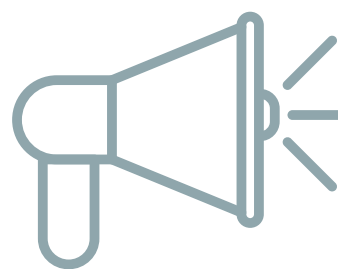
Information on six grave violations + military use of schools and hospitals & detention of children for their association or alleged association with parties to conflict.



Fosters accountability and compliance of conflict parties with international child protection standards and norms.



NOT aimed to directly secure criminal prosecutions or contribute to national or international criminal processes.



Leads to **well informed advocacy, prevention and response** including through public reporting e.g. annual report of the SG on CAAC & country specific reports of the SG on CAAC.

MONITORING



REPORTING



RESPONSE



PREVENTION



ACCOUNTABILITY



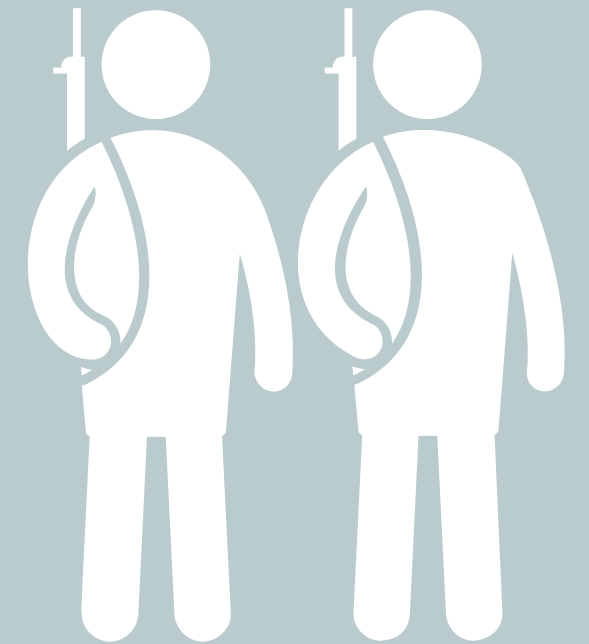
WHERE IS THE MRM SET UP?

- The MRM is put in place in a country once a party to a conflict in that country is listed in the annexes to the Secretary-General's annual report on CAAC.
- The MRM is being implemented by the Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR).
- The MRM is terminated in-country when all parties have been de-listed for one cycle of the Secretary-General's annual report on CAAC.
- In situations where a country figures in the annual report but that there is no party listed the UN also has responsibilities to monitor and report grave violations against children in armed conflict following the principles and guidelines of the MRM (i.e., Mozambique).

WHO IS BEING MONITORED?

Even if only one party is listed, once the MRM is established all parties to conflict are monitored:

- State armed forces
- Paramilitaries
- Non-state armed groups.



WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES OF THE MRM?

- Access to affected areas to collect and verify information.
- Protection and security of victims and survivors (best interest of the child as primary considerations; do no harm) as well as of monitors, interpreters etc.
- Systematic under-reporting of certain violations e.g. sexual violence.
- Human and financial resources needed for verification.

The number of violations reported as verified is the tip of the iceberg.

Numbers might fluctuate depending on access or on resources to verify.

THE ISSUE OF UNDERREPORTING

Underreporting due to a number of factors to which survivors of sexual violence might be exposed to, including:

- Social and economic marginalisation
- Statelessness
- Discrimination
- Stigma
- Legal barriers to access to justice and protection
- Lack of access to services (medical and psycho-social support and care)
- Harmful social norms
- Fear of reprisals

WHAT HAPPENS WITH THE COLLECTED INFORMATION?

- Used to decide on listing/delisting.
- Used as an advocacy tool.
- Informs response and prevention efforts.
- Brought to the attention of the international community including through reporting

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CAAC

It is presented annually to the UNSC (26 June 2024).

Since 2001, the UNSC has requested the SG to list parties to conflict in the annexes to his annual report.

- Provides **information on grave violations** committed by parties to conflict;
- Contains **annexes with the listing**;
- Contains **recommendations** to a wide range of stakeholders.



General Assembly
Seventy-eighth session
Agenda item 67
Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Security Council
Seventy-ninth year

Children and armed conflict

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report, prepared following consultations and covering the period from January to December 2023, is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2427 (2018). The report includes trends regarding the impact of armed conflict on children and information on violations committed, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions.¹ Where possible, violations are attributed to parties to conflict and the annexes to the present report include a list of parties engaging in violations against children, namely the recruitment and use of children, the killing and maiming of children, rape and other forms of sexual violence perpetrated against children, attacks on schools, hospitals and protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals,² and the abduction of children.

2. The information contained in the present report was vetted for accuracy by the United Nations. Where information is not verified, it is qualified as such. Where incidents were committed earlier but verified only in 2023, that information is qualified as relating to an incident that was verified at a later date. The information does not represent the full scale of violations against children, but provides United Nations-verified trends in grave violations against children, given that access for monitors remains a challenge to affected areas and for victims to specialized service provision. The report highlights engagement with parties responsible for violations that has resulted in behavioural change. Attacks or threats of attacks against

¹ See also the relevant reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in specific security situations, in particular in Afghanistan (S/2023/893), South Sudan (S/2023/996) and the Syrian Arab Republic (S/2023/905) and the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on the Human Rights Council on children and armed conflict (A/HRC/55/27).

² For the purposes of the present report, the phrase "protected persons in relation to schools and/or hospitals", used in Security Council resolutions 1995 (2011), 2143 (2014) and 2427 (2018), as well as in the statements by the President of the Security Council of 17 June 2011 (S/PRES/2011/53) and 31 October 2017 (S/PRES/2017/11), refers to teachers, teachers, other educational personnel, students and patients.



Please recycle



Children affected by grave violations

TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS 2023

The changing nature and complexity of armed conflicts, the expansion and intensification of conflicts, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas and deliberate or indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civilian objects led to extreme levels of violence against children in armed conflict in 2023.

The full report A/78/842-S/2024/384 is available at: undocs.org.

Grave violations¹

32,990 grave violations against children: Of these, 2,285 occurred prior to 2023 but were only verified in 2023.

Situations with the highest number of children affected: Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, Nigeria and the Sudan.

22,557 children affected by at least one of the four individual violations: Recruitment and use, killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and abduction.

Highest numbers of verified violations: Killing and maiming (11,649 children), recruitment and use (8,655 children) and denial of humanitarian access (5,205 incidents).

¹ Numbers include verified violations committed prior to 2023 and verified at a later date, in 2023.



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for
CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT

2023 SG ANNUAL REPORT ON CAAC AND ITS SUMMARY

OTHER PUBLIC REPORTS

Country Specific reports of the Secretary-General
on CAAC

The SRSG-CAAC report to the General Assembly

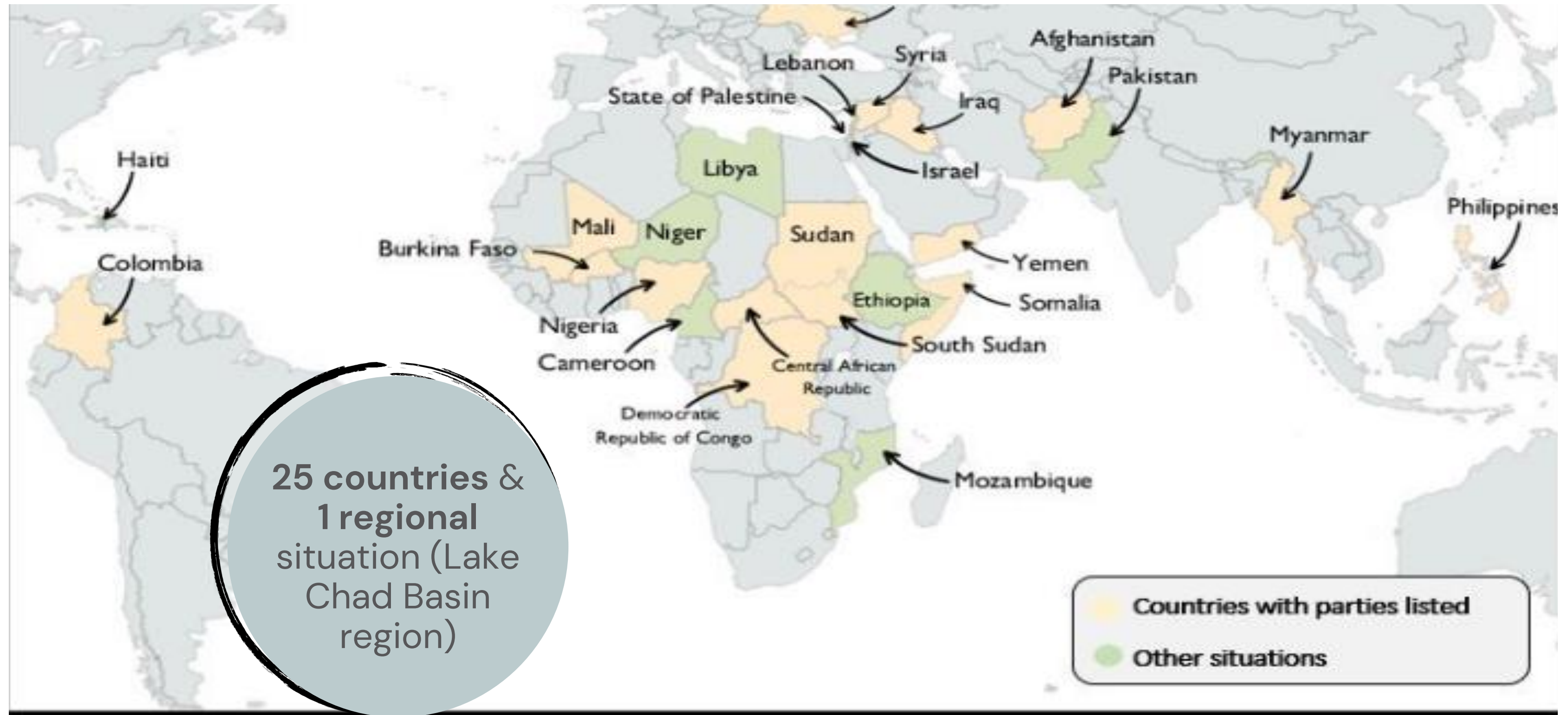
The SRSG-CAAC report to the Human Rights Council

UNSC WORKING GROUP ON CAAC

- The Subsidiary UNSC organ that consists of all its members
- Rotating Chair (France, Mexico, Germany, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Sweden, Belgium, Norway, Malta – until 31st December 2024)
- All decisions are taken by consensus
- Review the reports of the MRM and adopt so-called conclusions/recommendations. They contain a public statement, recommendations to the UNSC, donors and international financial institutions, parties to conflict, sanctions committees, etc.
- Work is guided by toolkit and TOR
- Annual field trip – Colombia in 2024



COUNTRIES ON THE CAAC AGENDA



MAP NOTES: The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

ANNUAL REPORT DATA (2023)

75 parties
to
conflict
listed

of which
65 armed
groups

21 Action Plans
under
implementation

10.600
children
have been
released

2023 TRENDS

32,990 GRAVE VIOLATIONS

including attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access.

22,557 CHILDREN AFFECTED

recruitment and use, killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction.

2,491 CHILDREN DETAINED

for their alleged or actual association with parties to conflict.

**Killing & Maiming
11,649 children**

**Denial of humanitarian
access
5,025 incidents**

**Recruitment
& use
8,655 children**

**1 in 4
victims
were girls**

**21% increase
in grave
violations**

TRENDS IN 2023



RECRUITMENT
AND USE
OF CHILDREN

14 % increase
8,655 children



KILLING AND
MAIMING
OF CHILDREN

35% increase
11,649 children



SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AGAINST
CHILDREN

26% increase
1,470 children



ABDUCTION
OF CHILDREN

9 % increase
4,356 children



ATTACKS
AGAINST
SCHOOLS AND
HOSPITALS

9 % decrease
752 schools - 714 hospitals



DENIAL OF
HUMANITARIAN
ACCESS

32% increase
5,205 incidents

TRENDS IN 2023



Almost 90 % of children recruited and used were boys



25% decrease
362 incidents



Almost 30 % of children killed and maimed were girls



Over 90 % of sexual violence was perpetrated against girls. Rape and other forms of sexual violence against boys increased by 25 %.



=
2,491 children



Almost 40 % of children abducted were girls

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANDATE & COOPERATIONS

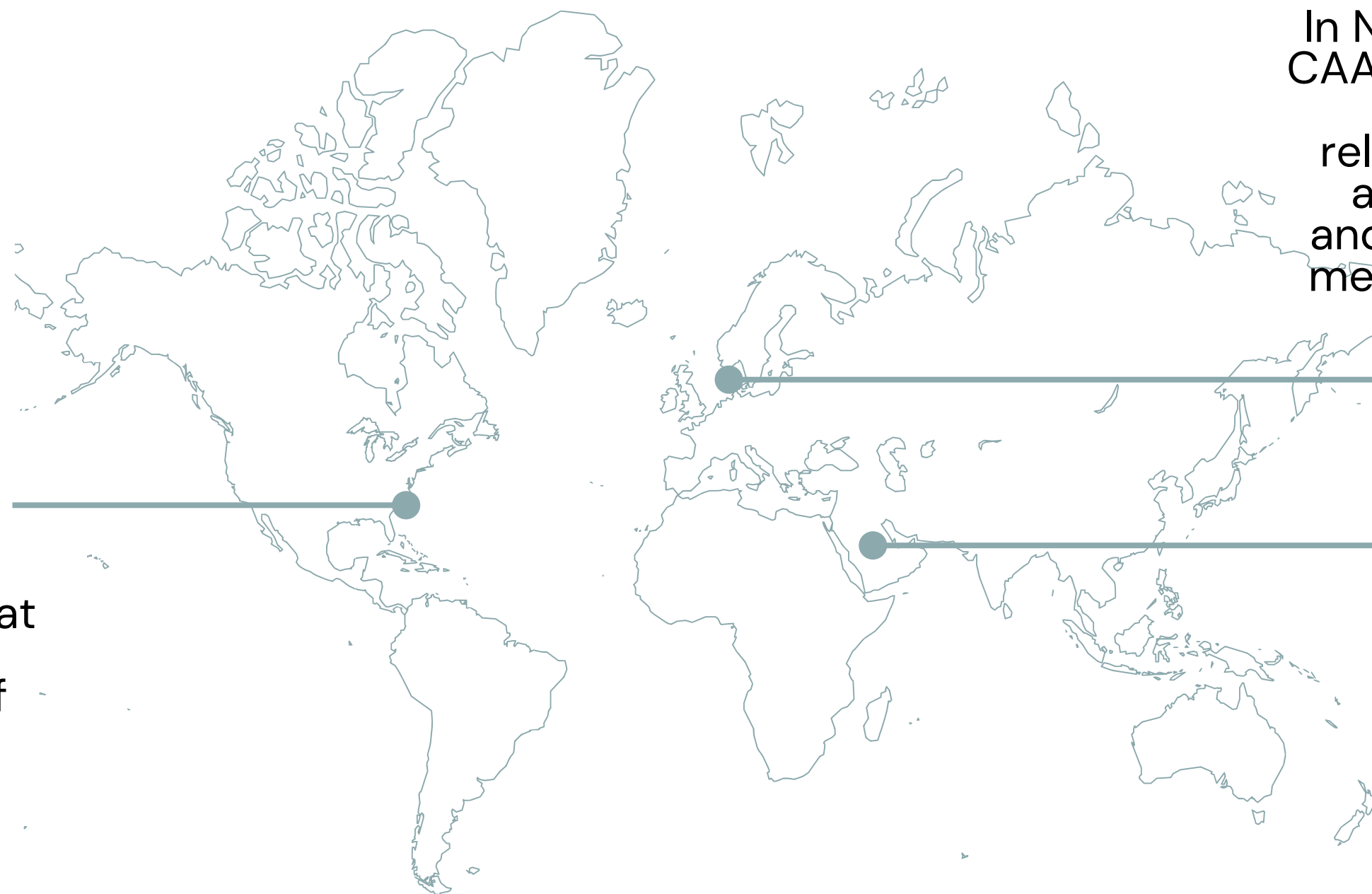
The implementation of the CAAC mandate, including the MRM, is a whole of UN effort – with the SRSG CAAC as a convener and facilitator.



OUR OFFICES



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for
CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT



NEW YORK

SRSO-CAAC has an Office in New York that supports, guides and promotes the work of operational partners.

In November 2018, the SRSO-CAAC opened a Liaison Office in Brussels to cover her relations with the EU, its MSs and institutions, with NATO and Geneva-based agencies, mechanisms and institutions.

BRUSSELS

DOHA

In 2022, with the financial support of the State of Qatar, the SRSO-CAAC opened an analysis and outreach Hub in Doha.

OVERVIEW OF MAIN GLOBAL PARTNERS & ACTORS

- UNICEF
- DPO
- DPPA
- UNESCO
- CRC
- OSRSG VAC
- OSRSG SVC
- WHO ...

UNITED NATIONS

STATES & REGIONAL

Member States
European Union
NATO
African Union
League of Arab States
OIC
ASEAN...

- Education Above All
- Save the Children
- Geneva Call
- Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attacks
- Watchlist
- Plan International
- All Survivors Project...

NGO

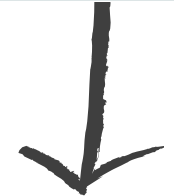
CIVIL SOCIETY

Children
Youth
Academics
Communities...

COUNTRY-LEVEL



Country with conflict parties listed in the annexes to the annual SG report on CAAC



Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) co-chaired by the highest UN entity in the country (SRSG or RC/HC) and UNICEF

Country indicated as "situation of concern" in the annual SG report



Equivalent of CTFMR (e.g. working group)



In peacekeeping and special political missions dedicated child protection units or advisors (if they exist) mainstream CAAC and train personnel (civilian, military and police) on CAAC. In RC Offices a dedicated human rights advisor/officer would be covering CAAC.

WHERE TO FIND USEFUL RESOURCES?

In Focus



CAR: Important Milestone for the Protection of Children with Adoption of a Handover Protocol

Recent Posts

- › New Study Sheds Light on Linkages Between Child Trafficking and Grave Violations Against Children in Armed Conflict, Calls for Increased Prevention, Protection, Accountability
- › CAR: Important Milestone for the Protection of Children with Adoption of a Handover Protocol
- › Lebanon and Israel: The Need for Immediate Cessation of Hostilities
- › Leaders Convene in Doha to Address the Escalating Crisis of Attacks on Education in Conflict Zones
- › Somalia: UN Officials Alarmed at Execution of Four Young People for Crimes Committed as Minor, Call for Release, Reintegration of Children in Detention



WEBSITE

www.childrenandarmedconflict.un.org



ABOUT US OUR WORK TOOLS FOR ACTION LIBRARY NEWS & MEDIA INITIATIVES TAKE ACTION 25 YEARS

Library

Document Search

Search input field

FILTER BY TYPES	UN OFFICES	COUNTRIES	PUBLICATION YEARS
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Toolkits <input type="checkbox"/> Conclusions <input type="checkbox"/> Reports <input type="checkbox"/> Resolutions <input type="checkbox"/> Presidential Statements	<input type="checkbox"/> Secretary-General <input type="checkbox"/> Security Council Working Group <input type="checkbox"/> Security Council <input type="checkbox"/> General Assembly <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights Council <input type="checkbox"/> Special Rapporteur on Violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Côte d'Ivoire <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic Republic of the Congo <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq <input type="checkbox"/> Mali <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar <input type="checkbox"/> Nepal	<input type="checkbox"/> 2021 <input type="checkbox"/> 2022 <input type="checkbox"/> 2023 <input type="checkbox"/> 2020 <input type="checkbox"/> 2019 <input type="checkbox"/> 2018 <input type="checkbox"/> 2017

Clear Submit

Showing 10 documents of 338 found.

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to the General Assembly



25 Years for Children

The CAAC mandate is one of partnership and collaboration. Because it takes a village to ensure the protection of children from the harms of conflict.

Partners from all horizons have been supporting the CAAC mandate since its creation 25 years ago.

We invite you to listen to their voices.



ACT to Protect Children Affected by Conflict

ACT to Protect Children is a new advocacy campaign focusing on the six grave violations launched by the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict.

Add your voice and support the campaign!

See how you can contribute!



From Despair to Hope: Children Beyond Armed Conflict

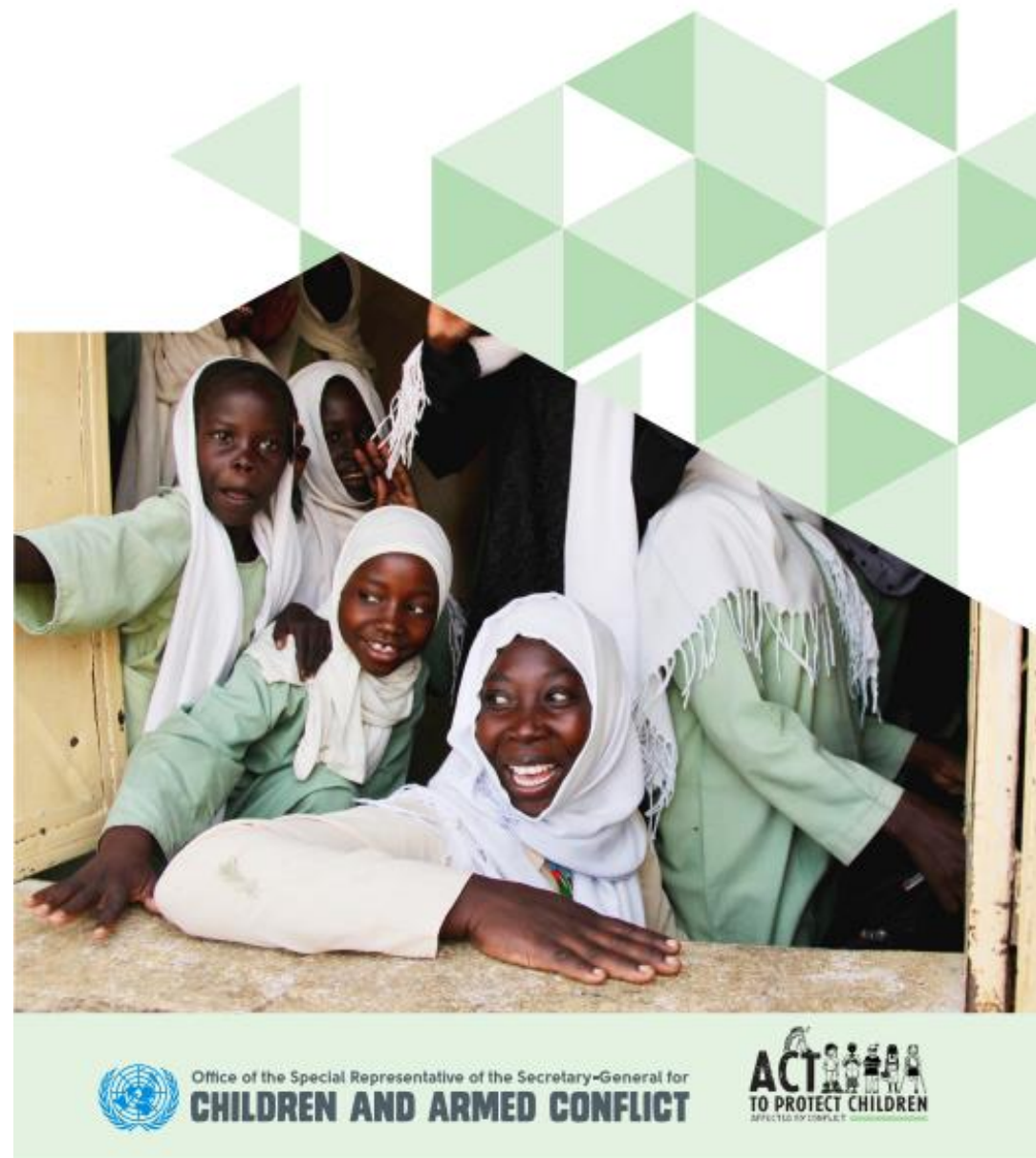
The photo exhibition featuring powerful portraits of conflict-affected children by photojournalist and humanitarian Paddy Dowling was displayed in New York in 2022 to mark the 25th anniversary of the CAAC mandate.

Click to view its online version.

Practical Guidance for Mediators to protect children in situations of armed conflict

Practical guidance for mediators to protect children in situations of armed conflict

This guide compile practical guidance on the integration of child protection issues in peace processes and underlines the importance of engaging armed forces and armed groups on child protection concerns during peace processes and in the peacebuilding process.



LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES – THE CAAC PRIMER

The **Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) Primer** is a **free** and **self-paced online course** meant to empower and enable participants to contribute to the implementation of the CAAC agenda through their work.



REGISTER HERE



Note...

340 publications 1,833 followers 202 suivi(e)s

UN Children and Armed Conflict
 Official account of UN Office of Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
 #ACTtoProtect
 Voir la traduction

childrenandarmedconflict.un.org

Tableau de bord professionnel
 597 comptes touchés au cours des 30 derniers jours.

Modifier le profil Partager le profil

CAAC PRIM... Open Debate UN Days #CAAC25 #CAAC25

CHILD TRAFFICKING AND ARMED CONFLICT
 Even when the grave violations do not fully or only partly meet the definition of child trafficking, they are inextricably linked because the violations and responses to these violations can also place children at the potential or actual risk of trafficking or re-trafficking before, during and in post-conflict settings.

INTERNATIONAL DAY TO PROTECT EDUCATION FROM ATTACK
 Education is a beacon of hope in the darkest times. On this day, we reaffirm our commitment to protect every child's right to learn, free from fear and violence. Let us stand together to defend education, for it is the foundation upon which peace and progress are built.

WHERE TO FIND US?

SOCIAL MEDIA

Children and Armed Conflict #ACTtoProtect
 @childreninwar
 Get verified

The Office of the UN Special Representative for Children & Armed Conflict serves to protect the rights of children affected by war. #ACTtoProtect

Non-Governmental & Nonprofit Organization Global
 childrenandarmedconflict.un.org Joined April 2010

1,449 Following 44.2K Followers

Posts Replies Highlights Articles Media Likes

You reposted

António Guterres @antonioguterres · Oct 5
 My message to mark one year since the October 7 attacks.



United Nations Office for Children and Armed Conflict
 22K likes • 36K followers

Posts About Reels Photos Videos

Intro
 The Special Representative serves as a moral voice and independent advocate for the protection and well-being of children affected by armed conflict.

United Nations Office for Children and Armed Conflict
 October 4 at 11:15 AM ·
 Study on 'Child Trafficking and Armed Conflict: Linkages with the Six Grave Violations' is now available online!
<https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org>



QUESTIONS ?



CONTACT INFO

Ahmed Nour

Political Affairs Officer

Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed
Conflict – Doha Analysis and Outreach Hub



ahmed.nour@un.org



THANK YOU



Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for
CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT