

Annex I: Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Glossary of key terms

<i>Armed conflict</i>	International humanitarian law refers to two different types of armed conflict: international armed conflicts and conflicts of a non-international character. (1) For example, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 (with the exception of common Article 3) and 1977 Additional Protocol I concern international armed conflicts. Common Article 3 to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocol II concern armed conflicts of a non-international character. ²⁶
<i>Armed forces</i>	The armed forces of a country are its government -sponsored defence, fighting forces, and organizations. They exist to further the foreign and domestic policies of their governing body, and to defend that body and the nation it represents from external aggressors. In some countries paramilitary forces are included in a nation's armed forces.
<i>Armed group</i>	Armed groups are distinct from the armed forces of a State. They have an identifiable chain of command and structure, and under applicable international law, have responsibilities with regard to refraining from committing grave violations against children. In particular, the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict lays an exact prohibition of recruitment of children under the age of eighteen when a group operates on a signatory's territory.
<i>Carer</i>	A legal guardian or recognized responsible adult or competent public body responsible for the support, protection and full time/overnight care of the child
<i>Child</i>	A child is any girl or boy under 18 years of age, as defined in Article 1 of the CRC.
<i>Child associated with an armed force or group</i>	Any person below 18 years of age who is or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes (see Paris Principles).

¹ For full understanding of the qualification of armed conflicts, see the website: <www.adh-geneve.ch/RULAC/qualification_of_armed_conflict.php>.

<i>Detention</i>	A child who has been detained through the due legal process. See Annex III for greater clarification on this definition.
<i>Gender</i>	Gender refers to the social differences between males and females that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between cultures. ‘Gender’ determines the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations and limitations for males and females in any culture. (From Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings, Focusing on Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Emergencies, 2005).
<i>Grave violations</i>	For the purposes of monitoring and reporting based on Security Council Resolution 1612, the six grave violations are: (a) killing or maiming of children; (b) recruiting or using children in armed forces and groups; (c) attacks against schools or hospitals; (d) rape or other grave sexual violence against children; (e) abduction of children; and (f) denial of humanitarian access for children [Source: S/2005/72, para. 68].
<i>Humanitarian actor/agency</i>	A local or international NGO/person or UN body whose activities support the provision of humanitarian assistance.
<i>Humanitarian principles</i>	Prevention and alleviation of suffering, protection of life and health, and respect for human dignity. This includes, inter alia, impartial assistance, transparency, best interest of the child, participation and respect for the views of the child, non-discrimination and confidentiality (see Annex VII).
<i>Protection</i>	Encompassing all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e., international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and refugee law). [working definition used by IASC]
<i>Separated child</i>	A child who is separated from a previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but who may nevertheless be accompanied by another relative.
<i>Sexual violence</i>	For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, sexual violence is defined as any form of sexual threat, assault, exploitation and abuse, including but not limited to enforced prostitution, rape, sexual maiming and molestation.
<i>Unaccompanied child</i>	A child who has been separated from both parents and who is not being cared for by an adult, who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Acronyms

CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CPA	Child Protection Adviser
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CTFMR	Country Task Force for Monitoring and Reporting
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
GHN	Global Horizontal Note
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organization
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
MRM TRG	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Technical Reference Group
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSRSG	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
RC	Resident Coordinator
SCWG	Security Council Working Group
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WFP	World Food Programme