



The Red Hand Day Campaign

AGAINST THE USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS

RESOURCE PACK 2010

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WATCH

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Students in Schönewalde, **Germany** participate in the Red Hand Campaign.



The Red Hand Day Campaign

Today, child soldiers are fighting in at least 14 countries around the world. Boys and girls alike are forced into combat, exploited for their labor, and subjected to unspeakable violence. A UN treaty prohibits the participation of children under the age of 18 in hostilities. But too often, it is not enforced, and many countries have not yet ratified it.

In 2009, hundreds of youth and student groups from around the world called for stronger action to end the use of child soldiers. They gathered over 250,000 “red hands”—the symbol of the global campaign against the use of child soldiers—and presented them to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in New York on February 12, 2009. In response, the Secretary-General pledged that the entire UN system would work to “stamp out” such abuse.

This year, the Red Hand Campaign is pressing for **universal ratification** of the treaty banning the use of child soldiers. The treaty, known as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, prohibits the use of children under age 18 in hostilities or their forced recruitment. Since it was adopted ten years ago, 131 governments—two-thirds of the world’s countries— have ratified it.

However, 61 countries have still not ratified the optional protocol. The Red Hand Day Campaign will urge these countries to ratify the optional protocol and make clear their absolute commitment to ending the use of child soldiers. **Our goal is for every country in the world to ratify the optional protocol by 2012, the tenth anniversary of when the optional protocol took effect.**



About Red Hand Day 2009:

In 2009 **over 250,000 red hands** were collected from at least 101 countries to demand stronger action by international leaders to end the use of child soldiers. Young people organized hundreds of events in dozens of countries to highlight the continued use of child soldiers. These activities included marches, petition drives, special exhibitions, public awareness programs at schools, and presentations of red hands to members of congress and parliament.

Red Hand Day Campaign activities took place in: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, France, Germany, Guinea, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Sierra Leone, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and the United States.

On February 12, 2009, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon accepted the red hands, pledging to “stamp out” the use of child soldiers. UN officials and representatives from almost 50 governments attended the ceremony and many of them signed their own red hands to pledge their support to the Red Hand Day Campaign.



Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon makes a statement at the Red Hand Day Campaign event, February 12, 2009.

UN officials sign red hands to support the Red Hand Campaign. From left: Ambassador Claude Heller of Mexico, chair of the Security Council working group on children and armed conflict; Radhika Coomaraswamy, special representative to the secretary general on children and armed conflict; Ann Veneman, executive director, UNICEF; Ban Ki-moon, UN secretary-general. © 2009 Sarah Shatz



How to Take Part

Participating in the Red Hand Day Campaign requires only three easy steps:

- 1) **Use red paint to make a handprint** on a sheet of paper, and add a personal message about your desire to end the use of child soldiers; organize others at your school or in your community to do the same.
- 2) **Send your red hands** to the United Nations missions in New York of the countries that have not yet ratified the optional protocol. **Include a message** urging them to do so as soon as possible. A sample message and list of addresses is at the end of this resource pack.
- 3) **Share your activities!** Upload photos or videos of your event to www.redhandday.org and send an email to redhandday@hrw.org to let us know how many red hands you collected and how many United Nations missions you contacted.

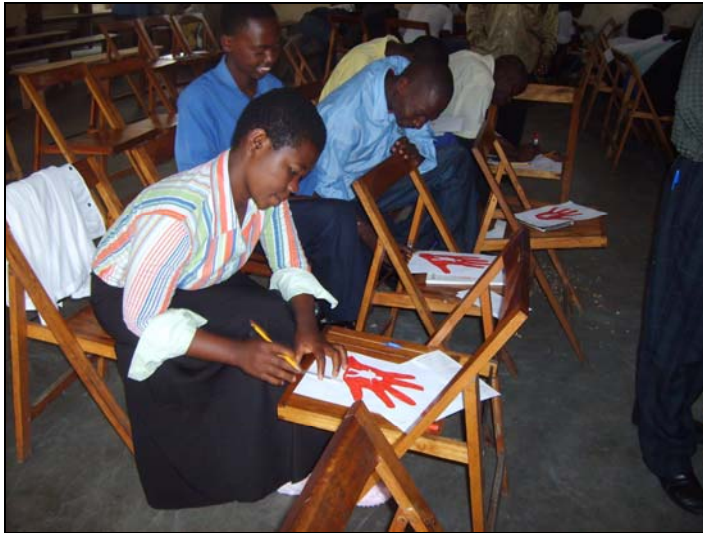
Consider holding special events on the following dates:

February 12 is considered “Red Hand Day.” The treaty banning the use of child soldiers (the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict) entered into force on February 12, 2002. Since then, many groups have organized local events on February 12 using the red hand to raise awareness about the child soldier issue.

May 25 is the anniversary of the day the Optional Protocol was first adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000. May 25, 2010 is the tenth anniversary of the optional protocol’s adoption, and a great opportunity for awareness-raising on child soldiers.

Photos and captions included in this pack illustrate ideas for campaign events.



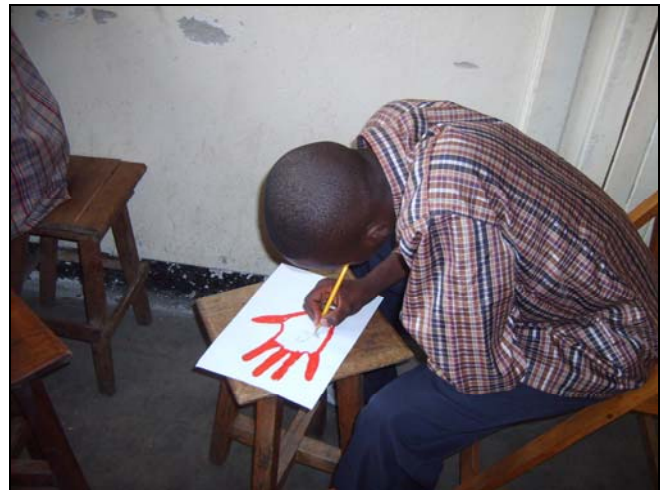


LEFT: On February 12, 2008 local child protection organizations and hundreds of children in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** (DRC) joined thousands of other children and adults around the world for the launch of the Red Hand Day Campaign.

© 2008 Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers

RIGHT: In Goma, North Kivu, **DRC** (a province currently affected by recruitment of children) eleven child protection organizations and over 50 children (including many former child soldiers) and local authorities met to review the situation and listen to the testimony of a former child soldier during Red Hand Day activities.

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LEFT: Red Hand Day activities in Taipei, Taiwan.

Facts about Child Soldiers

- Thousands of children under the age of 18 are currently fighting in wars in at least 14 countries worldwide. Some are as young as eight years old.
- Child soldiers serve in government armies, opposition (rebel) forces, and government-linked militias and paramilitaries.
- Once recruited, child soldiers may serve as porters or cooks, guards, messengers or spies. Many are pressed into combat, where they may be forced to the front lines or sent into minefields ahead of older troops. Some children have been used for suicide missions.
- Children are sometimes forced to commit atrocities against their own family or neighbors. Such practices help ensure that the child is "stigmatized" and unable to return to his or her home community.
- Children are uniquely vulnerable to military recruitment because of their emotional and physical immaturity. They are easily manipulated and can be drawn into violence that they are too young to resist or understand.
- Technological advances in weaponry and the proliferation of small arms have contributed to the increased use of child soldiers. Lightweight automatic weapons are simple to operate, often easily accessible, and can be used by children as easily as adults.
- Many children join armed groups because of economic or social pressure, or because children believe that the group will offer food or security. Others are forcibly recruited, "press-ganged" or abducted by armed groups.
- Both girls and boys are used as child soldiers. In some countries, like Nepal, Sri Lanka and Uganda, a third or more of the child soldiers were reported to be girls. In some conflicts, girls may be raped, or given to military commanders as "wives."
- In some countries, former child soldiers can get assistance to help them locate their families, get back into school, receive vocational training, and re-enter civilian life. However, many children have no access to such programs. They may have no way to support themselves and are at risk of re-recruitment.



LEFT: At **Space Coast High School (Cocoa, Florida)** over 700 students participated in a lunchtime activity, filling a roll of paper 150 feet long with red hands. They are engaging other groups in their community, with the goal of completing rolls of red hands that, when combined, will stretch over 2,000 feet.



RIGHT: In **Colombia**, children living at Benposta, a center for children affected by Colombia's armed conflict, participated in the campaign, collecting 111 red hands.

Country Examples and Children's Stories

BURMA

Burma is ruled by a military dictatorship. In 1988, the regime crushed large-scale pro-democracy demonstrations, and since that time, it has rapidly expanded its army in order to control the civilian population and fight armed ethnic opposition groups based near the edges of the country.

To fill its ranks, the national army recruits large numbers of boys. Soldiers typically approach children at markets, train stations, festivals or on the streets and demand to see their identity cards. If a child cannot produce one, he is told that they must either join the army, or go to jail. If the children continue to refuse, they may be beaten or detained until they agree. In some cases, soldiers recruit children as young as 11 years old.

Boys are routinely beaten during training, and brutally punished if they try to run away. Once deployed, they are forced to fight against Burma's ethnic minorities and other opposition forces, and to carry out human rights abuses, such as burning houses, rounding up villagers for forced labor, and even massacring civilians.

Aung's story

When Aung was 11 years old he was traveling to his house from his aunt's when he was picked up by recruiters from the army. They asked him if he wanted to join the army. He said, "No, I'm too young." But they told him that he could either join the army or go to jail for six years. They locked him up for several hours, giving him time to decide. Finally, believing he had no choice, he agreed to join the army.

During training Aung was repeatedly beaten. He said he cried at night because he missed his parents. He was never allowed to contact them. He was only 12 when he was sent into combat for the first time. He said he was scared, so he hid his face and fired his gun into the air. He said he was afraid his commander would punish him if he didn't shoot. When he was still only 13, he saw members of his unit massacre a group of 15 women and children.

Aung talked to Human Rights Watch when he was 14. He had fled the army and escaped across the border into Thailand. He had few choices. One was to join one of the opposition forces and fight against the army. Another was to get an illegal job in Thailand and hope that he wouldn't be picked up and returned to Burmese authorities. He couldn't go home without putting his family at risk or risking arrest. That encounter with a recruiter when he was 11 ended up changing his life forever.

For more information:

"My Gun was as Tall as Me: Child Soldiers in Burma" (2002), <http://hrw.org/reports/2002/burma/>
"Sold to be Soldiers: The Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers in Burma" (2007)
<http://www.hrw.org/en/node/10621/section/1>

NORTHERN UGANDA

For twenty years the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has fought against the Ugandan government. The LRA has kidnapped more than 30,000 children to serve as soldiers, laborers and sex slaves. Children abducted by the LRA are forced to carry out raids, beat and kill civilians, and abduct other children. They are forced to beat or trample to death other children who attempt to escape, and are repeatedly told that they will be killed if they try to run away. Girls are often given to commanders as "wives" and subjected to rape, unwanted pregnancies, and HIV/AIDS. An estimated 85 percent of LRA soldiers were abducted as children.

Charlotte's story

Charlotte is from a village in Northern Uganda. One night when she was 14 and asleep in her dorm at a Catholic boarding school, rebel soldiers from the Lord's Resistance Army attacked the school. The LRA took Charlotte, along with 139 other girls from her school. They marched her to a military camp in Sudan. There, she joined thousands of other children in the LRA's military camps. Charlotte was threatened with death if she tried to escape, was trained to fight, and given to an older rebel as a "wife." She gave birth to two children while in the bush, and nearly died delivering her first son.

Charlotte's story has a happy ending. After eight years in captivity, her oldest son went missing during a battle. She was distraught, but a few days later she saw an opportunity. When her guards were not looking, she took her youngest child and managed to escape. Miraculously, when she found some Army soldiers, they told her they had already located her older child. She and her children have been reunited with her family, and Charlotte is now back in school.

See "Stolen Children: Abduction and Recruitment in Northern Uganda" (2003)

<http://hrw.org/reports/2003/uganda0303/>



New Zealand

COLOMBIA

Thousands of children serve in Colombia's irregular armed groups. The majority serve in the FARC guerillas, with smaller numbers in the UC-ELN guerillas. Children also serve in pro-government paramilitary forces.

Many children join up for food or physical protection, to escape domestic violence, or because of promises of money. Some are forced to join at gunpoint, or join out of fear. Others are street children with nowhere to go. Children as young as thirteen are trained to use assault rifles, grenades and mortars. Some are even younger. Adult commanders order children to kill, mutilate and torture. Children who try to desert may be executed by their comrades.

Adolfo's story:

"[The paramilitaries] have guys who do the recruiting, guys who come up and talk to you, like they say," I just want to know that you can kill because we need some people to take back with us, and you'll earn such and such an amount." So you say yes, OK, to the guy and the guy gives you the money up front and tells you that he'll be back for you on such and such a day, or tomorrow at such and such an hour. You have to be there. If not, they'll kill you for sure.

[During training] the guys that come in are professional soldiers . . . they are there watching, they go onto the track and hit you with sticks and clubs while you're running. Sometimes there are accidents and people get killed. You regret you joined in those three months, because it's tough as a son-of-a-bitch. You only rest when they give you the uniform and the gun and you're ready for the counter-guerilla.

I was really scared at first. The first test they give you is to kill a man, a guerilla. Bring me so and so, they say, so that he can learn. And they bring you and tell you to kill the man. If you don't kill him, they will kill you. They used to bring guerillas captured in Caquetá to the camp, and tie them up by the hands and legs and a man would come up with a chainsaw and slice them piece by piece. Everybody could watch. I must have seen it ten times. It's part of the training."

See "You'll Learn Not to Cry: Child Combatants in Colombia" (2003),
<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/colombiao903/>

RIGHT: A fifth grade class in Floh-Seligenthal, **Germany** begins their presentation of the “Red Hand Campaign” to stop of the use of child soldiers. Using a format similar to a TV news program, the children present basic facts, statistics, and background on the use of child soldiers in order to raise awareness and spur audiences to action. Their presentation helped many other students and teachers at the school to get involved in the campaign.



BELOW: At Pacific Palisades Charter High (**California**) students raised awareness on their campus by “planting” gardens of red hands in the quad, and collecting red hands as part of the Red Hand Campaign. They also collected signatures on a petition to their congressman, urging him to do more in the U.S. Congress to punish people who recruit or use child soldiers and to block U.S. military funding to countries whose government forces use child soldiers.



Where Children are Fighting

Child soldiers are being used to fight in the following countries:

Afghanistan – Insurgent groups, including the Taliban and other armed groups, use child soldiers, including in suicide attacks. The UN also reports recruitment of children by the Afghan National Police in the north, south, and south-east, including cases of boys aged 14.

Burma – Thousands of boys serve in Burma’s national army, with children as young as 11 forcibly recruited off the streets and sent into combat operations. Children also serve with some of the armed ethnic opposition groups.

Central African Republic -- Hundreds of children, some as young as 12, serve with rebel groups.

Chad – Thousands of children are fighting with the Chadian armed forces and Chadian and Sudanese rebel forces. Many children have been recruited from refugee and displaced persons camps.

Colombia- Thousands of children serve in Colombia’s irregular armed groups. The majority serve in the FARC guerrillas, with smaller numbers in the UC-ELN guerrillas. The number of children in pro-government paramilitary forces is currently unknown, though recruitment is ongoing.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – Thousands of children serve in the government armed forces as well as the rebel Forces Démocratiques de Liberation de Rwanda (FDLR) and other armed groups and militias. At the height of DRC’s war, the UN estimated that more than 30,000 children were fighting with various parties to the conflict. Most have now been released or demobilized, but active recruitment continues in the east of the country.

India –Naxalite rebels in Chattisgarh use children as soldiers. Naxalites induct children as young as six into children’s associations and use children as young as 12 in armed squads that receive weapons training and may participate in armed encounters with government security forces.

Iraq – Insurgent groups use children as combatants to plant roadside bombs and act as decoys in suicide car bombings.

Occupied Palestinian Territories - Fatah, Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine have all used children as messengers, couriers, and in some cases, fighters. At least ten children have carried out suicide attacks in Israel or the Occupied Territories since 2000.

Philippines – Children are recruited by rebel forces, including the New People’s Army, Abu Sayyaf Group, and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Child recruitment is also reported by some paramilitary forces linked to the government.

Somalia – Thousands of child soldiers are part of factional militias in Somalia and were used in intense fighting in 2006 and 2007. In 2009, Somali children were recruited from refugee camps in Kenya to fight in Somalia.

Sudan – Thousands of children fight with the Sudan armed forces and the Sudan People’s Liberation Army. In Darfur, the Sudan armed forces, the Janjaweed militias, Sudan Liberation Army factions and paramilitary forces all use child soldiers. The Lord’s Resistance Army also has child soldiers in Sudan.

Thailand—Separatist insurgents called Pejuang Kemerdekaan Patani (Patani Freedom Fighters) have recruited hundreds of ethnic Malay Muslim children as messengers, couriers, scouts, and in some cases, combatants, in the increasingly violent insurgency in Thailand’s southern border provinces. The National Revolutionary Front-Coordinate (BRN-C) has systematically recruited children and used them to support armed attacks. Recent reports indicate that some paramilitary forces linked to Thai authorities, such as Ruam Thai Group (Thai United Group), recruit and provide military training to Buddhist Thai children.

Uganda - Over the past 20 years, the rebel Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) has abducted more than 30,000 boys and girls as soldiers, often forcing girls into sexual slavery. Although many have died in battle or been released, an unknown number are still held in camps in Sudan. The LRA has also carried out massacres and attacks in northern DRC, abducting hundreds of children.



Students at **Wildwood School** covered the school’s hallways with red hands and facts about child soldiers. Education was a key element of their actions; during the school’s advisory period, all 9th-12th graders made red hands while students read the testimonies of former child soldiers.

Photo: Maya Myers

International Law Regarding the Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers

1977:

Additional Protocols to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 : Sets fifteen as the minimum age for recruitment or use in armed conflict. This minimum standard applies to all parties, both governmental and non-governmental, in both international and internal armed conflict and is now considered “customary international law”.

1989:

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Also sets the age of fifteen as the minimum age for recruitment or participation in armed conflict. The Convention is the most widely ratified convention in the world, with 192 states parties.

1990:

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: The only regional treaty in the world that addresses the issue of child soldiers. It states that no one under the age of 18 should take a direct part in hostilities and that states should refrain from recruiting any child.

1998:

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court:

Establishes a permanent court to try persons charged with committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. The statute includes “conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen year into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities” as a war crime. As of December 2008, the Court had charged 7 individuals from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda with recruiting and using child soldiers.

1999:

Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention 182 : Prohibits the forced or compulsory recruitment of children under the age of 18 for use in armed conflict and defines it as one of the worst forms of child labor. Over 150 countries have ratified the convention. The United States ratified in 1999.

2000:

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict: Sets 18 as the minimum age for direct participation in hostilities, for recruitment into armed groups, and for compulsory recruitment by governments. It has been ratified by 131 countries. The United States ratified it in 2002.



Students from Berufskolleg-Kleve in Kleve, Germany display their banner of red hands.



Students at **Crossroads School** used a bake sale to capture their peers' attention. They sold red hand cookies and wore red hand t-shirts to attract crowds to their action table, where students signed petitions to their congressman and made red hands. They also held a short program that included facts about child soldiers and testimonies.



In February 2008, four members of the Human Rights Watch student task force in **Los Angeles** submitted a resolution to the City Council to declare Red Hand Day in the City of Los Angeles. After their presentations, the City Council passed their resolution unanimously.

Sample Message to send UN Ambassadors with your Red Hands

His/Her Excellency Mr./Ms. [INSERT NAME]
Permanent Mission of [COUNTRY] to the United Nations
[ADDRESS]

Your Excellency:

I am writing on behalf of students at the [NAME OF SCHOOL OR GROUP] in [CITY AND COUNTRY]. We are very concerned about the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers around the world. To help end this horrible practice, we respectfully urge your government to ratify as soon as possible the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

Child soldiers are fighting in at least 14 conflicts around the world. They are often recruited through force or deception, and exposed to horrific violence. They may begin as messengers or porters, but too often end up on the front lines of combat. Some are forced to commit atrocities and many girls are sexually exploited. They are denied an education and robbed of their childhood. Many do not survive.

2010 is the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Optional Protocol by the United Nations General Assembly. To date, 131 countries around the world have ratified this important treaty, which prohibits the forced recruitment of children under the age of 18 or their participation in hostilities. We would like to see every country in the world ratify the optional protocol, and have enclosed red hands that we have made to express our desire to stop the use of child soldiers anywhere in the world.

We ask you to use your influence to ensure that your government ratifies the optional protocol and makes clear its firm commitment to end the use of child soldiers.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Modelo de mensaje para enviar a Embajadores ante la ONU junto con las manos rojas

Su Excelencia Sr./Sra. [NOMBRE Y APELLIDO]
Misión permanente de [PAIS] ante las Naciones Unidas
[DIRECCIÓN]

Su Excelencia:

Nos dirigimos a Ud. en nombre de los alumnos de [NOMBRE DE LA ESCUELA O GRUPO] de [CIUDAD Y PAÍS]. Estamos muy preocupados por el reclutamiento y empleo continuo de niños soldado en todo el mundo. Para ayudar a erradicar esta terrible práctica, quisiéramos instar a su gobierno a ratificar lo antes posible el Protocolo Facultativo de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño relativo a la participación de niños en conflictos armados.

Los niños soldado luchan en al menos 14 conflictos en todo el mundo. Se les recluta frecuentemente por la fuerza o a través del engaño y se ven expuestos a una violencia terrible. En ocasiones, empiezan como mensajeros o ayudantes, pero muy a menudo acaban en la primera línea de combate. Algunos se ven forzados a cometer atrocidades y a muchas de las niñas se les explota sexualmente. Se les deniega el derecho a la educación y se les roba su infancia. Muchos no sobreviven.

En 2010 se celebra el décimo aniversario de la adopción del protocolo facultativo por parte de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. Hasta la fecha, 131 países en todo el mundo han ratificado este importante tratado, que prohíbe el reclutamiento forzoso de menores de 18 años y su participación en las hostilidades. Nos gustaría que todos los países del mundo ratificaran el protocolo facultativo y hemos incluido las manos rojas que hemos elaborado para expresar nuestro deseo de poner fin al uso de niños soldado en cualquier parte del mundo.

Le pedimos utilice su influencia para garantizar que su gobierno ratifique el protocolo facultativo y deje claro su compromiso firme de poner fin al empleo de niños soldado.

Muchas gracias por su atención.

Atentamente,

Modèle de message à envoyer avec vos mains rouges aux ambassadeurs auprès de l'ONU

Son Excellence M./Mme [AJOUTER NOM]
Mission permanente du/de la/des [PAYS] auprès des Nations Unies
[ADRESSE]

Excellence,

Je vous écris au nom des élèves du/de l'/de la [NOM DE L'ECOLE OU DU GROUPE] de [VILLE] en/aux [PAYS]. Nous sommes extrêmement préoccupés par la persistance du recrutement et de l'utilisation d'enfants soldats dans le monde. Afin de contribuer à mettre un terme à cette horrible pratique, nous prions respectueusement votre gouvernement de ratifier dans les plus brefs délais le Protocole facultatif à la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant concernant l'implication d'enfants dans les conflits armés.

Aujourd'hui des enfants soldats se battent dans au moins 14 conflits dans le monde. Ils sont souvent recrutés par la force ou par la ruse, puis exposés à d'effroyables violences. Il se peut qu'ils commencent comme messagers ou porteurs, mais trop souvent, ils finissent au combat sur le front. Certains sont forcés de perpétrer des atrocités et bon nombre de filles sont victimes d'exploitation sexuelle. Ces enfants sont privés d'éducation, et leur enfance leur est volée. Beaucoup ne survivent pas.

L'année 2010 marque le dixième anniversaire de l'adoption du Protocole facultatif par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. À ce jour, 131 pays du globe ont ratifié cet important traité, qui interdit le recrutement forcé d'enfants de moins de 18 ans ou leur participation à des hostilités. Nous aimerions voir chacun des pays du monde ratifier ce protocole et joignons au présent message les « mains rouges » que nous avons fabriquées pour exprimer notre souhait de mettre fin à l'utilisation d'enfants soldats où que ce soit dans le monde. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir user de votre influence pour faire en sorte que votre gouvernement ratifie le Protocole facultatif et s'engage clairement et fermement à mettre un terme à l'utilisation d'enfants soldats.

Nous vous remercions d'avance pour l'attention que vous porterez à notre message et vous prions d'agréer, Excellence, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus respectueux.

Government Addresses

GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE NEITHER SIGNED NOR RATIFIED THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL:

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

H.E. Dr. John W. Ashe
Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda
to the U. N.
305 E. 47th Street
New York, NY 10017 USA

BAHAMAS

H.E. Paulette A. Bethel
Permanent Representative of Bahamas to the U. N.
231 East 46th Street
New York, NY 10017 USA

BARBADOS

H.E. Dr. Christopher Hackette
Permanent Representative of Barbados to the U. N.
800 Second Avenue, 2nd Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

H.E. Mr. Emran Bahar
Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to
the U. N.
771 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3506 USA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

H.E. Mr. Victor Da Silva Angelo
Permanent Representative of Central African
Republic to the U. N.
51 Clifton Avenue, Suite 2008
Newark, NJ 07104 USA

COMOROS

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Toihiri
Permanent Representative of Comoros to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-1822 USA

CONGO

H.E. Mr. Basile Ikouebe
Permanent Representative of Congo to the U. N.
14 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021 USA

COTE D'IVOIRE

H.E. Mr. Alcide Djedje
Permanent Representative of Cote d'Ivoire to the U. N.
800 Second avenue East 5th floor
New York, NY 10017 USA

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

H.E. Mr. Sin Son Ho
Permanent Representative of Democratic People's
Republic of Korea to the U. N.
820 Second Avenue, 13th Floor
New York, NY 10017 USA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

H.E. Mr. Lino Sima Ekua Avomo
Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to
the U. N.
242 East 51st Street
New York, NY 10022-6551 USA

ETHIOPIA

H.E. Mr. Dawit Yohannes
Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the U. N.
866 2nd Avenue
New York, NY 10017-2905 USA

GEORGIA

H.E. Mr. GRIGOL VASHADZE
Permanent Representative of Georgia to the U. N.
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3565 USA

GRENADA

H.E. Dr. Dessina Williams
Permanent Representative of Grenada to the U. N.
800 2nd Avenue, Suite 400K
New York, NY 10017-9219 USA

GUINEA

H.E. Mr. Alpha Ibrahima Sow
Permanent Representative of Guinea to the U. N.
140 East 39 Street
New York, NY 10016 USA

GUYANA

H.E. Dr. Samuel R. Insanally
Permanent Representative of Guyana to the U. N.
801 2nd Avenue
New York, NY 10017-8645

IRAN

H.E. Mr. Mohammad Khazaei
Permanent Representative of Iran to the U. N.
622 Third Ave
New York, NY 10016 USA

MALAYSIA

H.E. Mr. Datuk Hamidon Ali
Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the U. N.
313 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017-4809 USA

MARSHALL ISLANDS

H.E. Mr. Phillip H. Muller
Permanent Representative of Marshall Islands to the
U. N.
800 2nd Avenue
New York, NY 10017-9215 USA

MAURITANIA

H.E. Mr. Abderahim Ould Elhadrami
Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the U. N.
116 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016 USA

MYANMAR

H.E. Mr. Kyaw Tint Swe
Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the U. N.
10 East 77th Street
New York, NY 10075-1704 USA

NIGER

H.E. Mr. Ousmane Moutari
Permanent Representative of Niger to the U. N.
417 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022-8098 USA

PALAU

H.E. Mr. Stuart Beck
Permanent Representative of Palau to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-1822 USA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

H.E. Mr. Robert Aisi
Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to
the U. N.
201 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017-5704 USA

SAINT LUCIA

H.E. Dr. Donatus St. Aimee
Permanent Representative of Saint Lucia to the U. N.
800 2nd Avenue, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10017-9219 USA

SAMOA

H.E. Mr. Aliioaiga Feturi Elisaia
Permanent Representative of Samoa to the U. N.
800 2nd Avenue
New York, NY 10017-9237 USA

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Permanent Mission of Sao Tome and Principe to the
U. N.
400 Park Avenue, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10022 USA

SAUDI ARABIA

H.E. Mr. Khalid A. Alnafisee
Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the U. N.
809 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017-3503 USA

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

H.E. Delano Bart Q.C.
Permanent Representative of St. Kitts and Nevis to
the U. N.
414 East 75th Street
New York, NY 10021-3442 USA

ZIMBABWE

H.E. Mr. Boniface Guwa Chidyausiku
Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the U. N.
128 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022-3628 USA

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

H.E. Mr. CAMILLO M. GONSALVES
Permanent Representative of St. Vincent and the
Grenadines to the U. N.
801 2nd Avenue
New York, NY 10017 USA

SWAZILAND

H.E. Mr. Joel Musa Nhleko
Permanent Representative of Swaziland to the U. N.
408 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022-8002 USA

TONGA

H.E. Mr. Sonatane Tu'akinamolahi Taumoepeau-
Tupou
Permanent Representative of Tonga to the U. N.
250 East 51st Street
New York, NY 10022-6517 USA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

H.E. Mrs. Marina Valere
Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago
to the U. N.
122 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10168-3702 USA

TUVALU

H.E. Mr. Afelee Falema Pita
Permanent Representative of Tuvalu to the U. N.
800 2nd Avenue
New York, NY 10017-9237 USA

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Al-Jarman
Permanent Representative of United Arab Emirates
to the U. N.
305 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017 USA

GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE SIGNED BUT NOT RATIFIED THE OPTIONAL PROTOCOL:

CAMEROON

H.E. Mr. Tommo Monthe
Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the U. N.
22 East 73rd Street
New York, NY 10021 USA

CYPRUS

H.E. Mr. MINAS A. HADJIMICHAEL
Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the U. N.
13 East 40th Street
New York, NY 10016 USA

DJIBOUTI

H.E. Mr. Roble Olhaye
Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 4011
New York, NY 10017 USA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

H.E. Mr. Federico Alberto Cuello Camilo
Permanent Representative of Dominican Republic to
the U. N.
144 East 44th Street, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10017 USA

ESTONIA

H.E. Tiina Intelmann
Permanent Representative of Estonia to the U. N.
3 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza 305 East 47th Street, Unit
6B
New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

FIJI

H.E. Mr. Berenado Vunibobo
Permanent Representative of Fiji to the U. N.
630 Third Avenue, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10017 USA

GABON

H.E. Denis Dangué REWAKA
Permanent Representative of Gabon to the U. N.
18 East 41st Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10017 USA

GAMBIA

Permanent Mission of Gambia to the U. N.
800 Second Avenue, Suite 400F
New York, NY 10017 USA

GHANA

H.E. Mr. Leslie K. Christian
Permanent Representative of Ghana to the U. N.
19 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017 USA

GUINEA-BISSAU

Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau to the
U. N.
800 Second Avenue, Suite 400F
New York, NY 10017 USA

HAITI

H.E. Mr. Léo Mérorès
Permanent Representative of Haiti to the U. N.
801 Second Avenue, Room 600
New York, NY 10017 USA

HUNGARY

H.E. Mr. Gábor Bródi
Permanent Representative of Hungary to the U. N.
227 East 52nd Street
New York, NY 10022-6301 USA

INDONESIA

H.E. Mr. Hasan Kleib
Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the U. N.
325 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016 USA

LEBANON

H.E. Mr. Nawaf Salam
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 531-533
New York, NY 10017 USA

LIBERIA

H.E. Mr. Milton Nathaniel Barnes
Permanent Representative of Liberia to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 480
New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

MALAWI

H.E. Mr. Steve D. T. Matenje
Permanent Representative of Malawi to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 486
New York, NY 10017 USA

MICRONESIA

H.E. Mr. Masao Nakayama
Permanent Representative of Micronesia to the U.
N.
820 Second Avenue, Suite 17A
New York, NY 10017 USA

NAURU

H.E. Mrs. Marlene Moses
Permanent Representative of Nauru to the U. N.
800 Second Avenue, Suite 400A
New York, NY 10017 USA

NIGERIA

H.E. Mrs. Joy Ogwu
Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the U. N.
828 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017 USA

PAKISTAN

H.E. Mr. Abdullah Hussain Haroon
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the U. N.
Pakistan House, 8 East 65th Street
New York, NY 10021 USA

SAN MARINO

Permanent Mission of San Marino to the U. N.
327 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022 USA

SEYCHELLES

H.E. Mr. Ronald Jean Jumeau
Permanent Representative of Seychelles to the U. N.
800 Second Avenue, Suite 400C
New York, NY 10017 USA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

H.E. Mr. Collin Beck
Permanent Representative of Solomon Islands to the
U. N.
800 Second Avenue, Suite 400L
New York, N.Y. 10017-4709 USA

SOMALIA

H.E. Dr. Elmi Ahmed Duale
Permanent Representative of Somalia to the U. N.
425 East 61st Street, Suite 702
New York, NY 10021 USA

SURINAME

Permanent Mission of Suriname to the U. N.
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 320
New York, NY 10017-1822 USA

SWAZILAND

H.E. Mr. Joel Musa Nhleko
Permanent Representative of Swaziland to the U. N.
408 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022 USA

ZAMBIA

H.E. MR. LAZAROUS KAPAMBWE
Permanent Representative of Zambia to the U. N.
237 East 52nd Street
New York, NY 10022 USA