



# **Guide for Monitoring the UN CRC in the Philippines**

## ACRONYMS

- CWC** : Council for the Welfare of Children
- ECPAT** : End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
- ERDA** : Educational Research and Development Assistance
- NCR** : National Capital Region
- NGO** : Non Government Organization
- OPAC** : Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
- OPSC** : Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
- UN** : United Nations
- UN CRC** : UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
- UN CRC** : United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- VIDES** : Volunteers International for Development, Education and Solidarity

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## **I. THE UN CRC MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCESS AT THE UN LEVEL**

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) is an international human rights treaty that guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of all children. It was unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989, and entered into force on September 2, 1990. The Philippines signed the UN CRC on January 26, 1990, making it the 109<sup>th</sup> country to sign the Convention. It was ratified by the Philippine Senate on August 21, 1990.

### **A. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child**

A country that ratifies the UN CRC is required to submit a written report on how it has implemented children's rights. State Parties' compliance to the UN CRC is monitored by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, a UN body composed of eighteen (18) independent experts who are elected by State Parties to a four-year term.

#### **The Examination of the State Party Report by the Committee**

An initial report on the implementation and fulfillment of the UN CRC articles is submitted by the State Party two (2) years after ratification, and a periodic report is required every five (5) years thereafter. In the Philippines, it is the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) that prepares the Philippines State Party Report. This report is submitted electronically to the Committee Secretariat at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland. This report serves as the basis for examination of the Philippines' compliance with the UN CRC.

#### **The Alternative Reports from specialized agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO).**

Apart from the State Party Report, the Committee also seeks written information from NGOs, international agencies / bodies, national human rights institutions, and children and young people in order to have a comprehensive picture of the children's rights situation in a country. It is also interested in receiving data on areas where the government report does not give sufficient information and on areas of concern not covered or, in the opinion of the NGOs, covered incorrectly or misleadingly. The Committee has always encouraged international, national and local NGOs, NGO coalitions, and NGO networks to submit reports since the UN CRC came into force.

#### **The Pre-sessional working group**

As part of its review process, the Committee on the Rights of the Child holds a "Pre-sessional Working Group," a private meeting of the Committee where it examines the different types of information it receives from various sources. Representatives from NGOs, independent human rights bodies and UN agencies are invited in this meeting to present a summary of information on how the tenets of the UN CRC are implemented in their country.

#### **The List of issues**

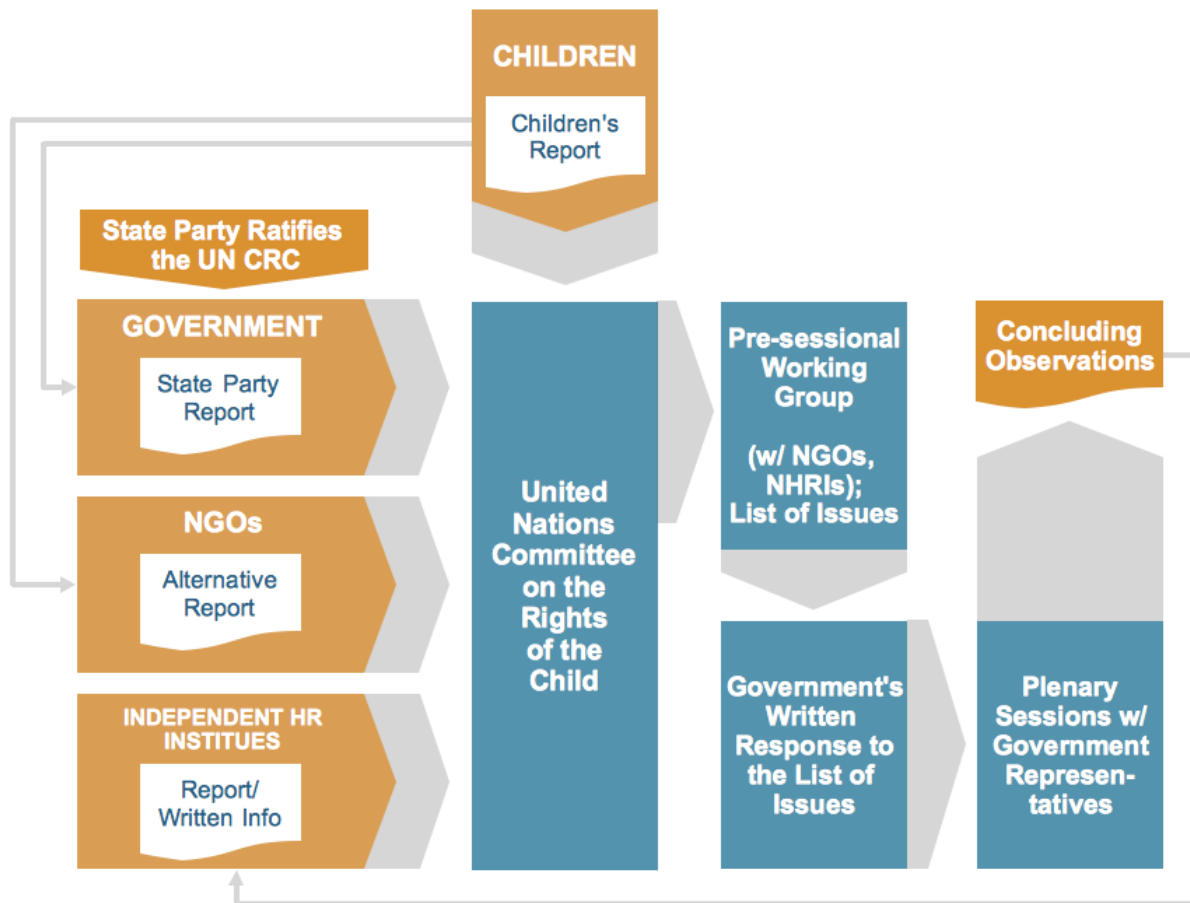
Based on an assessment of information provided by various groups, the Pre-sessional Working Group draws up a list of questions addressed to the government. The government is required to submit a written response to these questions.

## The Plenary session with State Party representatives

The Committee reviews the State Party Report in the presence of the government during a plenary session in Geneva. Government representatives who are directly involved in the implementation of the Convention are invited to this plenary session to answer questions and comments from the Committee members about the situation of children in the country.

## The Issuance of Concluding Observations

Based on the results of the dialogue and review process, the Committee prepares its “Concluding Observations,” a document that highlights the accomplishments as well as gaps in terms of the fulfillment of children’s rights and improving children’s situation. It identifies the different issues and concerns that should be addressed at the national level. The Concluding Observations also recommends changes that should be put in place in relation to government policy and practice. Through this document, the Committee issues very strong statements about what the State Party should do to ensure that children’s rights are fulfilled. Governments consider the Concluding Observations on improving its performance on the protection, promotion, and fulfillment of children’s rights. They are mandated to report on their progress in addressing the gaps raised by the Committee in the next reporting period.



## **B. NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child**

The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international NGO-based in Geneva, Switzerland, provides support to the NGO monitoring process through technical assistance, information and education. It encourages and supports the formation of national coalitions of NGOs working for children to undertake the UN CRC monitoring in their respective countries. It sees many advantages to working as a national coalition in the UN CRC monitoring and reporting process, to wit :

- (1) The national coalition of NGOs allows for more effective monitoring of the implementation of the UN CRC at the national level because of its specialist knowledge and diverse perspectives;
- (2) It allows NGOs to cooperate and coordinate their work by thematic clusters and geographical locations;
- (3) Reporting to the Committee provides NGOs a unique opportunity to bring concerns about the status of children to the international legal body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention;
- (4) Reporting can also empower national NGOs by offering a legitimate external source to which children's issues can be raised and addressed;
- (5) At national level, the preparation of an NGO report encourages and facilitates public scrutiny of governmental policies and provides NGOs with a way in which to influence the agenda of the country;
- (6) It opens a debate on the status of children in the country and creates an opportunity to have a serious dialogue with senior government officials about the State's efforts to comply with the Convention.

## **C. Philippine NGO Coalition on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**

The Philippine NGO Coalition was created in 1993, following the Philippines' ratification of the UN CRC on August 21, 1990. It is a national coalition of seventeen (17) child-focused and child rights NGOs operating in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. In the almost two decades of preparing and submitting the Alternative Reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, it has instituted a process of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the UN CRC in the Philippines. It has involved children and children's groups, in recognition of their right to express their views and opinions.

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The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2006). A Guide for non-governmental organizations reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. p. 9-10

## D. Other Reporting Individuals and Organizations

NGO reports to the Committee must reflect the full range of issues raised by the UN CRC as well as the interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. This means that the monitoring and reporting process must reflect the diverse jurisdictional, geographic, ethnic and cultural differences that exist in the country. Moreover, the views of children and young people should be represented in the reporting process. To this end, the Philippine NGO Coalition gathers information and collects data from individuals and organizations / networks for inclusion in the Official Alternative Report to be submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Due acknowledgment of sources are indicated for authenticity and credibility.

“NGO reports prepared by coalitions rather than individual NGOs are much more difficult to disregard or discredit and therefore tend to lend greater legitimacy to information submitted on breaches of rights. Governments can easily claim that information submitted by one NGO should not be taken seriously because that particular NGO is politically motivated, linked to the opposition, not reliable, or is basing its criticism on fantasy rather than fact. It is much more difficult for a government to discredit a report prepared by a group of NGOs. In addition, a single comprehensive report allows Committee members (who are under intense time pressure) to familiarize themselves with the relevant issues, by studying only one NGO document from, say, 20 organizations – rather than 20 reports from 20 organizations.”

## II. CHILD RIGHTS MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCESS IN THE PHILIPPINE CONTEXT AND EXPERIENCE

In its preparation for the Alternative Report in 2009, the Philippine NGO Coalition on the UN CRC realized the need to make the monitoring process broader and more inclusive, specifically in terms of geographical coverage, participation of more organizations and networks, engagement of children, and scope of children’s issues tackled.

The NGO Coalition also saw the importance of collecting and consolidating data on children’s rights in a systematic way using appropriate tools and methods periodically. This spurred the NGO Coalition to set up systems and processes that will ensure the availability and quality of data and facilitate the participation of more non-government organizations, networks, and children. It also worked on strengthening the capacity of its member-NGOs in the UN CRC monitoring and reporting process, founded on the UN CRC principles of non-discrimination and inclusion, best interest of the child, survival and development, and participation.

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The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2006). A Guide for non-governmental organizations reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. p. 9-10

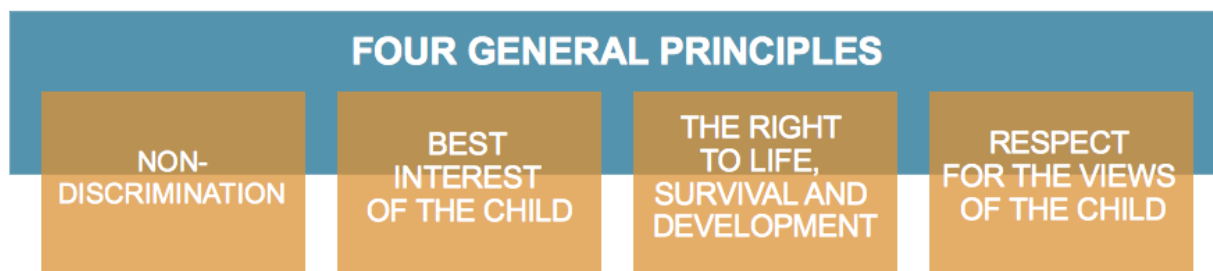
The NGO Coalition adopted the four (4) general principles identified by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which should be taken into consideration in the implementation of all articles of the Convention:

**Non-discrimination** (Article 2): the rights of each child should be respected without discrimination of any kind

**Best interests of the child** (Article 3): the best interests of the child should be the primary consideration in all actions concerning children

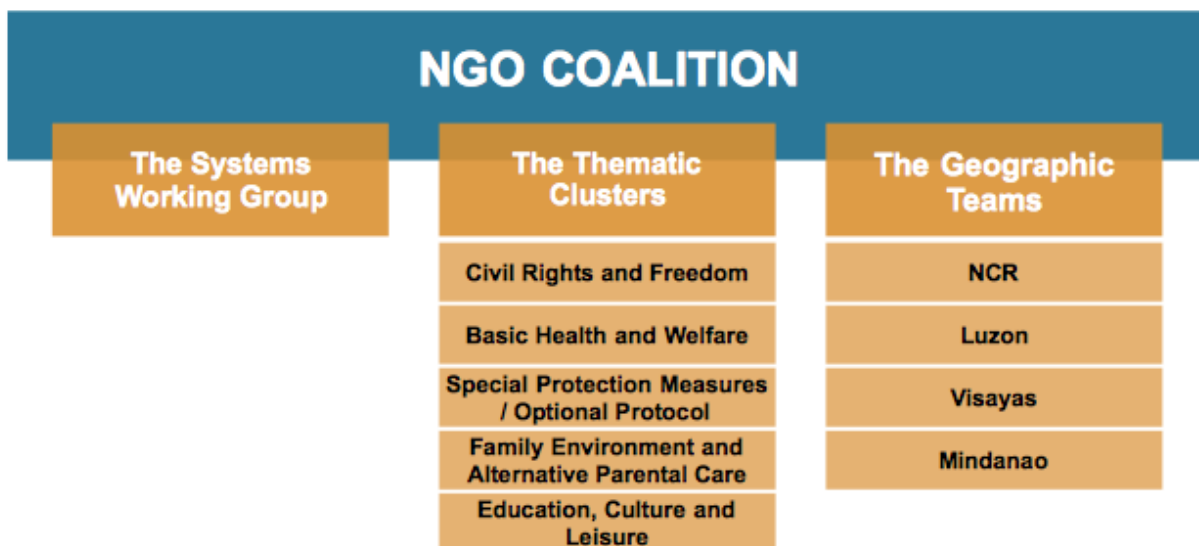
**The right to life, survival and development** (Article 6): all children have a right to life and their survival and development should be ensured to the “maximum extent possible”

**Respect for the views of the child** (Article 12): children have the right to express their views freely and the views of the child should be taken into consideration



Members of the Philippine NGO Coalition organized themselves according to the following working groups:

- A. The Systems Working Group, which acts as the central coordinating body of the Coalition for the development of monitoring systems and tools. It is responsible for the Official Alternative Report to be submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- B. The Thematic Clusters, which consolidates and analyzes data submitted by Geographic Teams and other partner organizations.
- C. The Geographic Teams, which gathers information on the five thematic clusters in their respective areas.



The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2006). A Guide for non-governmental organizations reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Geneva, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. p. 9-10



## A. The Philippine NGO Coalition’s Monitoring Indicators

In September 2011, the members of the NGO Coalition finalized, approved, and adopted their monitoring indicators based on the following thematic clusters adopted by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at its 39<sup>th</sup> session on June 3, 2005:

CLUSTER OF RIGHTS	UN CRC ARTICLE
Family Environment and Alternative Care	UN CRC 5, 9-11, 18 (a) (b), 19-21, 25, 27 (d) and 39
Basic health and welfare	UN CRC 6, 18 (c), 23, 24, 26, and 27 (a) (b) (c)
Civil Rights and Freedoms	UN CRC 7,8,13-17, 37(a)
Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities	UN CRC 28, 29 and 31
Special Protection Measures / Optional Protocols Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC)	UN CRC 22, 38, 39, 40, 37 (b) (c) (d), 32-36

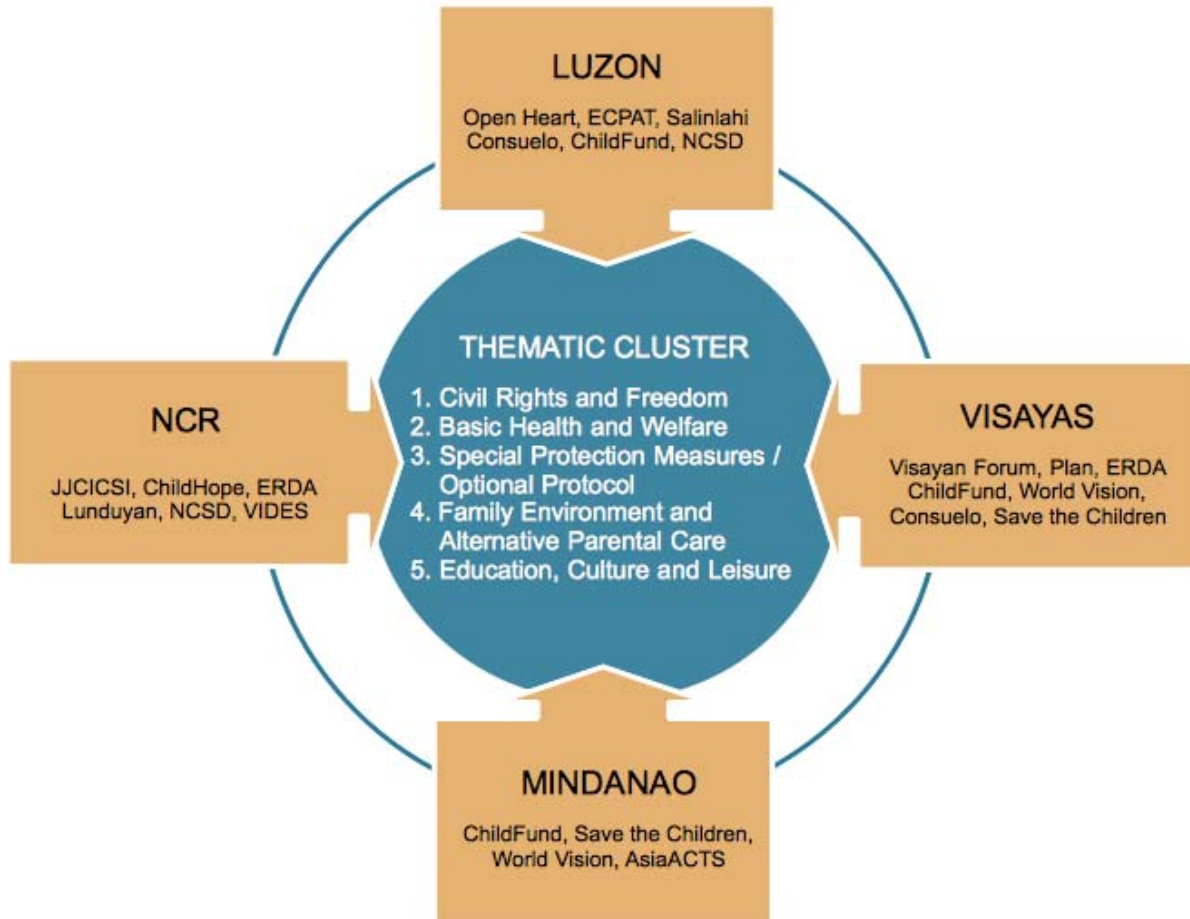
## B. Data collection

Using the details under each thematic monitoring indicator, every member of the NGO Coalition or any entity venturing into the UN CRC monitoring in the Philippines in view of contributing to the official alternative report will gather its own data on children.

### 1. Data gathering based on thematic and geographic clusters

To secure data from other organizations / groups working with children in the provinces and regions, members of the geographical clusters set up by the NGO Coalition will coordinate with their partner groups and solicit data on the situation of children in their areas, still following the NGO Coalition’s thematic monitoring indicators.

Data to be gathered should cover the National Capital Region (NCR), Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Important issues for each of these areas should be highlighted and thoroughly discussed. On the issue of trafficking and migration, there may be a need to specify relevant locations outside the Philippine territory.



**a. The importance of disaggregated data**

The annual statistical data disaggregated by age/age group, gender, urban/rural area, membership of a minority and/or indigenous group, ethnicity, disability, religion, children with special needs, or other category as appropriate plays a significant part in the preparation of the Alternative Report. Accurate disaggregated data certainly lends credibility and authenticity to the report.

**b. The involvement of children in the data collection process**

Children’s organizations or groups of children may decide to do their own data collection within their own geographic (barangay or school) and/or thematic area. Examples of these can be reports of abuse received and recorded by children’s groups; school status of children; incidence of working children, etc. Proceedings of assessment sessions or assessment reports of children’s organizations can also be part of the children’s data collection process. They may also undertake research such as surveys or develop monitoring tools specifically to assess the quality of services provided by local government units, media, and public institutions such as hospitals, health centers, and schools. NGOs working with children’s groups are enjoined to provide support to develop tools, facilitate data collection and processing prior to submission to the NGO Coalition.

### **c. Sources of Data**

The coalition will not undertake new field researches to collect primary data, unless it is necessary to do so. Instead, it will collect already existing data, reports, researches and other information from member-organizations, partner NGOs, and other agencies delivering services and programs for children. Examples of data to be collected are: profiles of children, policy framework, programs and services, budget allocation and spending, emerging issues and concerns, etc.

It is also important to focus on impact or outcomes, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of programs and policies for children.

## **2. Data collation by member organizations and other reporting entities**

Organizations and individuals are encouraged to do their share in the process of data collation. They may submit their data to any of the member organizations of the NGO Coalition to which they are affiliated either by thematic or geographic clusters.

### **a. Data Collation of Member organizations of the Philippine NGO Coalition**

Members of the NGO Coalition will collate their data according to thematic rights, grouped by geographic locations. Based on the data collated, they will interpret the data and prepare a narrative report to be submitted to the pertinent thematic cluster. In addition, each member may prepare a report on the situation of children in a particular area if it sees the need to do so. The basis for report writing, which is the collated data, will be forwarded to the thematic cluster.

Using the data collation tool of the Coalition, each thematic cluster will consolidate all data collected from member NGOs and prepare a narrative report to be submitted to the Systems Committee.

### **b. The contribution of other reporting individuals and organizations**

Participating individuals, children, children's groups and other organizations will similarly prepare their narrative reports by geographical cluster, following the thematic rights adopted by the NGO Coalition. They may submit these reports, together with the collated data, to their partners who are members of the NGO Coalition or directly to the Secretariat of the Coalition. These documents will be forwarded to the respective thematic clusters of the Coalition.

### **3. Consolidation of data gathered by Thematic Clusters of the Coalition**

The group in charge of the thematic clusters will consolidate the data received according to thematic rights for processing and analysis. These will be further classified according to geographic cluster for purposes of clarity and monitoring.

### **C. Data Analysis**

Collected raw data will be grouped by thematic clusters and sub-grouped according to geographic clusters. Careful attention must be made in order to avoid omission or duplication of data.

#### **1. Analysis of data gathered**

Each thematic cluster will consolidate and analyze the data. Guided by a child-rights based analytical framework, each thematic cluster will prepare the narrative report to be submitted to the Systems Working Group of the Coalition.

#### **2. Review of latest Concluding Observations and compliance by the Philippine Government**

In order to inform the UN CRC about progress made in the areas already cited by the Committee and whether or not compliance was instituted and progress has been adequate, the Concluding Observations from previous reports should be utilized as one of the main basis for the NGO report. It should also notify the Committee on the affirmative and negative changes in key and major areas identified in the last country report. Any new areas of concern must be highlighted.

The information provided by the NGO report should also be directly connected to an analysis of the implementation of the Convention, with clear indications of which articles are being violated, in what way, and the implications that this entails. It will be also helpful to refer to already established interpretations of what comprises non-compliance to the Convention.

#### **3. Consideration of the Current State Report in preparing the Alternative Report**

The Alternative Report should contain information that complements or supplements the State party report, specifically in areas where the government report lacks data.

It may also include, other NGO Alternative Reports on other human rights mechanisms and when appropriate, information regarding follow-up activities to global conferences on human rights and social development.

#### **4. Writing the Alternative Report**

The Systems Working Group of the Coalition shall consolidate the thematic reports. Using the CRC reporting format, it will prepare and submit the consolidated report to the General Assembly of the Coalition.

The Alternative Reports should include concrete suggestions on how to improve the condition of children in different situations and contexts, if necessary with an indication of where there is a need to modify existing legislation and policy in order to align it with the Convention. The recommendations should be limited on a number of priority issues. It should also include questions or issues that the Committee may desire to raise with the government.

The Alternative Report may also suggest concrete recommendations concerning the role NGOs can contribute in the implementation of the Convention.

#### **D. Presentation of the Alternative Report to Coalition Members, Children, and Participating Organizations**

##### **1. Review of draft by the General Assembly**

The General Assembly will convene and the Systems Working Group will present its draft of the Alternative Report. The Assembly will comment on the report to address other issues or additional data gaps. They should agree on the analysis concerning the thematic reports.

##### **2. Presentation to stakeholders by geographic clusters**

The approved draft of the Alternative Report will be presented by the geographic clusters to the stakeholders for verification. They will conduct island-wide consultations such as forums and round table discussions with stakeholders, including children and experts.

##### **3. Integration of feedbacks, corrections, suggestions**

Once all feedbacks, corrections and suggestions have been considered, the Systems Working Group of the Coalition will write the Official Alternative Report based on the thematic reports and the results of the consultation.

#### **E. Preparation of the Official Alternative Report**

The three-fold process in preparing the Official Alternative Report includes the following:

##### **1. Rewriting the Alternative Report**

The Systems Working Group will take into account all inputs from the review of the draft report and rewrite the Official Alternative Report. A case may arise when a need for additional data to support the findings and recommendations will require the Systems Working Group to secure from other sources.

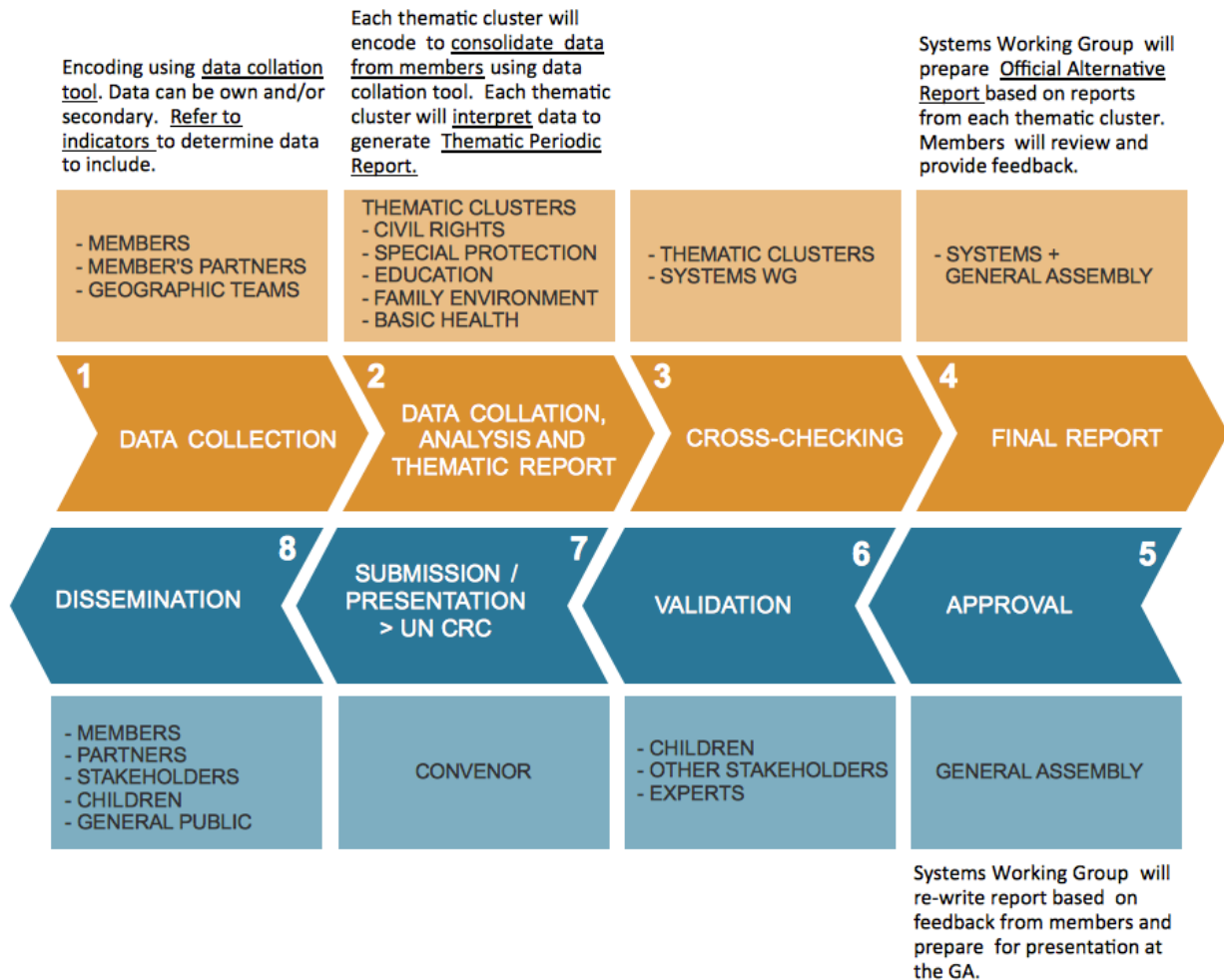
## 2. Submission to the General Assembly for Final Approval

The revised Official Alternative Report will be printed and submitted to the General Assembly for final approval.

## 3. General Publication / Distribution of the Alternative Report

The approved Official Alternative Report will be submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. This version will also be published, in print and web-based, for dissemination to all organizations who contributed data, and to all stakeholders. The NGO Coalition will also use other forms of dissemination through various media and platforms but not limited to forums and on-line discussions.

### Monitoring Process Diagram



## **F. Submission of the Official Alternative Report**

### **1. The recipient bodies: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the NGO Group, the Philippine Government**

The electronic and printed copies of the Official Alternative Report will be submitted primarily to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the NGO Group and the Philippine Government. The electronic copy may be included in the database of NGO reports submitted to the Committee.

### **2. The General Assembly's selection of representatives from the NGO Coalition to the Pre-sessional Working Group**

Upon submission of the final report the NGO Coalition should state in the cover letter accompanying the report its intent to participate in the pre-sessional working group meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Committee will then issue a letter acknowledging receipt of the written information and inviting the Coalition to be present at the date and time when the working group will consider the relevant report. The Coalition will then convene the General Assembly to select two of its members who will be sent to Geneva for the Pre-sessional working group.

### **3. Pre-sessional Working Group in Geneva**

The elected members of the Philippine NGO Coalition will present the Alternative Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva. As official delegates to the pre-sessional working group, the UN CRC Committee members may direct follow-up questions and obtain an alternative view of the government report from them. The delegates should provide the Committee with a constructive, critical analysis of both the government report and the actual situation in the country.

The information provided by the Coalition may be used in the elaboration of the list of issues which will be sent to the Philippine Government. The list of issues contains additional questions to which the Philippines will be requested to respond in writing before the plenary session.

### **4. Plenary Session**

The Coalition should consider attending the plenary session. The session is public and although the Coalition does not have a right to speak during the meeting, it may participate as observer to obtain a comprehensive picture of the dialogue with the government. The Committee does not meet formally with the Coalition during the plenary session.

## **G. Concluding Observations**

The Concluding Observations is the final and official report of the UN Committee of the Rights of the Child pertaining to the State Party's implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

### **1. Issuance of the Concluding Observations by the UN CRC**

“Following the discussion with the State party, the Committee will adopt concluding observations that point out the positive aspects, the factors and difficulties impeding the implementation of the Convention, the principal subjects of concern and concrete suggestions and recommendations for future action. The Committee tries to provide concrete recommendations that can actually be implemented in the country. These observations are made public on the last day of a Committee session and will be sent to both the government and the General Assembly of the United Nations. Concluding observations of the Committee can be an unparalleled tool for NGOs to stimulate a discussion at the national level, to exert pressure on the government to follow up on the recommendations of the Committee, and to lobby for changes in legislation and practice.

### **2. Popularization of the UN Concluding Observations by the Philippine NGO Coalition**

NGOs should also try to get the national mass media involved in reporting the concluding observations and the comments of Committee members in the press. The effectiveness of the proceedings is largely dependent on the publicity they attract. Scrutiny by the media and the public can help to ensure that the concerns raised by the Committee become a priority on the national agenda.

The Committee is not able to enforce its recommendations and looks towards national-level mechanisms to ensure that their recommendations are taken into account by the State party. NGOs can play a key role in the short and long term to assist the government in following up on the concluding observations.”

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The NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (2006). A guide for non-governmental organizations reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Geneva, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. p. 21



### III. THE PHILIPPINE NGO COALITION ON THE UN CRC

Since the ratification of the Convention by the Philippine government in September 1990, the NGO Coalition played an active role in the monitoring of its implementation. In fact, the founding member organizations were part of the bloc of NGOs that advocated for its ratification – Salinlahi, ChildHope Asia, Christian Children’s Fund, Defense for Children International, ECPAT, ERDA, National Council for Social Development, and Plan International.

The founders’ participation was also prominent in the drafting of and lobbying for RA 7610, the Child Protection Act.

The government continued to consult this NGO bloc in the preparation of the first Philippines’ state report. The state report’s conclusion was “*while legislative foundation upholding the children’s rights are well in place, consistent with most of the articles of the Convention, there is a big gap between enactment of laws and policies and their actual enforcement*”. The NGOs generally agreed with this and prepared a “supplementary report” which was well-received by the UN Committee at the Pre-Sessional Meeting.

The NGO bloc was then recognized as a legitimate coalition with keen perceptions of the Convention, bearing the name *Philippine NGO Coalition on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Its main objective was *to coordinate all efforts in monitoring the situation of children in the Philippines and work towards the improvement of services for children and their overall condition*.

In Geneva, the UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights acknowledged the important role of NGOs in the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention. The NGO reports could lend greater legitimacy on information and emphasized on the reports generated by coalitions.

Over the years, the NGO Coalition continued to provide the alternative reports in relation to the succeeding reporting periods, improving itself through constant evaluation and assessment. Unlike the first report where they only gave a reaction-like report to the state report, the NGO Coalition now strives for a more substantive analysis of the child rights situation in the country. It has developed systems and tools for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

Since its establishment and registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 2001, the Philippine NGO Coalition on the UN CRC has adopted the following vision and mission:

#### **Vision:**

All children enjoy their rights to survival, development, protection and participation in a peaceful, safe, gender-fair and sustainable environment.

#### **Mission:**

The Philippine NGO Coalition on UN CRC commits itself to lead civil society efforts towards the State’s full implementation of the Convention.

As of January 2012, it has now 17 member organizations.

# APPENDICES

## Tool B: CRC Indicators

### Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC)

	Indicators	Source of Data	Notes (e.g. Implications for advocacy)
<b>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child</b>			
	1. Number of children victims of prostitution disaggregated data by age, gender, origin, economic status, age, ethnicity, religion, ISY, OSY, living condition – with both parents, with one parent, alone, with relatives, guardians, friends, etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 number of children victims of sex tourism disaggregated by age, gender, origin, economic status, ethnicity, religion, ISY, OSY including living condition</li> <li>1.2 number of children victims of cybersex and /or pornography by age, gender, origin, economic status, ethnicity, religion, ISY, OSY including living condition</li> <li>1.3 number of child pimps disaggregated by age, gender, origin, economic status, ethnicity, religion, ISY, OSY including living condition</li> </ul>	DSWD NGOs	
	2. Number of children victims of trafficking (disaggregated by exploitative purpose, domestic or cross border, age, gender, origin, economic status, age, ethnicity, religion, ISY, OSY, living condition – with both parents, with one parent, alone, with relatives, guardians, friends, etc)	DSWD NGOs - PCTC IACAT DOJ PLAN	
	3. Number of children engaged in any form of prostitution (disaggregated according to the nature of the prostitution -heterosexual, linked to sex tourism, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation of child domestic workers, sexual exploitation of students by teachers, sexual exploitation linked to religious practices)	ECPAT PREDA UCCP Stairway PCMN DSWD CPU net VF WCC Talikala (etc... Davao) Buklod CLB Samaritana Transformation Ministries TWMAEW Antonio Oviedo Child Alert Bantay Bata JPIC IJM Bidlisiw FORGE	

	4. Relevant research available on children who are engaged in recruiting/pimping other children for the purposes of prostitution, pornography and cyber sex den operations.	ECPAT VF DSWD IOM UNICEF BahayTuluyan CWC Government reports Academe	
	5. Number of children victims of sexual exploitation (child prostitution, child pornography) placed in detention facilities during rescue operations, criminal investigations or proceedings.	ECPAT VF DSWD KKI DSWD PACT Child Alert	
	6. Number of child victims of sexual exploitation placed in the custody of foster parents, guardians, residential facilities (DSWD shelters and NGO shelters).	DSWD NGOs LGUs (local social welfare offices)	
	7. Data on the production and importation of child pornography within the territory, disaggregated according to the medium used (photographic images, video recordings, digital images distributed via the internet, etc). 7.1 data on the distribution and consumption of child pornography disaggregated according to the medium used i.e. photographic images, video recordings, digital images and distributed, consumed and stored (possessed) via such tools like the internet 7.2 data on the possession of child pornography disaggregated according to the medium used i.e. photographic images, video recordings, digital images and distributed, consumed and stored (possessed) via such tools like the internet 7.3 profile of such producers / importers / distributors / consumers and possessors of child pornographic images disaggregated according to age, gender, status, profession, etc	NCIP MTRCB OMB CIDG PCTC NBI NTC IACAP NCCD	
	8. Number and nature of sexual exploitation of indigenous children in the context of natural disasters and armed conflict 8.1 number and nature or type of sexual exploitation of children with disabilities in the context of natural disasters and armed 8.2 number and nature or type of sexual exploitation of children of OFWs and their living arrangements (left with father or mother, grandparents, kin, alone, etc) 8.3 number and nature of sexual exploitation of children of OFWs in the context of natural disasters and armed conflict 8.4 research on the specific nature of CSEC vulnerabilities of children of OFWs 8.5 number of unmarried minor parents, their specific needs and CSEC vulnerabilities including that of their child/children	ECPAT PREDA BCPC PNP DSWD KKI Christian Blind Mission VF TDH PLAN UNICEF CFO Kanlungan CMA IOM Anak Migrante PLAN CFSI Save the Children World Vision Bantay Bata DSWD	

	9. Number of prosecutions and convictions for the offences defined by the OPSC, disaggregated by type of offence including offender profile	DOJ, IACAT,	
	10. Prevalence rate in source, transit and destination areas domestically and internationally.	Secondary reports	
	11. Existence of community-based interventions against CSEC		
	12. Compensation made to victims of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as a result of legal or administrative proceedings or settlements supervised by legal or administrative bodies	DOJ	
	13. Existence of relevant, bilateral, regional, multilateral agreements concluded to which the government may have acceded to foster the prevention of all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation; the number of requests for extradition made or received for any of the offences referred to by the Protocol and; and the number of requests honored or denied	DFA DSWD BI CWC ASEAN DOJ	
	14. Number, kind or type of trainings/orientation conducted on existing laws, issuances, policies, and child protection pertaining to OPSC (GO & NGOs)	CWC PNP DOJ IACAT IACAP TIP reports PACT DILG ILO UNICF VF IJM PLAN	
	15. Number and type of user-friendly and culturally sensitive materials on CSEC developed and disseminated to parents children, teachers, others	PACT Asia ACTs ECPAT PLAN World Vision Save the Children CPTCSA DOT CWC PNP IACAT IACAP DepEd	
	16. Number of trainings conducted and materials developed for the popularization and implementation on National Plans of Action among LGUs	IACAT IACAP DILG DepEd	
	17. Number of local ordinances, policies, issuances in relation to CSEC, including child pornography	PACT DILG IACAP Faith based groups SC	

	18. Allocation of appropriate budget for programs specific on CSEC concerns in said local ordinances.	PACT DILG IACAP Faith based groups SC	
	19. Current or existing share of social services in the total government expenditures		
	20. Proposed bills and amendments that address CSEC concerns (such as the RH bill, raising the age of sexual consent in conformity with CRC provisions and standards, anti-prostitution bill, etc)	Senate House of Rep	
	21. Number of children's code with and without specific provisions pertaining to CSEC issues including geographic location	CWC PACT	
	22. Existence and implementation of child protection policy in establishments and institutions (media, school, child protection units, agencies with child-caring institutions, tourism industry)	Media offices (tri-media) I-CAFE CPU CPTCSA MTRC	
	23. Number and type of studies/research on the sale and abduction of children.	DSWD Academe	
	24. Existence of a systematic data management and monitoring mechanism for gathering data to ascertain the number of victims of child prostitution, child pornography and sale of children.	DSWD UNICEF ILO	
	25. Existence of IECs, trainings, discussions done with purpose of popularization of NPACs, COs and OPSC at the local/barangay level	CWC DSWC DILG	
	26. Number and location of programs and agencies (government and non government) that offer mandatory services to child victims of sexual exploitation stipulated in legislation during the different stages of rescue/repatriation, recovery and integration.	DSWD UNICEF ILO NGOs	
	27. Number of beneficiaries of such assistance disaggregated by age, sex, type of abuse, type of assistance (in a residential or non-residential setting and geographical area)	DSWD Local social welfare and development offices IACAT IACAP	
	28. Existence of a systematic data collection of children survivors of cybersex and pornography.		
	29. Existence of a systematic mapping of services to ensure efficient referral of victims	DSWD NGOs	
	30. Number and types of programs available for the therapeutic, psychosocial, residential care for survivors of CSEC	DSWD NGOs	
	31. Existence of anti-CSEC programs for parents, teachers, child-carers, guardians to ensure that they are able to promote the welfare and safeguarding of their children	PLAN World Vision Stairway BahayTuluyan Save the Children	

	32. Conducted programs (for boys and girls, men and women) to prevent the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity (trainings on gender sensitivity, responsible sexuality, etc.)	PLAN World Vision Stairway BahayTuluyan Save the Children	
	33. Existence of information, awareness and education campaigns and projects to prevent any form of sexual exploitation (i.e. media campaigns, civic and corporate sectors)	ECPAT PACT Asia ACTs VF IJM IACAT DSWD PNP DILG	
	34. Existence of partnerships with bus companies, tourism establishments, etc in coordinating and monitoring mechanisms to prevent the sexual exploitation of children.	NGOs DSWD ECPAT	
	35. Existence of specialised units of law enforcement agencies and police liaisons officers appointed to work with children, who have been sexually exploited or abused; and number of appropriate trainings conducted for the specialised units	PNP NBI IACAT INTERPOL PCTC	
	36. Existence and geographical location of organised groups of children participating in advocacy for local schools, community, LGUs, barangay and parents.	PACT ECPAT VF	
	37. Involvement of children in developing plans, disseminating awareness at both the local and national levels on issues relation to CSEC.	PACT ECPAT VF	
	38. Number and types of trainings for judiciary on CSEC concerns	DOJ PHILJA Supreme Court Office of Court Administrator IJM	
	39. Profile of existing organised groups of children and young people to become peer advocates in the promotion of children's rights including geographic location.	UNICEF PACT Local Youth Groups ECPAT PLAN ERDA Open Heart Child Hope Save the Children PREDA CATW-AP Child Alert	

<b>Sale and Abduction</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	1. Number of children sold and abducted, and cases filed, including their location and purposes (disaggregated data).	DSWD DOJ NGOs	
	2. Number of convictions of cases filed pertaining to sale and abduction of children	DOJ	
	3. Number of children 'desapericidos'	AFAD	
<b>Policy</b>			
	1. Number and types of ordinances being implemented to prevent the sale and abduction of children, protect the victims, prosecute offenders	DILG DSWD	
	2. Existence of relevant, bilateral, regional, multilateral agreements and extradition treaties for the prevention and prosecution of sale and abduction cases and the protection and reunification of children victims.	DFA DSWD DOJ	
<b>Program</b>			
	1. Number and type of agencies focusing on the prevention of sale and abduction of children	DSWD NGOs	
	2. Number and type of programs/mechanisms being implemented to prevent sale and abduction of children, protection victims in the barangay, city municipality, and regional levels	DSWD PNP NGOs ASEAN	
	3. Existence of awareness and information campaigns to prevent the occurrence of sale and abduction of children	DSWD NGOs	
	4. Existence of coordinating and monitoring mechanisms to prevent sale and abduction of children (i.e. tracking of foreign nationals with cases of abuse/exploitation against children).	DSWD DOJ BI DFA	

## Tool B: CRC Indicators Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities

Article/Articles			
Profile	Indicators	Source of Data	Notes (e.g. Implications for advocacy)
	<p><u>Early Childhood Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of 4-6 girl and boy children enrolled in public pre-elementary education in urban areas</li> <li>No. of 4-6 girl and boy children enrolled in public pre-elementary education in rural areas</li> <li>No. of 4-6 girl and boy children enrolled in private pre-elementary education in urban areas</li> <li>No. of 4-6 girl and boy children enrolled in private pre-elementary education in rural areas</li> <li>No. of IP 4-6 girl and boy children enrolled in pre-elementary education</li> <li>No. of 5 to 6 year-old girl and boy children enrolled in Grade 1 with ECE</li> <li>No. of IP girl and boy Grade 1 children with ECE</li> <li>No. of girl and boy children in home-based and centre-based ECE (below aged 3)</li> <li>Participation rate of IP girl and boy children in home-based and centre-based ECE</li> <li>Participation rate of girl and boy children with disabilities in home-based and centre-based ECE</li> </ul>	<p>DepEd, Basic Education Information System (BEIS), DepEd, School District</p>	
	<p><u>Basic Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net enrolment rate (NER) for elementary and secondary levels</li> <li>Net enrolment rate (NER) for elementary and secondary levels</li> <li>Participation rate in elementary education by grade level and by sex</li> <li>Completion rate for elementary school level levels</li> <li>Completion rate for secondary school level</li> <li>Cohort Survival rate in the elementary school</li> <li>Cohort Survival rate in the secondary school level</li> <li>Drop out rate in elementary education by sex and grade level</li> <li>Drop out rate in secondary education by sex and year level</li> <li>Transition rate from primary to intermediate level by sex</li> <li>Transition rate from elementary to secondary level by sex</li> <li>National elementary achievement rate by year and by region</li> <li>National secondary achievement rate by year and by region</li> <li>Graduation rate at the elementary level of education</li> <li>Graduation rate at the secondary level of education</li> <li>No of children being taught using MTBMLE</li> <li>Learning outcomes for children taught through MTBMLE</li> <li>No of children affected by disasters and conflict who are participating in temporary learning spaces</li> </ul>	<p>DepEd, BEIS, DepEd, School District</p>	



	<p><u>Alternative learning/vocational training</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Alternative Learning System (ALS) graduates who passed the Accreditation and Equivalency (A &amp; E) test for elementary by sex and by region</li> <li>• % of Alternative Learning System (ALS) graduates who passed the Accreditation and Equivalency (A &amp; E) test for secondary by sex and by region</li> <li>• No of PWD and IP children who passed the Accreditation and Equivalency (A &amp; E) test for by age, sex, level of education and by region</li> <li>• No. of children with technical and vocational training who are employed by age and by sex</li> <li>• % of secondary school graduates enrolled in tech/voc schools by age and by sex</li> <li>• No of PWD and IP children with technical and vocational training who are employed by age and by sex</li> </ul> <p><u>General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional literacy rate of children by age and by sex</li> <li>• No. of children enrolled in Open High Schools by age and by sex</li> <li>• No of children participating in Modified In-School Off-School Approach (MISOSA) by age and by sex.</li> <li>• No. of children affected by the calamities (evacuation centers)</li> </ul>	<p>DepEd, BEIS, DepEd, School District, Bureau of Alternative Learning System (BALS)</p>	
<p><b>Policy</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No of schools adopting Mother Tongue Based Multi-Lingual Education (MTBMLE) (DepEd Order)</li> <li>2. No. of existing policies that promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the integration of children’s rights in the school curricula</li> <li>• Filipino culture , language and values, in the educational system</li> <li>• peace education and respect for religious diversity</li> <li>• environment sustainability</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. % of the national budget allocated to education.</li> <li>4. Budget allocation of PAGCOR funds for ECCD</li> <li>5. % of schools with School Improvement Plans (SIPs)</li> <li>6. No of LGUs (mun,city, prov) with Local School Boards</li> <li>7. No. of schools with Supreme student government/ student council</li> <li>8. No. of schools that are members of Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)</li> <li>9. Amount of LGU Special Education Fund (rural and urban).</li> <li>10. Inclusive Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of children with disabilities attending ECE centers, and primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• no. of indigenous children ECE centers, and primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• No. of schools adopting multilingual education</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Bureau of Elementary Education -DepEd</p> <p>DepEd Legal Division and DepEd website</p> <p>Department of Budget and Management (DBM)</p> <p>PAGCOR, DSWD</p> <p>DepEd Division Offices</p> <p>DILG DepEd Division Offices</p> <p>DILG</p> <p>LGU Budget Office</p> <p>DepEd, DSWD</p>	

	<p>11. Providing safe learning environments for children (e.g. freedom from bullying, corporal punishment , etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no. of school adopting and enforcing child protection policy</li> <li>• no. of schools with child protection team or focal point</li> <li>• No. of schools with reporting and referral systems</li> <li>• no. of reported cases of corporal punishment and child abuse</li> </ul> <p>12. No. of schools implementing of DepEd Order No. 45 series of 2009 (Integration of Personal Safety Lessons (PSL) in school curricula)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no. of teachers trained on PSL</li> <li>• No. of schools using the PSL curricula</li> </ul> <p>13. No. of schools implementing of RA 9155, School Governance Act (e.g. child participation, etc.)</p> <p>14. No. of schools with policies that discriminate against students who get pregnant, with different sexual orientation, various family arrangements, children of insurgents, indigenous peoples, children of prisoners, children with disability, etc.</p> <p>15. No. of schools with ordinances and school policies regulating the proximity of schools to establishments unsafe for children (bars, brothels, cockpit arena, gambling areas, billiard halls, OTB, etc.)</p> <p>16. No. of schools with policies that restrict children from activities that might interfere with their schooling (e.g. internet gaming, etc.)</p> <p>17. No. of schools using DRR hand book.</p>	<p>DepEd website</p> <p>DepEd</p> <p>School survey</p> <p>School survey</p> <p>School survey</p> <p>School survey</p>	
<p><b>Program</b></p>	<p><u>Service providers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. and type of training programs for ECE teachers and day care workers</li> <li>• No. of teacher training institutions with human rights and children's rights in their curricula</li> <li>• No. of teachers trained on the use of the mother tongue in delivering the school curricula</li> <li>• No of teachers that practice teaching methods that appropriately respond to the developmental level of the child</li> <li>• No. of teachers trained on Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM).</li> <li>• No. of teachers and parents trained on First Aid Administration</li> <li>• No. of teachers and parents trained on Health and Nutrition.</li> </ul> <p><u>Quality of Programs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher – student ratio</li> <li>• No of qualified IP teachers</li> <li>• No. of accredited day-care workers</li> <li>• No. of accredited instructional managers</li> <li>• No of school teachers and instructional managers trained</li> <li>• No of teachers, education administrators and guidance personnel appropriately trained (in relation to article 28-29 Education, Leisure and Culture)</li> <li>• No of schools with functional PTAs</li> <li>• No of schools with functional SGCs</li> <li>• No of schools with functional SIPs</li> </ul>	<p>DepEd and DSWD</p> <p>CHED</p> <p>DepEd</p> <p>DepEd, DSWD</p>	



<b>Article 31 – Leisure, recreation and cultural activities</b>			
<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of schools with policies on sports, arts, leisure and culture</li> <li>No. of barangays/cities/ municipalities with functional Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)</li> <li>% of budget allocation for sports development, cultural and leisure activities</li> </ol>	DepEd, BEIS, DepEd, School District, DSWD, LGU	
<b>Program / Re-sponse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of learning centers with cultural, recreational /leisure facilities (DSWD AO 29) .</li> <li>% of schools with sports facilities</li> <li>% of schools with adequate spaces for play and recreation in schools.</li> </ol>	DSWD, DepEd	
<b>Violence in School Setting</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p><b>Bullying</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of schools with of reported cases of bullying including cyber and text bullying</li> <li>No of schools with reported incidences and/or experiences of bullying (types/forms, profile of perpetrators)</li> </ol> <p><b>Corporal punishment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of elementary schools with reported incidences/ experiences of corporal punishment No of secondary schools with reported incidences/experiences of corporal punishment (No of elementary schools reported with cases of child abuse</li> <li>No of elementary schools reported with cases of child abuse</li> <li>No of secondary schools reported with cases of child abuse</li> </ol>	DepEd, School Survey  DepEd, DSWD, PNP	
<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of existing DepED policies, rules and regulations to address all forms of child abuse</li> <li>No of elementary schools with policies to address all forms of child abuse</li> <li>No of secondary schools with policies to address all forms of child abuse</li> <li>No. of schools with child protection policy and protocols</li> <li>No. of schools with functional reporting and referral mechanisms for cases of child abuse</li> <li>No of schools with policies on appropriate behaviour in side and outside the classroom.</li> </ol>	DepEd, School Survey, DSWD, PNP	
<b>Program / Re-sponse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of elementary schools with programs to address all forms of child abuse in schools (national, local; govt , NGO)</li> <li>No of secondary schools with programs to address all forms of child abuse in schools (national, local; govt , NGO)</li> <li>No of recognized child-friendly schools</li> <li>No of secondary schools with programs to address all forms of child abuse in schools (national, local; govt , NGO)</li> <li>No of SPED schools by school division</li> <li>No. of schools with personal safety lessons (PSL) in the curriculum</li> <li>No. of schools with full time guidance counselors</li> </ol>	DepEd, School Survey, DSWD, PNP	
<b>Media &amp; Technology</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	No. of schools with access to modern audio and visual technologies, including Internet-based media	DepEd Division Office	

<b>Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of elementary schools with policies on the proper use of media and technology in the school</li> <li>No of secondary schools with policies on the proper use of media and technology in the school</li> </ul>	DepEd Division Office	
<b>Program / Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of elementary schools with functional, appropriate, and well-equipped Learning Resource Centers</li> <li>No of secondary schools with functional ,appropriate, and well-equipped Learning Resource Centers</li> </ul>	DepEd Division Office	
<b>Education in Emergencies (EiE)</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	No. of children participating in EiE [programs by sex, age, ethnicity, geographical location, differing abilities	DepEd Division Office	
<b>Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of schools with allocations of adequate sustained resources for EiE</li> <li>No. of schools with EiE policies on safe and relevant education.</li> <li>No. of schools with policy on anti-terrorism.</li> </ul>	DepEd	
<b>Pro-grams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of teachers trained onEiE.</li> <li>No. of schools conducting EiE campaign.</li> <li>No. of schools using modules during emergencies.</li> </ul>	DepEd	

## Tool B: CRC Indicators Special Protection

Article 22 - Refugee Children				
<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of refugee children (accompanied or unaccompanied by parents or by any other person) entering the Philippines: disaggregated data (gender, age, country of origin, nationality, accompanied or unaccompanied)</li> <li>2. Number of children successfully reunited with their families</li> <li>3. Number and percentage of such children attending school and covered by health services.</li> <li>4. Reasons for seeking asylum</li> <li>5. Physical, educational and health status of children</li> </ol>	<p>6. The Committee regrets the lack of information about the situation of refugee children in the State party and it reiterates its concern at the lack of domestic legislation addressing the specific needs of asylum-seeking and refugee children.</p> <p>1. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation that the State party introduce specific laws and administrative regulations that address the needs of asylum-seeking and refugee children and provide unaccompanied and separated asylum-seeking and refugee children with special procedures.</p>		Children's Rehabilitation Center, UNICEF, UNHCHR, DOJ, DFA
<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of domestic laws and procedures for refugee children seeking asylum</li> </ol>		No domestic legislation, and policy guidelines concerning refugee children.	
<b>Program / Response</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of agencies which provide assistance to refugee children</li> <li>2. Types and quality of programs and services available for refugee children</li> <li>3. Existence of monitoring and evaluation programs to measure effectiveness of programs for refugee children</li> </ol>			
Article 3 - 8 Children in Armed Conflict (CIAC)				
<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of children engaged or involved in armed conflict/ children affected by armed conflict (food blockade, hamletting and denial of humanitarian assistance)/ internally displaced disaggregated by gender, age, geographical location, ethnicity, type of involvement, religion)</li> <li>2. Number of schools, health centers and barangay halls used as military barracks/ post.</li> <li>3. Number of children recruited and enlisted in the armed forces and armed groups</li> <li>4. Number of CIAC who are victims of violence and denied of humanitarian assistance (recruited, falsely branded, maimed, abducted, killed, physically and sexually abused, and other forms of violence: e.g., killing in the form of massacre, summary execution, bombing etc...)</li> <li>5. Number of CIAC brought to trial</li> <li>6. Number of children tortured (physical and psychological)</li> <li>7. Profile of perpetrators (e.g., state or non-state actors)</li> <li>8. Status of cases filed and handled</li> <li>9. Number of children demobilized and reintegrated into their communities</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• effective implementation of the existing legislation prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and involvement of children in hostilities</li> <li>• continuation and strengthening of measures aimed at the demobilization, physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of the victims, including measures to address the situation of displacement of children and to ensure their access to social and health services, education and to development.</li> <li>• prohibiting the recruitment of children, to ensure that the perpetrators of such violations are punished.</li> <li>• ensure that children in armed conflict are not treated as children in conflict with the law</li> </ul>	Long-term armed conflicts within the country, in Central Mindanao and Maguindanao in particular, have contributed to the extreme poverty and limited access to education that place children in vulnerable situations. Many of them also become homeless after losing their parents, and are compelled to turn to prostitution to be able to survive. (international standards does not quantify psychological torture)	CRC-ASIA, DEPED, DFA, AFP, Children's Rehabilitation Center, Plan Philippines, Save The Children Philippines, DOJ, DILG, LGU's, CWC, DSWD,

<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of and quality of implementation of policies and laws that protect the rights of CIAC, affected, and internally displaced children / status of pending bills</li> <li>2. Existence of studies CIAC, affected, and internally displaced children</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as well as the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent legislations still in progress</li> <li>• Macro policies (counter-insurgency measures as in OplanBayanihan) contradictory to child protection measures</li> </ul>	
<b>Program/Response</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types and quality of programs provided for CIAC, affected, and internally displaced children</li> <li>2. Specific measures undertaken to demobilize CIAC and quality of these measures</li> <li>3. Existence of programs such education, humanitarian assistance, medical, physical and psycho-social treatment for social reintegration</li> <li>4. Number and type of agencies providing assistance for CIAC, affected, and internally displaced children</li> </ol>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of no permit, no Fact Finding Mission hinders humanitarian access to service.</li> </ul>	

**Children in Economic Exploitation (including child labor)**

<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and percentage of children below the minimum age of employment (age, gender, SES, family background, educational attainment, ethnicity, religion, geographic location, typology of labor involvement)</li> <li>2. Number and percentage of children involved in the worst forms of child labor (age, gender, SES, family background, educational attainment, ethnicity, religion, geographic location,</li> <li>3. Number and typology of labor involvement)</li> <li>4. Profile of employers/ industrial setting</li> <li>5. Number and Percentage of casualties and injuries of children caused by their involvement in hazardous labor</li> <li>6. Number and status of cases filed</li> <li>7. Number of employers prosecuted</li> <li>8. Number of Child Laborers reached out and assisted.</li> <li>9. Types and numbers of reported cases of abuses among child labourers</li> <li>10. Number of child laborer engaging in anti-social activities (drug use, gangs, etc.)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Strengthen its national legislation prohibiting child labor in accordance with international standards;</li> <li>(b) Effectively implement its domestic labor laws, including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor Act (Republic Act 9231), and programmes and ensure that child workers participate in discussions about the solution to this problem;</li> <li>(c) Improve the labour inspection system, including by increasing the number of labour inspections, in order to safeguard that work performed by children is light work and not exploitative and, in particular, empower the system to monitor and report on the practice of domestic and rural labour by children;</li> <li>(d) Ensure the imposition of fines and criminal sanctions to persons making use of illegal child labour;</li> <li>(e) Organize mandatory training for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges;</li> </ol>		Phil NGO Coalition Members, DOLE, DEPED, LGU's, DILG, PNP, CWC, DSWD
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<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of domestic laws protecting working children</li> <li>2. Existence of studies on the impact, nature, causes and effects of child labor</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(f) Adopt all appropriate measures to facilitate recovery and access to educational opportunities for former child workers;</li> <li>(g) Continue to seek technical assistance from the International Labour Organization/ International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.</li> </ol>		
<b>Pro-gram</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of municipalities and cities that have social workers who handle cases involving child labor</li> <li>2. Existence of community based and center based programs addressing child labourers and condition in these centres</li> <li>3. Number of facilities that assist child workers and labourers; evaluation of the effectiveness of these facilities</li> <li>4. Types and quality of intervention programs provided for child workers</li> <li>5. Number and percentage of judges, prosecutors, barangay officials, police, LCPC members, social workers trained on specific guidelines, child friendly proceedings, RA 9231 and its IRR (considering the geographic location)</li> <li>6. Number and quality of IEC and advocacy campaign on RA 9231</li> <li>7. Number of agencies assisting child workers and labourers (GOs, NGOs, POs, religious groups, etc.) factoring geographical locations</li> <li>8. Data base on children use in worst form of child labor. (Barangay level)</li> <li>9. Societal structure developed to raise awareness in the community (parents org., Children's org.)</li> </ol>			

#### Article 40 - Administration of Juvenile Justice

<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of children in detention centres, prisons, lock-up in police stations</li> <li>2. Number of CICL (age, gender, type of offense, SES, family background, frequency of offense, educational attainment, ethnicity, religion, geographic location)</li> <li>3. Number and types of reported abuse and violations of rights of CICL during arrest, detention and imprisonment.</li> <li>4. Number of children who underwent diversion programs (specify levels of diversion)</li> <li>5. Number of children who underwent intervention programs (for children below 15)</li> <li>6. Average stay of children during apprehension and custodial investigation.</li> <li>7. Number of children committing offenses against other children</li> <li>8. Number of children victims of summary killings</li> <li>9. Number of children found guilty in court and have received suspended sentence</li> <li>10. Average length of time spent for those cases brought to court for litigation.</li> <li>11. Percentage of recidivism cases</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take all necessary measures to ensure that the age of criminal responsibility is not lowered;</li> <li>2. Continue to release children having committed minor offences in accordance with the provisions of the JJWA and the Executive Order No. 633;</li> <li>3. Expand the use of alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, such as diversion, probation and counseling and community services;</li> <li>4. Take all necessary measures to ensure that children are held in detention only as a last resort and for the shortest possible period of time</li> <li>5. Take effective measures to ensure that when detention is carried out, it is applied in compliance with the law and respects the rights of the child as set forth in the Convention and that children are held separately from adults both in pretrial detention and after being sentenced.</li> </ol>	Number of children involved in syndicates	CWC, JJWC, PAYO, CRN, Phil. NGO Coalition, PNP, DOJ, BUCOR, NTSB, BJMP, COURTS
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<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and percentage of LGUs complying with the provisions of RA 9344 ( 1% budget, facility for children, appointment of LSWDO, intervention and diversion programs)</li> <li>2. Number of barangay communities, which have structures in place to assist CICL (i.e. BCPC, Child Justice Committee, etc.)</li> <li>3. Existence of Guidelines/ Protocols in handling CICL cases and quality of implementation</li> <li>4. Existence of national framework on comprehensive juvenile intervention program</li> <li>5. Existence of Guidelines utilizing the budget for BCPC</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Take all necessary measures to ensure that children are not ill-treated in detention, that they have the right to maintain contact with their families through correspondence and visits and that cases involving juveniles are brought to trial as quickly as possible;</li> <li>7. Ensure that detained children have access to legal counsel and to medical care, immediately after arrest and during all stages of detention;</li> <li>8. Adopt measures to ensure that an interpreter is provided free of charge in the case of indigenous children if required and that the child is guaranteed legal assistance, in a culturally sensitive manner, in accordance with the Committee's general comment No. 11(2009) on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention;</li> </ol>	Issues concerning age of discernment/ MACR	
<b>Program/ Re-sponse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of municipalities and cities that have social workers who handle CICL cases</li> <li>2. Existence of separate detention centers for CICL with access to legal counsel, interpreter and provision of medical care (for non-divertible cases) and condition in these centres</li> <li>3. Number of facilities that assist CICL (halfway homes, rehabilitation centres, etc.); evaluation of the effectiveness of these facilities</li> <li>4. Types and quality of intervention programs provided for CICL and children at risk (primary, secondary, tertiary)</li> <li>5. Number and percentage of judges, prosecutors, lawyers (PAO), barangay officials, police, correctional sector, parole and probation officers, LCPC members, social workers trained on specific guidelines, child friendly proceedings, restorative justice, RA 9344 and its IRR (considering the geographic location)</li> <li>6. Number and quality of IEC and advocacy campaign on RA 9344</li> <li>7. Existence of programs for juvenile sex offenders, substance and illegal drug users,</li> <li>8. Existence of programs for repeat offenders</li> <li>9. Number of agencies assisting CICL (GOs, NGOs, POs, religious groups, etc.) factoring geographical locations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Continue to undertake training programmes on relevant international standards and widely disseminate the provisions of the JJWA to the general public and in particular to all professionals working with the juvenile justice system, including police officers, so as to enhance understanding, awareness and knowledge of the JJWA</li> <li>10. Seek technical assistance and other cooperation from the United Nations Inter-agency Panel on Juvenile Justice, which includes UNODC, UNICEF, OHCHR and NGOs.</li> </ol>		

### Article 33 - Drug Abuse

<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of children involved in drug abuse and drug trade (users, pushers, involved in production and distribution) disaggregated by age, gender, SES, family background, frequency of offense, educational attainment, ethnicity, religion, geographic location</li> <li>2. Types of illegal drugs/ substance usually used</li> <li>3. Number of children in rehabilitation centres due to drug abuse</li> <li>4. Data on children used in the illicit production and trafficking of illegal drugs (number, types of drugs produced, etc.)</li> </ol>			
<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislative and other measures taken to prevent the use by children of alcohol, tobacco and other substances that may be prejudicial to their health (which may be available without restrictions to adults); evaluation of these measures</li> <li>2. Existence of policy, protocols and guidelines in handling and protection of children involved in drug related cases</li> </ol>			
<b>Program / Response</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of facilities for the rehabilitation of drug addicted children</li> <li>2. Existence of facilities complying with standards</li> <li>3. Number and types of services available for the rehabilitation and healing of drug addicted children</li> <li>4. Structures developed to raise awareness in the general population and among children in drug abuse</li> <li>5. Measures designed to monitor the incidence of drug abuse on children as well as their involvement in the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances; progress achieved and difficulties encounters.</li> </ol>			

### Street Children

<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of street children (profile: age, gender, categories, SES, family background, educational attainment, ethnicity, religion, geographic location)</li> <li>2. Number of street children continuously attending or completed modules on Alternative Education Sessions/ ALS and Basic Literacy and Numeracy</li> <li>3. Types and number of reported cases of child abuse among street children</li> <li>4. Number of street children who are into prostitution, contracted STI-HIV/ AIDS, criminal and other anti-social activities.</li> <li>5. Number of children victims of summary killings</li> <li>6. Number of children in institutional care and other forms of alternative parental care.</li> <li>7. Number of children reunited with families</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a comprehensive strategy to address the root causes of the phenomenon, and to prevent and reduce the number of street children and protect those living in the streets, and translate this strategy into concrete programmes at the local level, addressing the root causes of the problem. The strategy and programmes should be developed with the cooperation of the children themselves, civil society and relevant professionals, especially at the local level;</li> </ul>	<p>The Committee also notes with concern the continued lack of a systematic and comprehensive strategy to address the need for the prevention, reduction of the number and protection of children living in the streets.</p> <p>- Committee is concerned about certain rescue operations conducted in various areas.</p>	
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<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of policies and laws that protect the rights of street children</li> <li>2. Existence of a coordinating and monitoring mechanism (i.e. with other NGO's and stakeholders)</li> <li>3. Existence of standards of care for centre and community based programs for street children.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place emphasis on ensuring the right of children to education, among other measures by linking it to the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program, so that families, communities and street children themselves commit to children's education with State support;</li> <li>• Ensure that street children are not treated as children in conflict with the law;</li> </ul>		
<b>Program / Response</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of agencies/ institutions which provide assistance to street children</li> <li>2. Types and qualities of programs and services available for street children</li> <li>3. Existence of monitoring and evaluation system to measure effectiveness of programs for street children e.g. database</li> <li>4. Number of street children reached out / assisted and availed basic social services such as medical, education, psychosocial, legal and rehabilitation services.</li> <li>5. Existence of training and capacity building programs for child caring institutions and direct service workers</li> <li>6. Number of trained social workers, house parents and other direct service workers</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that street children are provided with adequate nutrition, clothing and shelter as well as with social and health services and educational opportunities, such as vocational and life skills training, including through trained street workers and counselors;</li> <li>• Provide street children with adequate recovery and social reintegration services for physical and sexual abuse and promote reunification with their families, when feasible.</li> </ul>		
<b>Article 34 - Sexual Exploitation/ Abuse</b>				
<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of children victims of prostitution, sex tourism, trafficking for sexual exploitation, pornography (including child pimps)</li> <li>2. Number of sexually-abused children (non-commercial such as sexual abuse within the family or community and forced marriage)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Conduct a comprehensive study to assess the causes, nature and extent of commercial sexual exploitation and child pornography.</li> <li>b) Review domestic laws on the protection of children for pornography, in order to provide all child victims of such exploitation with equal protection.</li> <li>c) Effectively implement the 1992 Child Protection Act (Republic Act 7610) as amended to ensure that parents are able to promote the welfare and safeguarding of their children.</li> </ol>		
<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of policies and laws that protect the rights of street children</li> <li>2. Existence of a coordinating and monitoring mechanism (i.e. with other NGO's and stakeholders)</li> <li>3. Existence of standards of care for centre and community based programs for street children.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) Provide adequate programmes of assistance, recovery and reintegration for sexually exploited children in accordance with the declaration and agenda for action and global commitment adopted at the first, second and third world congress against sexual exploitation of children.</li> </ol>		

<b>Program / Re-sponse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and types of programs and services for the protection of CSEC</li> <li>2. Number and types of programs available for the healing of sexually abused children</li> <li>3. Measures taken to prevent the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity</li> <li>4. Existence of information, awareness and education campaigns to prevent any form of sexual exploitation (i.e. media campaigns)</li> <li>5. Existence of a coordinating and monitoring mechanism (i.e. with private sector) to prevent the sexual exploitation of children.</li> <li>6. Existence of special units of law enforcement officials and police liaisons officers appointed to deal with children who have been sexually exploited or abused, appropriate trainings for these enforcers</li> </ol>			
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**Article 34 – Sale, trafficking, abduction**

<b>Profile</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of children trafficked children (for sexual exploitation, for forced labour and servitude, for sale and removal of organs.</li> <li>2. Profile of offenders, profile of victims</li> <li>3. Number of cases filed under RA 9208 and related laws</li> <li>4. Number of convictions</li> <li>5. Prevalence rate in source, transit and destination areas.</li> <li>6. Number of abducted children</li> <li>7. Number of children ‘desapericidos’</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Establishing a strong and systematic monitoring mechanism for gathering data to ascertain the number of victims and the purpose of trafficking</li> <li>(b) Implementing the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children, supplementing the united nations conventions against transnational organised crime, particularly by increasing the provisions of medical, psychological and legal support to victims.</li> </ol>		
<b>Policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and types of ordinances being implemented to prevent trafficking, protect the victims, prosecute offenders and for the healing and reintegration of victims in the barangay, city/municipality, regional levels</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) Considering the ratification of the 1980 Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction</li> </ol>		
<b>Program / Re-sponse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number and type of agencies with filed trafficking cases against them</li> <li>2. Number and type of programs/ mechanisms being implemented to prevent trafficking, protect the victims, prosecute offenders and for the healing and reintegration of victims in the barangay, city municipality, and regional levels</li> <li>3. Existence of awareness and information campaigns to prevent the occurrence of sake, trafficking and abduction of children</li> <li>4. Existence of coordinating and monitoring mechanisms to prevent trafficking and sexual exploitation of children (i.e. tracking of foreign nationals with cases of abuse/exploitation against children).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(d) Support programmes and information campaigns to prevent trafficking and providing mandatory training for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges on the anti-trafficking legislation.</li> <li>(e) Paying particular attention to existing risk factors, such as the growing sex tourism in the region, and continuing to collaborate with the department of tourism and tourism services in this respect.</li> </ol>	- child focused trainings for judicial system	

## Tool B: CRC Indicators Family Environment and Alternative Care

Article/Articles Article 5 - Parental Guidance Article 18 - Parental Responsibilities			
	Indicators	Source of Data	Implications for Advocacy
Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. and proportion of children of migrant workers disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity, religion, geographic area and SES)</li> <li>No of children in residential care facilities disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity, religion and geographic area)</li> <li>No. of children in foster care disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group and geographic area</li> <li>No. of children adopted by location – domestic and inter-country disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic group, religion and geographic area</li> <li>No. and proportion of children without primary caregivers and placed in residential care facilities by category-abandoned, dependent, orphaned and abused)</li> <li>No. of simulated births disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group and geographic area</li> <li>No. of families under a single-parent set-up disaggregated by ethnicity, SES, geographic location, type/nature of work)</li> <li>Total no. of licensed foster families disaggregated by type of care (regular foster family, kinship care, volunteer) and geographic area</li> <li>No. of adoptive families (domestic) disaggregated by geographic area</li> </ul>	DSWD, Association of Child Caring Agencies, Foster Care Association of the Philippines, Adoptive Families Association, LGUs P/M/C Social Welfare and Development Offices nationwide, Migrante Anak Pilipino, NSO, NSCB, Plan International, CWC	Universal Birth Registration, pending bills on Foster Care, Extension of amnesty for Simulated Births, protection rights of children of migrant workers
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence and quality of implementation of laws and policies protecting the rights of children of migrant workers</li> <li>Existence and quality of implementation of laws and policies that protect the rights of children without primary caregivers</li> <li>Existence of laws, policies and quality of monitoring to combat simulation of births</li> <li>Existence of licensing and accreditation standards for center-based and community-based programs of government and non-government child caring agencies</li> </ul>		

<b>Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence and total no. of government residential care facilities by sector (child and youth) and geographic area and percentage of accreditation</li> <li>• Existence and total no. of NGO child caring agencies registered, licensed and accredited by geographic area and type of program i.e. foster care, adoption</li> <li>• Type and quality of intervention programs (center and community based) provided for abandoned, neglected and abused children</li> <li>• No. of Government and NGO social workers handling adoption cases disaggregated by geographic area (national, LGUs by municipality and city)</li> <li>• Existence of advocacy campaigns and IEC materials to combat simulation of births</li> </ul>		
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**Art. 9 - Separation from Parent; Art. 10 - Family Reunification**

<b>Profile</b>	<p><b>Cross reference with the ff. indicators for children in emergencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of children affected by a specific disaster (typhoon, earthquake, fires, volcanic eruption, mudslides)</li> <li>• Number of separated, unaccompanied, orphaned</li> <li>• Number of child casualties</li> <li>• Number of children in evacuation centers</li> <li>• Number of child-headed households</li> </ul>	DSWD, OCD, LGUs, INGOs, PCMN, CWC, academe	
<b>Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of and quality of implementation of policies and laws that protect the rights of separated children, unaccompanied children</li> <li>• Existence studies and documentaries on the situations of children in emergencies</li> </ul>		
<b>Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of agencies which provide assistance to separated and unaccompanied children</li> <li>• Types and quality of programs and services available for separated children</li> </ul>		

**Article 37 – Protection from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment; corporal punishment**

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of reports from children who experienced torture disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic group, geographic area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of children victims survivors of domestic violence disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group and geographic area</li> </ul>	DSWD, LGUs, CWC, NGOs, Academe, JJWC, CRC, CFSI, UNICEF, PNP, DOJ, DOH, CPU-Net, Philrights, HLAF, CHR	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of children placed in residential care facilities for abused and exploited</li> <li>• No. of CICL cases in rehabilitation centers and detention centers</li> <li>• No. of cases filed and status in court for abused and CICL cases</li> <li>• No. of reported cases of abuse against children in centers and institutions, religious institutions committed by staff</li> </ul>		
<b>Policy</b>	Availability of studies on children's experiences of torture, inhuman treatment and corporal punishment and its effect; domestic violence and its effect		
<b>Program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of municipalities and cities that have social workers handling court related cases of abuse and CICL</li> <li>• Nature and type of programs available for children in the area of prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration</li> <li>• No. of multi-disciplinary team (social worker, medical officer, police officer) trained in the handling of cases of children tortured</li> <li>• No. of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, social workers and other service providers trained in the handling of cases for CICL and abused children</li> <li>• Existence of psychosocial intervention programs for children disaggregated by geographic areas (province, municipality and city)</li> </ul>		

## Tool B: CRC Indicators Health

Article 23 - Children with Disabilities			
	Indicators	Source of Data	Remarks
Profile	<p><b>State parties should provide data disaggregated by type, age, sex, ethnicity, rural and urban, class, and those in difficult circumstances.</b></p> <p>1. Number and percentage of children with disabilities</p> <p>2. Whose parents receive special material or other assistance</p> <p>3. Whose parents receive special material or other assistance</p> <p>4. Who are attending regular schools</p> <p>5. Who are attending special schools</p> <p>Proportion of children with disabilities <b>and their families</b> participating in health planning, implementation and M/E</p> <p>Proportion of children with disabilities who have access to <b>appropriate care and support (can mean 2-5 above)</b></p>	<p>DSWD(municipal level), Community records</p> <p>DSWD(municipal level), Community records</p> <p>DSWD(municipal level), Community records</p> <p>School Data, NGOs catering to children with disabilities</p> <p>School Data, NGOs catering to children with disabilities</p> <p>community records</p>	<p><b>make sure all applicable indicators are disaggregated</b></p> <p>including NGOs concerned with children with disabilities</p> <p>primary survey</p>
Policy	<p>National and local laws and policies promoting the rights and welfare of children with disabilities (<b>extent of implementation at local level</b>)</p> <p>Budget for programs and services for children with disabilities at the local level (<b>proportion of communities</b>)</p> <p>Number/percentage of professional staff working with children with disabilities, such as teachers, social workers, medical, paramedical and related personnel trained.</p> <p>Appropriate programs and services for children with disabilities have adequate human and financial resources</p>		<p>LGU (list of resolutions/ordinances)</p> <p>Annual Investment Plan (brgy/LGU)</p> <p>LGU</p> <p>Annual Investment Plan (brgy/LGU)</p>



<b>Program</b>	Number and types of programs and services for children with disabilities at national and local levels	Annual Investment Plan ( brgy/ LGU)	
	Proportion of barangays that have functional community rehabilitation program <b>for children with disabilities</b>	community records	primary survey
	programs and services for all children with disabilities including mental disabilities have adequate human and financial resources	community records	primary survey
	updated monitoring system for children with disabilities(every community has at least a list of children with disabilities)	community records	primary survey
	Number/percentage of parents/ caregivers of children with disabilities trained.	community records	primary survey

**Article 23 - Children with Disabilities**

**A. State parties should provide data disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity, type, rural and urban, and those in difficult circumstances**

<b>Profile</b>	1. Rates of infant and under five mortality	FHIS	
	2. Proportion of children with low birth weight	FHIS	
	3. Proportion of children with moderate and severe underweight, wasting and stunting	FHIS	
	4. percentage of HH without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and access to safe drinking water	community records	
	5. Percentage of 1 year olds fully immunized	FHIS	
	6. Rates of maternal mortality including its main causes	FHIS	
	7. Proportion of pregnant women who have access to and benefit from prenatal and post natal health care	FHIS	
	8. Proportion of children born in hospitals	RHU,Hospital records	
	9. Proportion of personnel trained in hospital care and delivery	RHU,Hospital records	

10. Proportion of mothers who practice breastfeeding and for how long	FHIS	
11. Number/percentage of children infected by HIV/AIDS	Hospital records, DOH	
12. Number/percentage of children infected with HIV/AIDS who receive assistance during medical treatment, counselling, care and support	Hospital records, DOH	
13. Number/percentage of these children living with relatives, foster care, in institutions, or on the streets	Hospital records, DOH, DSWD	
14. Number of child headed households as a result of HIV/AIDS	Hospital records, DOH, DSWD	
15. Number of adolescent affected by early pregnancy, STIs, mental health problems, drug and alcohol abuse	Hospital records, DOH, DSWD	
16. number of programs and services aimed at the prevention and treatment of adolescent health concerns	community records	
Child mortality rate	RHU records	
Child morbidity rate		
Proportion of families who have access to health facility within one hour		
Proportion of caregivers who are knowledgeable on the proper timing in seeking medical attention		
Proportion of school-age children who are knowledgeable on essential health and nutrition information		
#/% of newborn deaths and stillbirths especially in remote areas	RHU records, Local Civil Registrars	
Measures to prevent extrajudicial killings of children (Special protection?)		

	No/% of children and families who receive information on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation	community records	
	No/% of young children participating in appropriate child centered education programs	community records	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Allocation of appropriate resources for health sector at national and local levels</p> <p>A comprehensive child and adolescent mental health policy including mental health promotion, prevention of mental health problems and outpatient and in-patient services</p> <p>Related laws and policies implemented at local levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Access to Safe and clean water</li> <li>• Access to Sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Access to Clean and safe environment</li> <li>• Protected for unsafe drugs and other health products</li> <li>• Exclusive breastfeeding</li> <li>• Fully immunization coverage</li> <li>• sufficient and timely complementary feeding, vitamin supplements</li> <li>• dental care</li> <li>• Access to Safe pregnancy, clean and safe delivery and post delivery care</li> <li>• Health education on personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle, Management of illness, Accident prevention, Nutrition, Dental Care, Counseling on substance abuse, sexuality and reproductive tract infections, Fertility Awareness, Responsible Parenthood, First aid and rehabilitative health care, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>LGU (Mun/brgy) Annual Investment plans</p> <p>LGU list of ordinances/ resolutions</p> <p>LGU list of ordinances/ resolutions/ Community Devt plan</p>	
<b>Program</b>	<p>Ratio of BHWs to households (1BHW: 25 HH)</p> <p>Proportion of barangays with access to fully functional &amp; PhilHealth accredited health facility</p> <p>Proportion of municipalities with 1 RHU:20,000 population</p> <p>MHO, PHN, MW, Dentist, SI, Med Tech:20,000 pop in place</p>	<p>community records/RHU</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p>	

<b>Program</b>	<p>Ratio of BHWs to households (1BHW: 25 HH)</p> <p>Proportion of barangays with access to fully functional &amp; PhilHealth accredited health facility</p> <p>Proportion of municipalities with 1 RHU:20,000 population</p> <p>MHO, PHN, MW, Dentist, SI, Med Tech:20,000 pop in place</p> <p>Proportion of families, esp. indigent families who are enrolled in PhilHealth</p> <p>Proportion of barangays with access to health facilities that have staff trained on the essential package of maternal, child &amp; adolescent health, prevention and control of diseases</p> <p>Monthly thematic health information campaigns implemented at national &amp; sub-national levels</p> <p>Reliable and timely management information system including information of the enforcement of laws and policies at all levels</p> <p>No of school-age children who have at least 2 medical check-ups/year to a health worker/facility.</p> <p>Health investment of 5% of the budget at all levels</p>	<p>community records/RHU</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p> <p>PHIhealth records,LGU, DSWD, records</p> <p>RHU/DOH</p>	
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**B. Reproductive Health**

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Proportion of adolescents who are knowledgeable about reproductive health</p> <p>Proportion of adolescents who received basic health service package</p> <p>Incidence of early pregnancy</p> <p>Incidence of child marriage</p> <p>Number of couples practicing family planning</p> <p>Desired number of children per family vs. actual number of children per family by age group</p> <p>Age of mother on first pregnancy</p> <p>Age of father on first-born child</p> <p># of children infected with STI/HIV</p>	<p>RHU/DOH</p> <p>community records, NGO/GO</p> <p>community records, NGO/GO</p> <p>FHIS</p> <p>Hospital/DOH</p>	
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	<p># of parents and young children who are infected by the virus who are provided with accurate diagnoses, effective treatment and other forms of support</p> <p># of children who have lost parents or other primary caregivers due to HIV/AIDS, including healthy and infected orphans, provided with adequate alternative care</p>	<p>Hospital/DOH</p> <p>Hospital/DOH</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>RH Bill decided</p> <p>Extent of implementation of the AIDS law (8504)</p> <p>Adequate resources(technical or financial) for reproductive health programs and services at all local and national levels.</p> <p>Extent of integration of sex education, for girls and boys, focusing on the prevention on early pregnancies, STIs/HIV&amp;AIDS, and FP in school curriculum</p>	<p>Senate records</p> <p>primary survey</p> <p>municipal &amp; barangay annual investment plan</p> <p>School data</p>	
<b>Program</b>	<p>School &amp; community-based adolescent-friendly services, e.g. counseling, health services</p> <p>Types of family planning methods/ method mix used</p> <p>Proportion of schools are safe places for children to prevent inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity.</p> <p>Access of child and adolescent friendly HIV related services, including testing are accessible without discrimination.</p>	<p>community and school data</p> <p>community and school data</p> <p>Hospital/DOH</p>	

**C. Maternal and Newborn Health**

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of mothers w/ at least 4 pre-natal care</p> <p>FIM, Number of mothers with immediate postpartum visit</p> <p>No. of mothers managed for post-abortion</p> <p>No/% of infants availing of newborn screening</p> <p>FIC before reaching 1st birthday,</p> <p>No. of babies exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months</p>	<p>RHU/Hospital/DOH</p>	
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<b>Profile</b>	<p>Age of pregnancy on 1st prenatal visit</p> <p>Age of child when complementary feeding was initiated</p> <p>#/% of community level health facilities providing quality prenatal &amp; post natal services, including training of midwives, TBAs especially in rural and remotes areas of the country</p> <p>proportion of communities with civil registry system in place (particular in remote areas, with regard to newborn deaths and stillbirths)</p>	<p>RHU/Hospital/DOH</p> <p>LCR</p>	
<b>Program</b>	<p>1 Fully functional and PhilHealth Accredited RHU:2,000 pop</p> <p>1 fully functional &amp; Philhealth accredited 1 fully functional &amp; Philhealth accredited Basic Essential Obstetric &amp; Newborn Care</p> <p>BEmONC:125,000 pop. reachable in &lt;30 mins</p> <p>1 fully functional &amp; Philhealth accredited CEmONC:500,000 reachable &lt;2 hrs.</p> <p>ORT use</p> <p>home ARI management</p>	<p>DOH</p> <p>DOH</p> <p>DOH</p> <p>DOH</p> <p>Health center records</p> <p>Health center records</p>	
<b>D. Nutrition</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>Nutritional status (by age group)</p> <p>No of children provided with de-worming tablets (1-17 yrs.) and micronutrient supplements (59 months-adolescents)</p> <p>No <b>(Proportion)</b> of families using iodized salt</p> <p>Food consumption practices of pregnant women and children <b>(that have negative effects on health)</b></p>	<p>FHIS</p> <p>FHIS School Data</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Proposed amendments to the maternity legislation in order to support women working in both the public and private sectors equally by providing the recommended 14 weeks of paid maternity leave in accordance with the ILO Maternal Protection Convention No. 183</p>	<p>Congress or senate records</p>	

	<p>Measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Milk Code (CRC/C/15/Add. 259, para 59).</p> <p>Measures to encourage exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months after birth with modifications for an appropriate infant diet thereafter</p> <p>Health plans <b>at local levels</b> as an integral component of the development plans at all levels</p>	<p>LGU (brgy/municipality)</p> <p>LGU (brgy/municipality)</p> <p>LGU (brgy/municipality) development plans and annual investment plans</p>	
	<p>Targeted Food assistance program (<b>% of families reached by 4Ps, etc.</b>)</p> <p>Annual mass weighing of children</p> <p>Monthly weighing of underweight children</p>	<p>DSWD , LGU (municipal/ barangay) records</p>	
<b>E. Water, Sanitation and Environmental Health</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>No. of households with safe drinking water all year round</p> <p>Number of communities with open defecation free status</p> <p>Children affected by typhoo (Annual?)</p>	<p>community records</p>	<p>primary survey</p>
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Existing related laws and policies ( refer to CO)</p> <p>Reduce pollution &amp; environmental degradation by strengthening the implementation of domestic environmental laws (extent of implementation of Waste Management Act, Clean Air Act, Land use Act, Zoning laws,DRRM Law etc at local level)</p>	<p>Local ordinances/resolutions, AIP and community plans</p>	
<b>Program / Re-sponse</b>	<p>No. and type of sanitary facilities in the community</p> <p>Increase children's knowledge of environmental health issues by introducing environmental health education programs in schools (<b>extent of children's involvement in addressing environmental issues and implementation of related laws</b>)</p> <p>extent of implementation of measures to improve access to safe drinking water &amp; sanitation facilities, particularly in the rural and slum areas</p>	<p>community and school records</p> <p>community records( Community devt plans/AIP)</p>	

	Develop and implement an action plan or strategy on assistance & protection of children affected by natural disasters ( extent of implementation of the new DRRM law at local level)	community development plans/ annual investment plans, school improvement plans, contingency plans	
<b>F. Standard of Living</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>No. of children living below poverty line</p> <p>No. of households/families with children who are receiving material assistance and support programmes to assure to young children a basic standard of living consistent with rights.</p> <p>No. of children/families benefiting from social</p> <p>No. of barangays/ households with access to clean drinking water, adequate sanitation, appropriate immunization, good nutrition and medical services security, including social insurance</p>		
<b>Policy</b>	Law/Policy providing children and families' access to social insurance enacted		



## Tool B: CRC Indicators Civil Rights and Freedom

Article 7 - Birth Registration			
	Indicators	Source of Data	Remarks
<b>Profile</b>	<p>Total population of children in the geographic area (barangay, municipality or city)</p> <p>Total number of children with birth registration, (disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group and geographic area)</p> <p>No. of Muslim children with birth registration</p> <p>No. of indigenous children with birth registration</p> <p>No. of children registered through mobile registration units</p> <p>No. of unregistered children who have equal access to health care, protection, education and other social services.</p> <p>No of registered children with disabilities</p>	<p>NSO</p> <p>NSO</p> <p>(check with the group formerly known as OMA)</p> <p>check with NCIP</p> <p>Plan, CWC</p>	<p>no disaggregation according to ethnic group; disaggregation by age is general not aligned with UNCRC provision</p> <p>Data may not be accessible</p> <p>Data may not be accessible</p>
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Existing laws and administrative policies ensuring immediate birth registration of all children</p> <p>Local ordinances that provide for no penalties for late registration of children and young people for low income families</p> <p>Budget for birth registration</p> <p>Budget allocated to registration centres</p>	<p>Congress, DSWD</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>LGUs</p>	
<b>Program</b>	<p>Existence and performance of Barangay Civil Registration Program/ Mobile Registration Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cost of/free birth registration</li> <li>- location and distance</li> </ul> <p>Availability of disaggregated demographic data</p> <p>Well-managed registration system that is accessible to all and free of charge, flexible and responsive to the circumstances of families (quality indicator)</p>	<p>NGOs-Plan, BirthDev; LGUs</p> <p>NSO</p> <p>NSO</p>	

<b>Program</b>	<p>No. of barangays, cities/ municipalities or provinces with civil reg system including mobile registration units (LGUs) and late registration systems</p> <p>No. of barangays with civil registration systems</p> <p>No. of barangays that provide late registration free of charge.</p>	<p>NGOs, LGUs</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>LGUs</p>	
<b>Article 8 – Name and Nationality/Unregistered Children</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>National statistics of children born overseas with one or both Filipino parents without birth registration</p> <p>Children of Filipino parents deported from Sabah (Art 22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of children deported (sex, age)</li> <li>- Profile of parents</li> <li>- Status (economic, health and nutrition, education, social, psychosocial. emotional)</li> </ul> <p>Number and status of separated children, unaccompanied children</p> <p>Number and status of separated children/ unaccompanied children reunited with their parents</p> <p>No. of children born abroad with registration</p>	<p>NGOs working with migrant issues</p> <p>NGOs working with migrant issues</p> <p>NDRRMC, LSWDOs, NGOs</p> <p>LSWDOs, NGOs</p> <p>DFA</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Existing related laws and policies</p> <p>Policy ensuring that unregistered children without official documentation are allowed to access basic services, such as health and education, upon their return to the Philippines, while waiting to be properly registered</p> <p>Mechanisms to include stateless children in decision-making processes within the territories where they reside</p> <p>Cooperation agreements with host countries of migrant workers to facilitate birth registration</p>	<p>Congress, DSWD</p> <p>DSWD, DOH, DepEd</p> <p>DFA</p> <p>DFA</p>	Data may be difficult to obtain
<b>Program</b>	<p>Government and NGO programs and services for deported children, separated/unaccompanied children</p> <p>No. of Philippine embassies with facilities where parents can register their children born abroad</p>	<p>DSWD, NGOs</p> <p>DFA</p>	

<b>Program</b>	<p>Children provided with all relevant information, in their own language, on their entitlements, the services available including means of communication, and the immigration and asylum process, in order to make their voice heard and to be given due weight in the proceedings.</p> <p>Family tracing system for asylum-seeking children</p> <p>Asylum-seeking children provided relevant information about the situation in their country of origin to determine their best interests.</p> <p>Children's views are heard in administrative proceedings relevant for children, such as - asylum requests from unaccompanied children</p> <p>Guardian or adviser appointed, free of charge</p>	<p>DFA</p> <p>DSWD,DFA</p> <p>DFA</p> <p>DSWD, DFA</p> <p>DSWD</p>	
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**Article 16 - Protection of Privacy**

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of news reports that violate existing guidelines on reporting for children</p> <p>Websites frequented by children with or without privacy protection policy specifically for children (focus on the most popular websites e.g. Friendster, Multipliy, Facebook, Twitter)</p>	<p>Anak TV, NCCT</p> <p>Children</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>National laws and guidelines that ensure the protection of the child's privacy and confidentiality in cases of abuse, exploitation or when the child is in conflict with the law (should not just be for children in need of special protection</p> <p>Local ordinances and guidelines that protect the child's privacy, especially when responding to concerns of children needing special protection</p>	<p>Congress, DOJ, DOH</p> <p>LGUs</p>	

**Article 17 - Access to Information**

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of children who have been given information on children's rights, children's issues or on government/NGO services through orientation, seminars, workshops, campaigns, individual consultations or information materials</p>	<p>NGOs, children's groups</p>	
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<b>Policy</b>	<p>National laws and guidelines that ensure children's access to information from various sources</p> <p>National laws that protect children from information that may be harmful to their development and well-being</p> <p>National laws that protect children from information that may be harmful to their development and well-being</p> <p>Legislation or regulations to ensure that children have access to confidential medical counselling and advice without parental consent, irrespective of the child's age, where this is needed for the child's safety or well-being</p>	<p>Congress</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>LGUs</p> <p>Congress, DOH</p>	<p>The right to counselling and advice is distinct from the right to give medical consent and should not be subject to any age limit.</p>
<b>Program</b>	<p>Number and quality of orientation, seminars, workshops or information campaign activities for children</p> <p>Number, type and quality of IEC materials on children's rights developed by organizations and agencies and disseminated to children</p> <p>Number of LGUs with or without public libraries</p>	<p>NGOs, Children's groups</p> <p>NGOs, CWC, CHR Children's Rights Center, children's groups</p> <p>CWC, LGUs</p>	
<b>Articles 12-13 Freedom of Expression</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of children participating in government and NGO consultations and dialogues (disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity, geographical area)</p> <p>Number of children participating in SK activities</p> <p>Number of children participating in government- and NGO-initiated activities</p> <p>Number of children sitting in formal structures as representatives</p> <p>Number and types of information materials/media produced by children</p> <p>Experiences of children involved in mainstream and alternative media</p> <p>Experiences of children interviewed by mainstream media</p>	<p>CWC, NGOs, children's groups</p> <p>LGUs, NGOs, children's groups</p> <p>LGUs, CWC, NGOs, children's groups</p> <p>NAPC, CWC, SK Federation</p> <p>NGOs, children's groups</p> <p>children's groups</p> <p>children's groups</p>	

	Number and quality of media articles/ exposure reporting children's perspectives and activities	NGOs	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Barangay/Municipal ordinances and resolutions filed by Sangguniang Kabataan that were approved by the Barangay Council (ex. Model SK programs)</p> <p>Number of barangays with SK plans incorporating meaningful activities for children with budget</p> <p>Existing laws and policies on children's participation in governance</p> <p>Allocation of budget for children's participation</p> <p>An independent children's ombudsperson or commissioner with a broad children's rights mandate is established</p> <p>Laws/policies that encourage parents, guardians and childminders to listen to children and give due weight to their views in matters that concern them.</p> <p>Law ensuring the right of the child to be heard, and that her or his views be given due weight in the development and establishment of child-friendly care services</p> <p>No. of institutions/ residential care facilities with effective mechanisms with the mandate to involve children in the development and implementation of the policy and any rules of the institution.</p> <p>Administrative procedures in legislation ensure the child's right to be heard, along with other procedural rights, including the rights to disclosure of pertinent records, notice of hearing, and representation by parents or others</p> <p>Administrative and judicial proceedings are child-friendly and accessible</p> <p>States parties and NGOs are encouraged to support children to present their views on CRC implementation to the Committee on the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>LGUs</p> <p>SK</p> <p>SK Fed, NYC, NAPC (Congress, CWC</p> <p>CWC, LGUs, SK, NAPC</p> <p>CHR</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>DSWD</p> <p>DSWD, NGOs</p> <p>DSWD, DOJ</p> <p>DSWD, DOJ, Supreme Court</p> <p>CWC, NGO Coalition, Coalitions who prepare monitoring reports, NGOs</p>	

	<p>Laws and institutional codes provide for regulations and arrangements that ensure appropriate conditions for supporting and encouraging children to express their views, and that these views are given due weight, and which are regularly evaluated with regard to their effectiveness</p> <p>Laws, policies and programs address discrimination, including against vulnerable or marginalized groups of children, to ensure that children are assured their right to be heard and are enabled to participate in all matters affecting them on an equal basis with all other children</p> <p>Mechanisms within government and NGO-led peace process initiatives to consult children on their experiences, views and recommendations on the conflict situation</p>	<p>Congress, CWC</p> <p>Congress, CWC, NGOs</p> <p>CWC, Congress, NGOs, OPAPP</p>	<p>Reference text (CRC General Comment No. 12)</p> <p>If the best interests of large numbers of children are at stake, heads of institutions, authorities, or governmental bodies should also provide opportunities to hear the concerned children from such undefined groups and to give their views due weight when they plan actions, including legislative decisions, which directly or indirectly affect children</p>
<p><b>Program</b></p>	<p>Children's representation in formal structures in communities</p> <p>Children's representation in formal structures in schools ( ) and at national/regional level (e.g. inter-agency bodies, NAPC, legislature, ASEAN) (NGOs, LGUs, CWC, DepEd, children's groups)</p> <p>Children's representation in formal structures at national/regional level (e.g. inter-agency bodies, NAPC, legislature, ASEAN)</p> <p>Number, themes and quality of consultations/dialogues with children conducted by government and NGOs (children's groups, NGOs)</p> <p>Number, types and quality of SK-funded activities for children (merge with similar indicator cited previously)</p>	<p>BCPCs, Local Development Councils</p> <p>PCTAs, school governing structures, special, committees</p> <p>NGOs, LGUs, CWC, DepEd, children's groups</p>	

	<p>Number of government- and NGO -initiated activities involving children (CWC, NGOs, children's groups)</p> <p>Type/Quality of activities to raise awareness and educate the society about the negative impact of customary attitudes and practices that undermine and place severe limitations on the child's right to be heard and to encourage attitudinal changes in order to achieve full implementation of children's rights</p> <p>Type and quality of training on child participation and its application in practice provided to all professionals working with, and for, children, including lawyers, judges, police, social workers, community workers, psychologists, caregivers, residential and prison officers, teachers at all levels of the educational system, medical doctors, nurses and other health professionals, civil servants and public officials, asylum officers and traditional leaders</p> <p>Public campaigns aimed at changing widespread customary conceptions of the child including through opinion leaders and the media, combat negative attitudes, which impede the full realization of the child's right to be heard.</p> <p>Various forms of the media dedicate further resources to the inclusion of children in the development of programmes and the creation of opportunities for children to develop and lead media initiatives on their rights.</p> <p>Government units/bodies with direct relationship with children (not simply one mediated through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or human rights institutions</p>	<p>NGOs, children's groups</p> <p>NGOs, CWC, DSWD, DOH, PNP, LGUs</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Anak TV, KBP, NCCT</p> <p>CWC, LGUs, CHR</p>	
<b>Articles 14 - Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of reports of children who experienced discrimination on the basis of religion or belief in school or in the community</p>	<p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p>	

## Articles 14 - Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion

Articles 14 - Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion		
<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of children who are members of the SK/SK Federation</p> <p>Number of children participating in SK activities</p> <p>Number of child-led groups, children's club/ organizations which create space for meaningful participation and representation</p> <p>Number of children's groups that have sustained activities for a minimum of one year</p> <p>Number of children involved in organizations</p> <p>Number, type and quality of child-led activities</p> <p>Number and form of participation of children involved in activities of existing child-led/children's organizations</p> <p>Number of peaceful assemblies organized by children to express their opinions on matters affecting them</p> <p>Number of violent/ non-violent dispersal of children's assemblies/ activities in communities.</p> <p>Number of cases of violent dispersal of student/youth-led activities</p>	<p>SK</p> <p>SK</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Youth Groups</p>
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Existing laws, policies and frameworks on child participation</p> <p>Government and NGO funding for children's groups/child-led activities</p> <p>Local ordinances that recognize and accredit local children's organizations</p> <p>Local ordinances that establish mechanisms enabling children or groups of children to be consulted on matters affecting them, including local legislation and planning</p> <p>Children are consulted and their recommendations are considered in the formulation of community development plans</p>	<p>CWC</p> <p>CWC and NGOs</p> <p>LGUs and CWC</p> <p>LGUs, NGOs and CWC</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p>



<b>Program</b>	<p>Number, type and quality of training conducted for SK and children's groups</p> <p>Number of groups of adults that work with or provide support to children's organizations</p> <p>Opportunities for networking among child-led organizations that provide platforms for shared learning and collective advocacy.</p> <p>Children are able to contribute their perspectives, for example, on the design of schools, playgrounds, parks, leisure and cultural facilities, public libraries, health facilities and local transport systems in order to ensure more appropriate services.</p>	<p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p>	
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**Article 37a: Torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment**

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of reported, filed and resolved cases of torture, inhuman and/or degrading treatment of children (reported to the authorities or relevant agencies)</p> <p>Context and experiences of cases of torture (disaggregate data by age, sex and region)</p> <p>Experiences of child torture victims in the judicial process for torture cases</p> <p>No. of child victims of torture who accessed medical, psychosocial/ rehabilitation and legal services</p>	<p>NGOs - CRC, Balay, PhilRights CHR</p> <p>NGOs - CRC, Balay, PhilRights CHR</p> <p>Children, NGOs</p> <p>NGOs</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Existing policies/guidelines regarding the handling of children (CICL and CIAC)</p> <p>Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture</p> <p>Report of the oversight committee on the implementation of the Anti-Torture Act</p>	<p>Congress</p>	
<b>Program</b>	<p>No. of law enforcers, local officials, social workers, health professionals oriented on the Anti-Torture Law</p> <p>Types and quality of medical, legal and psychosocial services to child victims of torture.</p>	<p>NGOs, CHR</p> <p>NGOs, DSWD</p>	

	<p>Number of perpetrators of such acts who have been sentenced by the courts and the nature of these sentences</p> <p>Existence of framework for comprehensive rehabilitation program for child victims of torture.</p>	DOJ and DSWD	
<b>Article 19: Follow up on the Recommendations of the UN Study on VAC</b>			
<b>Profile</b>	<p>National Baseline Study on Violence Against Children</p> <p>Progress on the VAC Study recommendations</p> <p>Number of children's institutions with mechanisms for children to have easy access to individuals or organizations to which they can report in confidence and safety, including through telephone helplines</p> <p>Places where children can contribute their experience and views on combating violence against children.</p> <p>Number, types and quality of child-led initiatives to address violence among children's organizations</p> <p>Number children's organizations involved in the elaboration, establishment and evaluation of anti-violence programmes and measures</p>	<p>CWC and UNICEF</p> <p>CWC and NNEVAC</p> <p>CWC, DSWD and NGOs</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p> <p>NGOs and Children's Groups</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Status of national plan of action on violence against children</p> <p>Prohibit all forms of violence against children</p> <p>a. Enhance the capacity of all who work with and for children;</p> <p>b. Provide recovery and social reintegration services</p> <p>c. Create accessible and child-friendly reporting systems and services</p> <p>d. Ensure accountability and end impunity;</p> <p>e. Develop and implement systematic national data collection and research</p>	<p>CWC and NNEVAC</p> <p>DSWD, CWC, NGOs - NNEVAC members</p>	

	<p>Children are consulted in the development and implementation of legislative, policy, educational and other measures to address all forms of violence. Particular attention needs to be paid to ensuring that marginalized and disadvantaged children, such as exploited children, street children or refugee children, are not excluded from consultative processes designed to elicit views on relevant legislation and policy processes.</p>	<p>CWC</p>	
<p><b>Program</b></p>	<p>Space for children to freely express their views and give these views due weight in all aspects of prevention, reporting and monitoring violence against them.</p> <p>No. of children's institutions with mechanisms for children to have easy access to individuals or organizations to which they can report in confidence and safety, including through telephone helplines</p> <p>places where children can contribute their experience and views on combating violence against children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No., types and quality of child-led initiatives to address violence among children's organizations</li> <li>• Nol. of children's organizations involved in the elaboration, establishment and evaluation of anti-violence programmes and measures</li> </ul> <p>Children are consulted in the development and implementation of legislative, policy, educational and other measures to address all forms of violence. Particular attention needs to be paid to ensuring that marginalized and disadvantaged children, such as exploited children, street children or refugee children, are not excluded from consultative processes designed to elicit views on relevant legislation and policy processes.</p>	<p>CWC and NGOs</p>	

### Article 19: Corporal Punishment

<b>Profile</b>	<p>Number of reported cases of children who have experienced physical and humiliating and degrading punishment in different settings (home, school, juvenile justice system, institution, community)</p> <p>Conduct of a comprehensive study on the nature and extent of corporal punishment In all settings</p>	<p>DSWD, DepEd, JJWC, CHR, LGUs, NGOs</p> <p>CWC, NGOs, UNICEF</p>	
<b>Policy</b>	<p>Number of schools with child protection policies</p> <p>Number of institutions with child protection policies</p> <p>National law explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment in all settings including in the home, schools, alternative childcare, places of work and places of detention</p> <p>Local ordinances passed prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings</p>	<p>NGOs – SC and its partners, Plan; DepEd</p> <p>NGOs – SC and its partners, Plan; DepEd</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>LGUs</p>	
<b>Program</b>	<p>Number of parents, teachers, service providers, government officials oriented on corporal punishment and trained on non-violent forms of discipline</p> <p>Number of LGUs and barangays with programs promoting positive discipline</p>	<p>NGOs</p> <p>LGUs and NGOs</p>	

**Convention on the Rights of the Child**  
**Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General**  
**Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989**  
**Entry into force 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49**

**Preamble**

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth",

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules); and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child, Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

## **PART I**

### **Article 1**

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

### **Article 2**

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

### **Article 3**

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. 27

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

### **Article 4**

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

### **Article 5**

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

### **Article 6**

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

### Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.
2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

### Article 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.
2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.

### Article 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.
2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.
3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.
4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

### Article 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.
2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

#### **Article 11**

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.
2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

#### **Article 12**

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.
2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

#### **Article 13**

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.
2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:
  - (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or
  - (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

#### **Article 14**

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.
3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

#### **Article 15**

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.
2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.



## Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.
2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

## Article 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health.

To this end, States Parties shall:

- (a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;
- (b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;
- (c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;
- (d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;
- (e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

## Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.
2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.
3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

## Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

## Article 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, kafalah of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

## Article 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counseling as may be necessary;

(b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

## Article 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

### Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.
2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.
3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.
4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international cooperation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

### Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.
2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:
  - (a) To diminish infant and child mortality;
  - (b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
  - (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;
  - (d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;
  - (e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;
  - (f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.
3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.
4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

### Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

## Article 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

## Article 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

## Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

- (a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;
- (b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;
- (c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;
- (d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;
- (e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

## Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

- (a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;
- (b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
- (c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;
- (d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;
- (e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principle set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

## Article 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

## Article 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

## Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

- (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

## Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

#### Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
- (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
- (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

#### Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

#### Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

#### Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

- (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;
- (b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;
- (c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;
- (d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

#### Article 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.
2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.
3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.
4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who

#### Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

## Article 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

(i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

(iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected. 4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

## Article 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

## PART II

### Article 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

#### Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.
2. The Committee shall consist of eighteen experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention.<sup>1/</sup> The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.
3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.
4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.
5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.
6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.
7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.
8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.
9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.
10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.
11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.
12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

#### Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights
  - (a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;
  - (b) Thereafter every five years.



2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfillment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

#### **Article 45**

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund, and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies, any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(d) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

### **PART III**

#### **Article 46**

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

#### **Article 47**

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### **Article 48**

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

#### Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

#### Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.
2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.
3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

#### Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.
2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.
3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

#### Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

#### Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

#### Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In witness thereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

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1/ The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/155 of 21 December 1995, approved the amendment to article 43, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, replacing the word "ten" with the word "eighteen". The amendment entered into force on 18 November 2002 when it had been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States parties (128 out of 191).

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**Technical Working Group:** John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues, Save the Children, Visayan Forum, VIDES Philippines Volunteers Foundation, Inc., Lunduyan Para sa Pagpapalaganap, Pagtataguyod at Pagtatanggol ng Karapatang Pambata Foundation, Inc., Open Heart Foundation, Inc., and NGO Coalition Secretariat.

**17 Members of the Philippine NGO Coalition on the UN CRC:** Asia against Child Trafficking (AsiaACTS); Childhope Asia; ChildFund Philippines; Consuelo Foundation; ECPAT Philippines; ERDA Group; John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues; Lunduyan Para sa Pagpapalaganap, Pagtataguyod at Pagtatanggol ng Karapatang Pambata Foundation, Inc.; National Council for Social Development (NCSD); Open Heart Foundation; Philippines Against Child Trafficking (PACT); Plan Philippines; Salinlahi Foundation; Save the Children; VIDES Philippines Volunteers Foundation, Inc.; Visayan Forum; and World Vision Development Foundation.

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## **Guide for Monitoring the UN CRC in the Philippines**

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