

Part 6

Information-Gathering Forms

Part 6.1a: Information-Gathering Form 1: General Application Measures

GENERAL APPLICATION

- a. Contextual Framework (CRC articles 1 and 4)

Article 1 of the CRC:

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 4 of the CRC:

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.

General Protection Framework:

- Definition of children in accordance with the legal framework of the country, and the differences between domestic legislation and the CRC as regards article 1.
- General policies and programs (specify level of coordination between economic and social policies and level of local, regional and national coordination).
- Plan of Action on Children's Rights.
- Initiatives taken in cooperation with civil society (groups of professionals and NGOs) and mechanisms for evaluating the progress made.
- National body responsible for monitoring the application of the CRC; identification of independent organizations promoting and protecting children's rights (Ombudsmen, Commissioners, etc.).
- Governmental departments with jurisdiction over the spheres of the Convention and steps taken to guarantee effective coordination of their activities.
- System of information on the application of the CRC.

Demographic Information (please break down according to: geographical area, gender and ethnic group):

- Total diversified population.⁶
- Life expectancy at birth.
- Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- Annual population growth rate.

Socioeconomic Information (please break down according to: geographical area, gender and ethnic group):

- Percentage of the total population living under the poverty line.
- Percentage of children living under the poverty line.
- Percentage of the total population with unmet basic needs (UBN).

6 As follows: 1. Age group (children under 1 year of age, between the ages of 1 and 4, between 5 and 11, between 12 and 17, between 18 and 34, between 35 and 49, between 50 and 64, over 65); 2. Male and female population; urban and rural population; ethnic groups.

- Percentage of children with unmet basic needs (UBN).
- Literacy rate.
- Languages recognized by the country.
- Percentage of homes with children and adolescents with: access to potable water; sewer services; waste removal services; other public services.
- Percentage of the population living under the poverty line (urban/rural).
- Annual per-capita income.
- Percentage of persons in the labor force.
- Cost in US dollars of basic staples (family shopping basket).
- Unemployment rate.
- Total GDP.
- Annual inflation rate.
- Foreign debt (in US dollars).
- Proportion of national budget (national, regional and local) allotted to social spending for children (health, social welfare and education).
- Annual public spending (in US dollars) on education, health, social security and assistance, recreational and cultural services, housing, potable water, and sanitation.
- International cooperation programs with impact on children; amount (in US dollars) allotted to children by international cooperation agencies.

Part 6.1b: Information-Gathering Form 1: General Application Measures**f. Dissemination and Training Activities****Indicators Regarding CRC Dissemination and Training Activities:****• *Dissemination Through Executing Organizations (State Bodies)***

- Number and type of national publicity and awareness-raising campaigns on the CRC. Actions in favor of children's rights as a consequence of the campaigns. Other results of the campaign.
- Results of dissemination of information on children's rights in state bodies. Identification of authorities for reporting cases of child rights violations. Dissemination activities to increase the ability of state bodies to receive reports of child rights violations.
- Number of national, local and minority languages (including those of the most numerous refugee and immigrant groups) into which the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been translated. Number of published copies of these translations. Results of dissemination of the CRC in different languages.
- Steps taken to publicize the State Party reports and the Committee's concluding observations at the national level. Changes in policies, legislation and governmental protection mechanisms as a result of increased awareness of the Committee's concluding observations and recommendations. Other results of dissemination.

• *Training and Instruction*

- Identification of the national state bodies responsible for human rights training, integrating children's rights. Results of children's rights training provided to state bodies.
- Steps taken to provide training and instruction on the CRC to public officials, professionals and technicians who work with and for children (educators, agents of the public order such as law enforcement, immigration officials, judges, district attorneys and lawyers, defense forces, physicians, health workers and social workers).
- The extent to which the principles and provisions of the CRC have been incorporated into primary, secondary and higher education programs, as well as professional training plans and codes of conduct or regulations.
- Incorporation of training on the CRC into primary, secondary and university education curricula.

Part 6.2: Information-Gathering Form 2: Information on Each Right

Below is form for gathering information on each right. The forms should be reviewed and adapted to the specific reality of each country.

The information on each right includes:

- The name of the right.
- The CRC articles that define the right.
- Information on the right:
 1. General framework of the right (legislative framework, plans and policies, financial resources, information systems, organizations and programs, agreements);
 2. Data explaining the situation;
 3. Indicators.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

a. Right to life

Article 6 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to life (include laws on pregnancy termination) | | |
| Existence of legislation and practices justifying infanticide or any other type of “honor crimes” against life | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to life | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| National registry of live births | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to life | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Basic data | Child mortality rate. Neonatal, post neonatal, perinatal child mortality rate Under-5 child mortality rate. Number of live births (national). Annual number of deaths at birth (national). Total annual percentage of child and adolescent suicide. Number of children who are victims of crimes against life. | | |
| Prevention and assistance mechanisms | Existence of a pregnancy monitoring card. Number of mandatory medical checkups during pregnancy monitoring. Total percentage of births in healthcare centers (public and private). Total percentage of child and adolescent social security beneficiaries. Number of organizations (public and private) providing care, guidance and support to children and adolescents who have attempted suicide, and their families. Total annual percentage of children and adolescents receiving care due to suicide attempts. | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

b. Right to equality

Article 2 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to equality; legal system of protection against religious intolerance | | |
| Judicial, administrative or other mechanisms applicable to defense against discrimination | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Requirements for the registration of children and adolescents (stateless, refugee and migrant) in school | | |
| National plans and policies against discrimination | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or departments providing support to children and adolescents who are victims of discrimination | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents experiencing some form of discrimination | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to equality | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Prevention and assistance mechanisms for children and adolescents experiencing discrimination | Number of services (public and private) providing guidance and support to children and adolescents experiencing some form of discrimination. Total percentage of children and adolescents living under the poverty line who enter the school system. Annual number of reports of cases of discrimination suffered by children and adolescents. | | |
| Education based on principles of equality | Existence of primary and secondary textbooks advocating some type of discrimination. Existence of educational structures for reporting and assistance on situations of discrimination against children and adolescents. Number of schools (public and private) exclusively for boys or girls. Number of languages in the country. Number of officially-recognized languages. Percentage of schools that teach more than one of the country's languages. Existence of textbooks printed in the different languages | | |
| Protection mechanisms for children and adolescents experiencing some form of discrimination | Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on children and adolescents experiencing some form of discrimination. Number of children who access services for reporting cases of discrimination Number of interpreters in the different languages during legal or administrative proceedings (in each judicial jurisdiction) involving children and adolescents. Number of sign language interpreters for the hearing or speech impaired during legal or administrative proceedings (in each judicial jurisdiction) involving children and adolescents | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns | Number of awareness-raising campaigns to promote equality and prevent the various forms of discrimination against children and adolescents and to provide information on existing services; results of the campaigns. Existence of primary education programs and textbooks that include equality as a right | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

c. Right to participation, freedom of expression and information**Article 12 of the CRC:**

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 of the CRC:

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 15 of the CRC:

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 17 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to participation, expression and information; legal, judicial or other mechanisms to protect the right to freedom of expression Existence in the public administration's judicial spheres or administrative procedures of a space for the views of children and adolescents on issues affecting them | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Guarantees for protection of children and adolescents against racist, war-apologist or pornographic information circulating on the Internet Existence of mechanisms for consulting children and adolescents in the creation of education programs | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to participation, expression and information | | |
| Economic resources, infrastructure and human resources to ensure the execution of these plans and policies | | |
| National or local institution or department responsible for guaranteeing the right to participation, expression and information | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to participation and freedom of expression and information | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| Libraries available to meet the needs of children and adolescents | Number of libraries and/or information centers per geographical area. | | |
| Democratic structures that give children and adolescents spaces for participation in community, municipal and national decision-making | <p>Number of permanent spaces in the structure of the government or civil society for the participation of children and adolescents in municipal and national decision-making</p> <p>Number of children and adolescents included in the permanent spaces in the structure of the government or civil society for the participation of children and adolescents in municipal and national decision-making</p> <p>Number of networks or commissions comprised of children and adolescents for the defense of their rights</p> <p>Number of children and adolescents included in networks or commissions for the defense of their rights</p> <p>Number of children and adolescents consulted in the design and creation of the National Plan of Action for Children</p> | | |
| Dissemination of educational and/or interest programs aimed at children and adolescents in the media | Number of educational and/or interest programs aimed at children and adolescents on the radio and open-access television | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Access and dissemination of information and programs in the mass media aimed at children and adolescents | Number of publications aimed at children and adolescents at the national level. Number of periodical publications (magazines, newspapers, digital publications, etc.) that give children and adolescents fixed spaces to express themselves. Number of national initiatives (public and private) promoting participation and the dissemination of information for children and adolescents on the Internet. Number of institutions responsible for regulating the programming of media broadcasts and ensuring that they act within a framework of protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Number of organizations (public and private) providing advocacy and reporting violations of children's rights in programs broadcast by the media | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns | Existence of spaces for children to take part in decision-making processes in state bodies. Number of campaigns encouraging children and adolescents to read and to seek out information; results of the campaigns. Number of campaigns for dissemination of mass information materials of social and cultural interest to children or adolescents. Existence of primary education programs and textbooks that include participation, freedom and the right to receive and disseminate information as human rights; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

a. Right to an identity

Article 7 of the CRC:

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.

Article 8 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to an identity, including nationality. Indicate whether there is discrimination (by law or treatment) between children born of wedlock and those born out of wedlock. Indicate the legal system for the recognition of children born out of wedlock and legal requirements for officially making this recognition. Indicate existing judicial recourse for the recovery of identity in case of change | | |
| Regulations implementing this right. Requirements for the registration process | | |
| National plans and programs promoting the right to an identity | | |
| Financial resources for the execution of the national programs and plans | | |
| Organization in charge of training; birth registry personnel, social workers, physicians, etc. who receive training National registry of children and adolescents | | |

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to identity | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| Civil registration of children | Annual number of children registered Estimated annual percentage of children who go unregistered Number of children and adolescents with an identification document Rate of children abandoned at birth | | |
| Facilities for registration (access to registration offices, costs of registration, requirements for the process) | Cost (in local currency and in US dollars) of registering a birth Cost (in local currency and in US dollars) of late registration Number of birth registration services per geographic area | | |
| Belonging to a country | Existence of primary and secondary education programs and textbooks that include respect for the right to a name and a nationality Number of organizations (public and private) that promote nationality | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Campaigns publicizing the importance of this right | Number of national and local publicity campaigns aimed at showing the importance of having a name and a nationality; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

b. Right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and to practice his or her own culture and use his or her own language

Article 14 of the CRC:

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 30 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and to practice one's own culture and use one's own language | | |
| Legislative, administrative or other limitations on the practice of different religions | | |
| Association between the Church and the State | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and to practice one's own culture and use one's own language | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and to practice one's own culture and language | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Initial, primary and secondary education programs that include respect for freedom of thought, conscience, religion and different cultures | Existence of educational programs and textbooks that include the study of different religions and cultures and that promote the importance of respecting freedom of thought, conscience, religion and different cultures Number of schools (public and private) providing religious instruction Religion officially recognized by the state | | |
| Cultural and artistic activities aimed at children and adolescents | Number of permanent physical spaces used to promote cultural and artistic activities for children and adolescents Number of public shows aimed at children and adolescents | | |
| Cultural and artistic activities that include the diversity of children and adolescents | Number of children's programs in the mass media broadcast in the different languages and integrating the different cultures | | |
| Centers promoting and integrating different cultures and religions | Number of organizations (public and private) promoting the different cultures and religions in the country; results of this promotion | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns | Number of campaigns for awareness-raising and promotion of the different cultures and religions in the country and children's right to freedom of religious thought and conscience; results of the campaigns | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

c. The right of children and adolescents to protection of their privacy

Article 16 of the CRC:

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 40 of the CRC

(...) (b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees: (...) vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right of children and adolescents to the protection of their privacy | | |
| Definition in law of the invasion of the privacy of children and adolescents by the media as a criminal offense | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Existence, in domestic law, of specific provisions governing the recourse of <i>habeas data</i> | | |
| Children's/adolescents' right to: 1. be informed of the existence of files containing personal information; 2. be informed of the purpose and objectives of this information; 3. know who holds this information; 4. have access this information; 5. question or correct this information; 6. decide who is granted access to this information; 7. lodge an appeal with an independent organization in case of dispute | | |
| Existence in public administrative procedures of mechanisms ensuring respect for the privacy of children and adolescents | | |
| Inclusion, in the procedures of institutions (public and private), of the possibility for children and adolescents to consult the files containing their personal information | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right of children and adolescents to the protection of their privacy Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms for protecting the privacy of children and adolescents in the media | Number of institutions (public and private) that control information on children and adolescents disseminated through the media Number of cases of legal penalties imposed on the media due to invasion of the privacy of children and adolescents | | |
| Mechanisms available to children for the review of personal information held by public or private offices | Number of manuals or printed information regarding consultation by children and adolescents during penal, judicial and other proceedings in which they are involved | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns | Number of awareness-raising campaigns in the mass media promoting respect for the privacy of children and adolescents; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER TYPES OF CARE

a. Right to a family

Article 5 of the CRC:

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 8 of the CRC:

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to (...) family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

Article 10 of the CRC:

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. (...) 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.

Article 18 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to a family | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to a family | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry on the different types of households | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to a family | | |
| Grounds for separation of a child or adolescent from his or her parents | | |
| Existence in public administrative procedures of conciliation mechanisms for the resolution of problems in the family | | |
| Existence in family court proceedings of mechanisms that include consideration of the views of the children and adolescents involved | | |
| Domestic legal framework authorizing and limiting parents' or guardians' powers of guidance and discipline which can affect children's rights | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| Social security coverage of support for the family in the fulfillment of its functions | Total percentage of families receiving social security benefits | | |
| Mechanisms for prevention and assistance to children, adolescents and their families | Number of Family Courts Number of Public Defenders Number of District Attorneys Annual number of reports of cases concerning the international return of minors processed by national courts Number of institutions (public and private) providing support to the family in the fulfillment of its functions Number of institutions (public and private) providing care for children whose parents work (institutionalization not included) | | |
| Publicity campaigns | Number of publicity and information campaigns on the importance of the family and services available to provide support to the family; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

b. Right to comprehensive protection in the case of deprivation of the child's parents**Article 3 of the CRC:**

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.
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 9 of the CRC:

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 20 of the CRC:

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 of the CRC:

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 counselling 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 39 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection of children and adolescents deprived of their parents | | |
| Legal system governing adoption (national and intercountry adoption) | | |
| Applicable judicial procedure by which a child or adolescent may be separated from his or her parents | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Type of procedure required for carrying out an adoption | | |
| Existence of mechanisms for consulting children and adolescents during the adoption process | | |
| Mechanisms for allowing adopted children and adolescents to learn about their biological parents, should they so desire | | |
| Mechanisms for following up on adopted children or adolescents and the adoptive family during the process of adaptation to the new home | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection of children and adolescents deprived of their parents | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents deprived of their parents | | |

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Adoption mechanisms | Number of national and intercountry adoptions Total percentage of children and adolescents on the waiting list to be adopted Number of adults on the waiting list to become adoptive parents Number of services (public and private) that handle adoptions Number of technicians responsible for overseeing adoption proceedings Average time required for completion of the adoption process Maximum amount of time that a child or adolescent is allowed to be held in an institution while awaiting adoption | | |
| Centers for the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of orphaned or abandoned children and adolescents | Number of organizations (public and private) providing foster care to children and adolescents Number of officials per child/adolescent in the foster care facilities Average number of interviews conducted by supervisors with the adoptive parents during the process of adaptation to the new home (during the first year of the adoption) | | |
| Awareness-raising campaigns | Number of awareness-raising and information campaigns on the right of children and adolescents to be raised by a family and the importance of this right, as well as the sources of support available; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

c. Right to comprehensive protection against illicit transfer and non-return of children

Article 11 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection against illicit transfer and non-return | | |
| Legal requirements for controlling the illicit transfer and non-return of children and adolescents | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Existence of migration controls preventing the illicit transfer of children and adolescents | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection against illicit transfer and non-return | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right; central authority responsible for following up on cases of illicit transfer and non-return of children and adolescents outside the country | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| National and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately (bilateral and multilateral) | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who have been illicitly transferred out of the country | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| Control mechanisms regarding the illicit transfer and non-return of children and adolescents outside the country | Number of children and adolescents who are victims of illicit transfer and non-return outside the country Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on children and adolescents who are victims of illicit transfer and non-return outside the country. Annual number of reports of children and adolescents illicitly transferred out of the country. Annual number of reports of children or adolescents who have run away or disappeared from their homes | | |
| Investigation and follow-up on cases of illicit transfer and non-return of children and adolescents outside the country | Number of organizations (public and private) specializing in the follow-up of cases of illicit transfer and non-return of children and adolescents outside the country Annual number of cases of international return of minors | | |
| Awareness-raising campaigns on the illicit transfer and non-return of children and adolescents outside the country | Number of mass media campaigns promoting comprehensive protection against the illicit transfer of children and adolescents out of the country; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

d. Right to comprehensive protection against torture and cruel treatment or punishment

Article 37 of the CRC:

(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

Article 39 of the CRC:

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

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right of children and adolescents to comprehensive protection against torture and cruel treatment or punishment | | |
| Definition by law of torture as a specific crime | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Judicial or administrative mechanisms for reporting cases of torture and cruel treatment or punishment of children and adolescents | | |
| Judicial guarantees for children who are victims of torture | | |
| Prohibition against the placement of children and adolescents in solitary confinement | | |
| National plans and policies to implement the right of children and adolescents to comprehensive protection against torture and cruel treatment or punishment | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are victims of torture and cruel treatment or punishment | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Children and adolescents who are victims of torture and cruel treatment or punishment | Number of children and adolescents who are victims of torture and cruel treatment or punishment Total percentage of annual judicial proceedings on cases of torture and cruel treatment or punishment of children and adolescents | | |
| Control mechanisms against torture and cruel treatment or punishment of children and adolescents | Number of persons tried and convicted for torture and cruel treatment or punishment (crimes of injury or homicide committed against children and adolescents) Number of services (public and private) that receive reports of cases of torture and cruel treatment or punishment of children and adolescents Annual number of reports of torture or inhuman treatment of children and adolescents | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Rehabilitation and assistance for children and adolescents who are victims of torture and cruel treatment or punishment | Number of centers (public and private) providing rehabilitation and assistance for children and adolescents who are victims of torture and cruel treatment or punishment Annual percentage of children who receive treatment from these rehabilitation and assistance centers for injuries caused by torture and cruel treatment or punishment | | |
| Publicity and information campaigns | Number of publicity and information campaigns on the right of children and adolescents to protection against torture and cruel treatment or punishment; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

BASIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

a. Right to health

Article 24 of the CRC:

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 of the CRC:

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 of the CRC:

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 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to health (including codes of medical ethics) | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| System for the supply of medicines to children and adolescents who are hospitalized in the public healthcare system (associated costs) | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to health | | |
| Public programs and strategies in execution for prevention and reduction of child mortality | | |
| Permanent or temporary food assistance programs | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies; state funds allotted to child food assistance | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on healthcare coverage for children and adolescents | | |
| Existence of traditional medical practices that are harmful to or which go against the dignity of children and adolescents (specify) | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on the right to health | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| Child and adolescent access to comprehensive, quality healthcare Primary care is a priority in the provision of healthcare services | Number of healthcare centers (public and private) providing primary care to children and adolescents (per 1,000 children) Total percentage of children and adolescents receiving care from healthcare services (public and private) Existence of a pediatric health card Cost in US dollars of one public healthcare fee for children and adolescents Types of diseases against which mandatory free vaccination is provided | | |
| Immunization of children and adolescents | Existence of a vaccination card for children and adolescents Percentage of immunized children and adolescents Number of cases of the major illnesses affecting children in the country in the past five years | | |
| Food safety for children and pregnant women | Promotion of breastfeeding Percentage of children suffering from serious or moderate malnutrition Percentage of children with weight disorders (low birth weight) Existence of social security grants or subsidies to ensure proper nutrition for children and adolescents and pregnant women Number of services (public and private) providing guidance and support on breastfeeding and proper feeding of children and adolescents | | |
| Sexual and reproductive health | Number of services (public and private) specializing in guidance and support regarding sexual and reproductive health. Annual national percentage of pregnancies among teens under 19 years of age Existence of primary and secondary school textbooks that include sex education | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns | Number of national awareness-raising campaigns on child and adolescent health issues and information on the services available; results of the campaigns | | |
| Children and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS | Number of services (public and private) providing guidance and support to children and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS Existence of grants and subsidies for drugs to treat children and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

b. Right to live in a healthy environment

Article 24 of the CRC:

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 27 of the CRC:

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.

Article 29 of the CRC:

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:
 - (e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right of children and adolescents to live in a healthy environment | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| National plans and policies to implement the right of children and adolescents to live in a healthy environment | | |
| Prevention or treatment policies for children or adolescents affected by illnesses caused by environmental contamination | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of natural or manmade situations that interfere with a healthy environment for children and adolescents to live in | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms to ensure that children and adolescents live in a healthy environment | Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on natural or manmade situations that interfere with a healthy environment for children and adolescents to live in Total percentage of children and adolescents living in precarious households or in conditions of risk as regards a healthy life Total percentage of children and adolescents who are victims of illnesses caused by environmental contamination | | |
| Protection mechanisms for children who are victims of natural disasters and environmental contamination and their families | Number of services (public and private) providing support and assistance to children and adolescents affected by natural disasters and environmental contamination and their families Total percentage of children and adolescents who have been affected by natural disasters or environmental contamination and who are receiving care at health centers | | |
| Awareness-raising and education campaigns | Number of awareness-raising and education campaigns in the media on environmental preservation and stewardship; results of the campaigns Number of national education campaigns involving primary and secondary schools (public and private) in environmental preservation and stewardship; results of the campaigns Existence of education programs and textbooks that include respect and care for the environment | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

c. Right of disabled children to receive special care**Article 23 of the CRC:**

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 26 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| <p>Legislative framework governing the right of children and adolescents with disabilities to receive special care</p> <p>Existence of direct or indirect regulations prohibiting discrimination against persons with disabilities</p> <p>Existence of regulations guaranteeing the integration of children and adolescents with disabilities into the formal education system</p> | | |
| <p>Regulations implementing the right of children and adolescents with disabilities to receive special care</p> <p>Mandatory national or municipal urban planning regulations requiring buildings, vehicles and facilities that are built or produced in their respective territories to facilitate transportation, communication and access for children and adolescents with disabilities</p> <p>Mandatory national or municipal urban planning regulations for the adaptation of architectural, transportation and communications obstacles in order to facilitate access and use by children and adolescents with disabilities</p> | | |
| <p>National plans and programs on the subject; public policies on care and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities</p> | | |
| <p>Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies</p> | | |
| <p>National or local organization or department responsible for regulating the right of disabled children and adolescents to receive special care</p> <p>Existence of organizations that receive or study complaints of discrimination against persons with disabilities. Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training</p> | | |
| <p>National registry of information on children and adolescents with disabilities</p> | | |
| <p>National and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately</p> | | |
| | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| National coverage of care for children and adolescents with disabilities | Number of children and adolescents with some type of disability (classify according to disability). Percentage of schools (public and private) providing specialized care to children and adolescents with disabilities. Percentage of children and adolescents with disabilities receiving care from schools. Number of schools (public and private) providing specialized care to children and adolescents with disabilities | | |
| Social security benefits for children and adolescents with disabilities | Number of grants or subsidies provided by social security for children and adolescents with disabilities | | |
| Preventive and/or care measures to meet the needs of children and adolescents with disabilities | Number of services for receiving reports of cases and for providing information to children and adolescents with disabilities Total percentage of children and adolescents with disabilities who are integrated into formal school systems | | |
| National dissemination of information | Annual number of awareness-raising, information and training campaigns on the situation of children and adolescents with disabilities and the services available to them; results of the campaigns. Existence of school programs and textbooks promoting the right of children and adolescents to develop their abilities, and to full participation and integration into society | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

EDUCATION, LEISURE AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

a. Right to education

Article 28 of the CRC:

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 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to education | | |
| Regulations implementing this right (include regulations on discipline in primary and secondary education) Mechanisms for reporting cases of excess in the application of discipline in primary and secondary education Existence of mechanisms for measuring the quality of preschool, primary and secondary education Legal framework for the exercise of the right to strike Administrative and/or penal sanctions laid out in domestic law for the case of student strike | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to education Affirmative policies or programs in application or development for the education of vulnerable sectors | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are in school (public and private): preschool, primary and secondary | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| System for the provision of vocational training implemented by the state | | |
| Education assistance system for vulnerable sectors (scholarships, transfers of state resources, etc.) | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Entrance into the education system and completion of schooling | Rate of preschool, primary and secondary education Rate of repetition, by school year Percentage of children who fall behind in school, by school year Percentage of children who complete their primary education School dropout rate Number of organizations (public and private) providing guidance and support to children and adolescents and their families for entrance into the education system and completion of schooling | | |
| Accessibility of education centers for children and adolescents | Number of national services ensuring proper transportation to ensure children's ability to attend school | | |
| Coverage of national education services | Number of preschool, primary and secondary schools (public and private), by geographic area Percentage of children and adolescents in the preschool, primary and secondary school system (public and private); de-aggregate by geographic area and school year Number of early childhood care centers (public and private), by geographic area Percentage of children receiving care in early childhood care centers (public and private) | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| Inclusion, in education programs, of education on Human Rights and the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child | Existence of school textbooks that include the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

b. Right to play and recreation

Article 31 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to play and recreation | | |
| Legal, administrative or practical criteria laid out by the national regulatory body and which affect or limit the access or participation of children and adolescents in recreational and/or cultural activities (maximum hours, prohibited content, etc.) Existence of regulations governing educational facilities to ensure that there are spaces devoted to play and recreation Existence of municipal regulations ensuring that there are spaces devoted to play and recreation that can be accessed free of charge Existence of regulations governing construction, remodeling and adaptation of public spaces that do not provide a place for the recreation and leisure of children and adolescents | | |
| Regulations implementing the right to play and recreation | | |
| National plans and programs on the subject Existence of environmental planning that includes spaces for play and recreation | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| National or local organization or department regulating the right to play and recreation Existence of an organization or department responsible for child and adolescent sporting activities | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs on training in the use of free time, play and recreation | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Leisure, recreation and play spaces to which children and adolescents have access | Number of recreation centers (public and private) for children and adolescents Number of recreation centers (public and private) with electronic games that permit the entry of children and adolescents | | |
| Sporting and recreational activities led by children and adolescents | Number of sporting institutions (public and private) for children and adolescents Number of children and adolescents who participate in sporting institutions | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns | Existence of education programs and textbooks that include promotion of the right to recreation, play and rest Number of awareness-raising and promotion campaigns on the right of children and adolescents to recreation, play and rest; results of the campaigns | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

SPECIAL PROTECTION MEASURES

a. Right to comprehensive protection for refugee or displaced children

Article 22 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection for refugee or displaced children and adolescents | | |
| Regulations implementing this right Legal or administrative mechanisms for seeking asylum and for the granting or application of refugee status Special requirements for child or adolescent refugees Administrative guarantees of access to an interpreter or translator as well as legal representation | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection for refugee or displaced children and adolescents | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Registry of information on refugee or displaced children and adolescents (number and total percentage of refugee children and adolescents, and number and total percentage of displaced children and adolescents) | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms protecting refugee and displaced children and adolescents | Number of refugee children and adolescents Number of displaced children and adolescents Number of organizations (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on refugee and displaced children and adolescents | | |
| Assistance to refugee and displaced children and adolescents | Number of organizations (public and private) providing support to refugee or displaced children and adolescents and their families Number and total percentage of refugee and displaced children and adolescents receiving social security benefits Percentage of refugee and displaced children and adolescents who are in school | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Number of awareness-raising and information campaigns on the right to comprehensive protection for refugee and displaced children and adolescents Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

b. Right to comprehensive protection against economic exploitation and from performing hazardous work**Article 32 of the CRC:**

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 36 of the CRC:

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

Article 39 of the CRC:

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 (...). Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection against economic exploitation and from performing any work likely to be hazardous Minimum working age Exceptions to the application of the law governing the minimum working age Legal requirements for the authorization of child and adolescent labor Legislative provisions on work that cannot legally be performed by minors Special or general system on the working conditions of minors (wages, breaks, arbitration awards, overtime, etc.); insurance system | | |
| Regulations implementing this right Existence of labor inspection mechanisms for the working environments of children and adolescents | | |
| Existence of mechanisms for children and adolescents to file complaints and request information regarding labor | | |
| National plans and programs on child labor | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for regulating child labor | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are victims of economic exploitation and who perform work likely to be hazardous (number of working children and adolescents) | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms regulating adolescent labor according to domestic law and ensuring comprehensive protection | Minimum working age Number of working children and adolescents Annual percentage of businesses visited to detect whether they employ child workers. Number of fines and penalties against businesses employing children and adolescents Annual percentage of businesses visited for inspection of adolescents' working environment Percentage of businesses, institutions or organizations (public and private) employing adolescents | | |
| Prevention and assistance for working children | Number of organizations (public and private) providing guidance, support and assistance to working children and adolescents Percentage of working adolescents who are included in prevention and assistance organizations (public and private) Percentage of working adolescents who are in school Average number of weekly hours worked by children and adolescents Percentage of children and adolescents receiving medical assistance due to injuries or damage to their health caused by their work | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns on comprehensive protection against economic exploitation, including child labor | Number of information campaigns on the risks and on the protection measures that should be taken regarding child labor; results of the campaigns | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

c. Right to comprehensive protection against drug use and associated exploitation

Article 33 of the CRC:

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 39 of the CRC:

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 (...). Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection against drug use and drug-related exploitation | | |
| Regulations implementing this right National or municipal regulations on the sale of common substances used as drugs (rubber, inhalants, etc.) Existence of inspection mechanisms on the sale of alcohol, tobacco and drugs to children and adolescents | | |
| Existence of national plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection against drug use and drug-related exploitation Public health programs to fight drug use and provide rehabilitation for children and adolescents | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Existence of official studies on the evolution of the impact of child and adolescent drug use | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Primary and secondary education programs that include information or guidance on the subject of drugs | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are victims of drug use and drug-related exploitation (official and unofficial drug use statistics, classified by age and type of drug use) | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms protecting children and adolescents against drug use and drug-related exploitation | Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on children and adolescents victimized by drug-related exploitation. Number of cases with penal sanctions imposed on adults who are accused of using children and adolescents in the production and trafficking of illegal substances. Number of centers (public and private) for children and adolescents who have been sanctioned for selling alcohol, tobacco or drugs | | |
| Prevention and assistance to children and adolescents who are victims of drug-related exploitation | Number of organizations (public and private) providing advice and guidance on this subject. Number of organizations (public and private) providing rehabilitation for children and adolescents with addictions to alcohol or drugs. Percentage of children and adolescents currently in rehabilitation due to addictions to alcohol or drugs. Existence of primary and secondary education textbooks that include drug use prevention (indicate grades/levels where this is included) | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns on protection against drug use and drug-related exploitation | Number of information campaigns on the risks and on the protection measures that should be taken regarding drug use and drug-related exploitation; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

d. Right to comprehensive protection against the sale and traffic of children

Article 35 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection against the sale and traffic of children and adolescents | | |
| Regulations implementing this right Existence of preventive measures at international borders against abduction, sale and traffic of children and adolescents | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection against the sale and traffic of children and adolescents | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are victims of abduction, sale and trafficking | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms providing protection against abduction, sale and traffic of children and adolescents | Number of children and adolescents who are victims of abduction Number of children and adolescents who are victims of trafficking Number of children and adolescents who are victims of sale Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on children and adolescents who are victims of abduction, sale or trafficking Annual number of reports of abduction, sale or trafficking of children and adolescents (break down by cause) Annual number of cases with penal sanctions imposed on adults who are accused of abduction, sale or trafficking of children and adolescents | | |
| Prevention and assistance for children and adolescents who are victims of abduction, sale and trafficking | Number of organizations (public and private) providing advice and guidance on this subject Number of organizations (public and private) providing rehabilitation for children and adolescents who are victims of abduction, sale or trafficking | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns on abduction, sale and traffic of children and adolescents | Number of mass media campaigns promoting comprehensive protection against abduction, sale and trafficking of children and adolescents; results of the campaigns | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

e. Right to comprehensive protection against sexual abuse and exploitation

Article 34 of the CRC:

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 39 of the CRC:

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 (...). Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against sexual exploitation | | |
| Type of sentence applicable to persons prosecuted for sexual exploitation or abuse of children or adolescents | | |
| Judicial guarantees for children or adolescents who are victims or witnesses of sex crimes | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Current national plans and policies implementing the right to comprehensive protection of children and adolescents against sexual exploitation | | |
| Current state policies for the rehabilitation of children and adolescents who are victims of abuse | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are victims of sexual exploitation | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| International optional protocols on this subject | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|--|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms protecting children and adolescents against all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse | Number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation and abuse Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting cases of sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents (such as hotlines, etc.) Annual number of reports of sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents (de-aggregate according to type of abuse or exploitation) Annual number of prosecutions of adults accused of sexual exploitation or abuse of children or adolescents | | |
| Prevention and assistance to children and adolescents who are victims of sexual exploitation and abuse | Number of services (public and/or private) specializing in prevention, assistance and rehabilitation of children and adolescents who have been victims of sexual exploitation and abuse | | |
| National dissemination of information | Annual number of awareness-raising, information and training campaigns addressing the need for comprehensive protection and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents, indicating the care services available; results of the campaigns | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

f. Right to comprehensive protection against maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation**Article 19 of the CRC:**

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 36 of the CRC:

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

Article 39 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection against maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation Guarantees of judicial protection of the testimony of a child or adolescent who is a victim of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Administrative or judicial proceedings on reports of abuse or maltreatment | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection against maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information on children and adolescents who are victims of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms protecting children and adolescents who are victims of maltreatment, abuse and any form of exploitation | Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on children and adolescents who are victims of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation Annual number of reports of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation in families, schools, foster care facilities, detention centers, and police interventions Annual number of cases of penal sanctions imposed on adults accused of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation of children and adolescents | | |
| Prevention and assistance to children and adolescents who are victims of maltreatment, abuse and any form of exploitation | Number of organizations (public and private) providing advice and guidance on this subject Number of organizations (public and private) providing rehabilitation for children and adolescents who are victims of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation and their families Number of children and adolescents living on the streets | | |
| Awareness-raising and information campaigns on protection against of maltreatment, abuse and all forms of exploitation | Number of mass media information campaigns on the right to comprehensive protection against maltreatment, abuse and exploitation and measures of prevention and protection against maltreatment, abuse and exploitation; results of the campaigns | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

g. Right to comprehensive protection against participation of children in armed conflicts

Article 38 of the CRC:

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 are affected by an armed conflict.

Article 39 of the CRC:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: (...) armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|------|--------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection against the participation of children and adolescents in armed conflicts Legal system of military recruitment (compulsory or voluntary); exemptions from military service Safeguards in place in domestic legislation to prevent the use of children and adolescents in armed conflicts | | |
| Regulations implementing this right | | |
| Minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection against participation of children and adolescents in armed conflicts | | |
| Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |
| Registry of information on the participation of children and adolescents in armed conflicts | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| Mechanisms protecting children and adolescents who participate in armed conflicts | Number of children and adolescents who participate or have participated in armed conflicts Number of services (public and private) for advocacy and reporting on children and adolescents who have participated in armed conflicts | | |
| Prevention and assistance to children and adolescents who have participated in armed conflicts | Number of organizations (public and private) providing assistance and rehabilitation to children and adolescents who have participated in armed conflicts and their families Percentage of children and adolescents with disabilities caused by armed conflicts Percentage of children and adolescents receiving care in health centers as a consequence of accidents involving the use of non-detonated explosives | | |
| Awareness-raising campaigns and promotion of a culture of peace | Existence of educational texts promoting a culture of peace | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |

h. Right to comprehensive protection for children deprived of liberty

Article 3 of the CRC:

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.
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 37 of the CRC:

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 40 of the CRC:

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.

| Information on this right | Data | Source |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1. General framework of this right: | | |
| Legislative framework governing the right to comprehensive protection in situations of deprivation of liberty Guarantees and rights of children or adolescents in conflict with the law | | |
| Minimum age at which a child may appear in court | | |
| Regulations implementing this right Judicial procedure applicable to minors in conflict with the law Sanctions against minors deprived of liberty; existence of disciplinary regulations Conditions of detention of children and adolescents (visiting regulations, activities, etc.) Maximum length of time permitted between the arrest of the child or adolescent and the court's ruling | | |
| National plans and policies for implementing the right to comprehensive protection in situations of deprivation of liberty Financial resources for carrying out these national plans and policies | | |
| National or local organization or department responsible for guaranteeing this right | | |
| Organization responsible for training; personnel involved in the area who receive training | | |
| Registry of information concerning children and adolescents deprived of liberty Regional and international cooperation and assistance agreements between countries to implement this right quickly and appropriately | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| Information concerning children and adolescents in conflict with criminal law | Annual number of under-18 children prosecuted Annual number of under-18 children convicted Annual number of under-18 children who are prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to detention Annual number of under-18 children who are prosecuted, convicted and sentenced using alternatives to detention Number of under-18 children who are arbitrarily arrested Average period of detention of children and adolescents Average length of judicial proceedings against children and adolescents Annual number of detention sentences lasting after the child turns 18 Annual percentage of children and adolescents who escape from detention centers Annual number of riots or uprisings by children or adolescents in detention centers | | |
| Protection and assistance mechanisms for children and adolescents in conflict with criminal law | Number of: Ombudsmen, Enforcing Judges, Attorneys-General for Children's Rights, Public Defenders, Juvenile Court Judges, Criminal Court Judges Existence of separate cells for adults and children Number of Juvenile Commissioners Number of Public Defenders for children and adolescents | | |

| 2. Data explaining the situation: | Indicators | Data | Source |
|---|--|-------------|---------------|
| Assistance for children and adolescents deprived of liberty | Number of child and adolescent detention facilities Existence of primary and secondary education and professional training courses for children and adolescents deprived of liberty | | |
| Alternative measures to deprivation of liberty | Number of centers with alternative measures Existence of primary and secondary education and professional training courses for children and adolescents for whom alternative measures are used Percentage of children and adolescents who are deprived of liberty and have completed an appropriate level of schooling | | |
| Qualitative contributions (consultations and opinions of relevant actors) | Reports, documents, declarations, studies, surveys, etc. that specifically refer to this right | | |