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## Domain 5: Child Rights Environment Score table 2025

#	Country	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child (BI)	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
1	Afghanistan 2011	(1) para. 25: grave concern about gender- based discrimination of girls.	best interests of the child is not adequately applied by legislative bodies and is therefore absent from most of the	(1) para 31: concerned that traditional societal attitudes towards children limit, and often totally prevent, children from expressing their views; the right of children to be heard in any judicial or administrative proceedings affecting them is rarely respected.	(1) para. 7: Concerned that child rights continue to be negatively affected by the application of different sources of law, namely codified, customary and sharia laws, and that legislation contradictory to the CRC remains in force.	(1) para. 15: information about budget allocation for implementing the rights of children is extremely limited, and there is no effective mechanism for tracking and monitoring the allocation and impact of resources from national and international sources.	(1) para. 19: concern about the absence of a comprehensive data collection system, which allows disaggregation and further analysis of data on the living conditions of children, particularly girls, children in poverty, or children with disabilities; para. 59: budgetary allocations to the education sector remain insufficient.	NA

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2	Albania 2023	<ol> <li>para. 4: draw the State Party's attention to the recommendations  in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non- discrimination; par.</li> <li>deeply concerned that (a) Discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations, including children from Roma, Egyptian and other minority groups, CWDs, girls, children living in rural areas and LGBTI+ children, persists;</li> <li>Insufficient urgent and systematic efforts have been made to combat the persistence of traditional attitudes and norms that drive discriminatory practices, in particular towards girls;</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>para. 18: Recalling its general comment No. 14 (2013) recommends that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children;</li> <li>(b) Strengthen the capacity of all relevant professionals to assess and determine the BIs</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(1) para. 20:</li> <li>remains concerned</li> <li>that children's iews are</li> <li>still not systematically</li> <li>taken into account</li> <li>in decisions affecting</li> <li>them. Recalling its</li> <li>general comment No.</li> <li>12 and its previous</li> <li>COs recommends</li> <li>that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Take measures to</li> <li>ensure the effective</li> <li>implementation of</li> <li>legislation recognizing</li> <li>the right of the</li> <li>child to be heard</li> <li>in relevant legal</li> <li>proceedings, including</li> <li>by establishing systems</li> <li>and/or procedures for</li> <li>social workers and</li> <li>courts to respect that</li> <li>right; (b) Ensure that</li> <li>all professionals</li> <li>systematically receive</li> <li>appropriate training</li> </ul>	(2) para. 6: While welcoming the positive developments in the State party's legislation and policies to protect children's rights, recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Continue strengthening legal frameworks, policies and institutional arrangements for the effective implementation of its legislation relating to children; (b) Ensure that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for children's rights are adequate.	(1) para. 9: Concerned about the lack of public data on budget allocations for advancing children's rights and recalling its general comment No. 19, target 16.5 of the SDGs and its previous COs, recommends to: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of budget needs, allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights and, in particular, increase the budget allocated to education, health care, especially primary health care, and social protection	(1) para. 10. Recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve the data-collection and data-sharing system managed by the Institute of Statistics and ensure that data collected cover all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin, religious affiliation and socio- economic background with due regard to privacy laws;	(1) para. 13: recommends that the State party strengthen the participation of CSOs, children's organizations and child human rights defenders in children's rights matters and in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and legislation relating to children's rights.

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3	Algeria 2012	(2) para. 8: urge to to address COs of the initial report that have not been sufficiently implemented, particularly those related to non- discrimination; par. 29: notes with satisfaction the measures taken to increase girls' school enrolment; but also persistence of legal provisions that discriminate against girls and women such as in the 2005 Family Code. Concerned that limited measures have been taken to change societal discriminatory and patriarchal attitudes and behaviours as well as stereotyping of gender roles; and concerned about persistent de- facto discrimination of specified groups.	(2) para. 31: notes with satisfaction that the principle of the best interests of the child was included in the Family Code in 2005; concerned that the general principle of the best interests of the child has not been incorporated in all legislation concerning children and is therefore not applied in all administrative and judicial proceedings, nor in policies and programmes relating to children.	(1) para. 35: ad hoc initiatives to develop youth participation, but limited sustainable actions were undertaken to change societal attitudes; limiting effect of obligation to get guardian's authorization; right not to be heard remains largely ineffective.	(2) para. 11: notes as positive legal reforms and harmonization with CRC, in particular as regards nationality and civil registration. The Committee is however concerned about: lack of progress in the adoption of the Child Protection Code and gender discrimination in Family Code.	(1) para. 15: concerned about the lack of specific budgetary allocations for the National Plan of Action for Children (2008-2015); para. 19: concern that while the State party has a flourishing economy, the budgetary allocations for social sectors and especially for the health sector remain extremely limited; corruption remains pervasive continues to divert resources that could enhance the implementation of the rights of the child; concerned about the high level of military expenditure in contrast to allocations to the health sector; para. 57: budgetary allocations to the health sector remain greatly insufficient.	(1) para.21: notes with concern the limited progress made to establish a national, comprehensive and centralized data collection system; particularly concerned that data by geographic location, socio-economic status and groups of vulnerable children as well as data on violence, abuse and exploitation is completely lacking and that policy makers often use unreliable national data; p[are. 73: since 2008 no data collected on children in the streets.	human rights organizations, including

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4	Andorra 2023	(2) para. 3: welcomes the legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to implement the CRC, including the adoption of: (d) The Act on Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination in 2019; para. 5: draws attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non-discrimination; para. 12: notes that the mandate of the Ombudsperson has been broadened to promote children's rights and to receive complaints of racial discrimination in both the public and private sectors; par. 16: notes with appreciation the protection of children from discrimination but is concerned about persistent discrimination against girls, CWDs and LGBTI children.	(2) para. 18: notes with appreciation the requirement for ensuring the BIs in the Qualified Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen efforts to ensure that the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings involving children; (b) Provide guidance or tools to all relevant persons in authority for assessing and determining the BIs in every area as a primary consideration.	(3) para. 19: commends the State party for its efforts in promoting a culture of child participation, including through the implementation of the Child-friendly Parishes project in all parishes and the inclusion of several actions on child participation in the National Plan for Children and Adolescents recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the outcomes of the youth parliament and children's councils are systematically fed into public decision- making; (b) Continue to ensure the right of all children to express their views and to have them taken into account in all decisions affecting them, including in courts and in relevant administrative and judicial proceedings.	(1) para. 7: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the effective implementation of the Qualified Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, including by allocating sufficient resources for its implementation and conducting capacity-building for relevant professionals working with and for children; (b) Develop a child-rights impact assessment procedure for all legislation and policies relevant to children.	(2) para. 10: notes that article 10 of the Qualified Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents requires public authorities to prioritize budgetary allocations for activities aimed at protecting children's rights. Recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Implement a tracking system for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children in all areas of their rights; (b) Continue to increase and prioritize budgetary allocations to ensure the implementation of the rights of the child at all levels, including allocation and mental health services; (c) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting processes in which civil society and children can participate.	(1) para. 11: Recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the Andorran Observatory for Children's Affairs has sufficient human, technical and financial resources to collect data encompassing all areas of the CRC and its OPs, including data on nutrition, breastfeeding, mental health, abortion, substance abuse, school absenteeism and dropout rates, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that statistical data are shared among relevant ministries, professional groups and civil society, and used for the evaluation of policies and programmes on children's rights.	NA

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5 Angola 2018	(2) para. 15: urges the State party to continue and strengthen its activities to combat discrimination, in particular with regard to CWDs, pregnant girls, children with HIV/AIDS, San children, LGBTI children and children in street situations, who are still exposed to discriminatory attitudes and behaviours.	(2) para. 16: Recognizing the State party's efforts to integrate the principle of the BIs of the child in its legislation () [and] recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that the principle of the BIs of the child is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies and programmes that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving the BIs of the child due weight as a primary consideration.	views are given due consideration in the family, at home, in courts, in schools, in other children's	(2) para. 5: welcomes the integration of the "11 Commitments for Children" in the Children's Act and notes the continuing efforts by the State party to harmonize its legislation relating to children. Recalling its previous COs (CRC/C/ AGO/CO/2-4, para. 9), recommends that the State party accelerate harmonization of the remaining legislation with the Children's Act and the CRC and ensure that all the principles and provisions of the CRC are fully incorporated into the domestic legal system.	"(2) para. 9: notes that the State party has been implementing economic reform programmes and has tightened public spending owing to an economic downturn recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that in particular the benefits from oil, gas and diamond industry revenues, are directed towards poverty reduction, especially among children; (b) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs for children and allocate adequate budgetary resources; (c) Utilize a child-rights approach in planning the State budget; (e) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, especially with children 	(2) para. 10: While welcoming the statistical data provided and the State party's plans to use the data to strengthen measures for the holistic development of the child, notes that collection of reliable data continues to be a challenge recommends to: (a) Create an integrated data-collection and management system, with data disaggregated by age, sex, type of disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 13: Noting the difficulties faced by non-governmental organizations, recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Strengthen its cooperation with civil society, including children's organizations, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights, including by providing support to their activities;</li> <li>(b) Involve children, including child human rights defenders, in its civil society cooperation framework.</li> </ul>

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Antigua and Barbuda 2017	(2) para 20: welcomes revised Status of Children Act (2015) as a means of eliminating stigma against children born out of wedlock. concerned that the grounds for constitutional protection from discrimination do not fully comply with CRC art. 2 and that there is no additional explicit prohibition of all forms of discrimination. concerned that some groups (CWDs, children living in poverty, of migrant parents, or informally adopted) suffer from discriminatory attitudes and disparities in accessing basic services.	(2) para. 22: welcomes the inclusion of the principle of the BIs of the child in new legislation such as the Child Justice Act (2015) and the Children (Care and Adoption) Act (2015). However, concerned that the principle may not be fully implemented in practice.	(2) para. 24: notes as positive the progress in establishing mechanisms allowing students to voice their views at school (student councils) and the efforts to ensure respect for the views of the child, e.g. the establishment of a youth parliament concerned about the limited recognition in the legislation of the child right to be heard and that the lack of general mechanisms promoting this right. concerned that e.g. children in administrative care and CWDs are often not consulted in matters concerning them.	(2) para. 4: welcomes the efforts made to carry out a comprehensive review of existing laws to ensure compliance and harmonization with the provisions of the CRC and notes as positive the adoption of the Status of Children Act (2015), the Child Justice Act (2015) and the Children (Care and Adoption) Act (2015) concerned that some legislation remains to be harmonized with the CRC.	(2) para. 10: takes note of the use of a programme-based budget. However remains concerned at the lack of targeted budgetary allocations for the implementation of the CRC, particularly for those provisions affecting children in marginalized and vulnerable situations. also concerned at the decline in the total budget allocated to the education and health sectors.	(2) para. 12: notes as positive the efforts being made to establish a systematic mechanism of data collection, but concerned that currently the collection of data on the status of children's rights remains weak, particularly data disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, geographical and socioeconomic background, which are pivotal for devising strategies and policies for the full implementation of the CRC and for assessing progress achieved towards that objective.	NA

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7	Argentina 2024	(2) para. 16: Noting the National Discrimination Map and the programmes implemented to prevent and eradicate discrimination against children but concerned about the closures of the National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism through Decree No. 696/2024, and the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, and about the potential impact of this on the prevention of discrimination	NA	(1) para. 18: 18. Concerned that the mechanisms to guarantee the right of children to be heard continue to be deficient and insufficient and recalling its previous COs and its general comment No. 12 (2009) on the right of the child to be heard	the various legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to implement the Convention; para. 7: Concerned about the Decree of Necessity and Urgency No. 70/2023 and	recalling its general comment No. 19 (2016) on public budgeting for the realization of children's rights	the National Census of Residential Care Facilities for Children and Adolescents, and recalling its general comment No.	

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8	Armenia 2024	as a result of measures taken by the State party recommends that the State party adopt a comprehensive anti- discrimination law that covers all elements enshrined in article 2 of	(1) para. 16: Recalling its general comment No. 14 (2013) recommends that the State party: (a) Implement article 37 of the Constitution, its Family Code and other laws providing for the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration and ensure that it is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals working with and for children for determining the BIs in every area as a primary consideration.	that the draft law on making amendments and additions to the Family Code includes provisions concerning the right of children to be heard. Recalling its general comment No. 12 (2009) recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to adopt the draft law and to ensure the effective implementation of the legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard, including the constitutional amendments of 2015; (b) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools, by ensuring the effectiveness of student councils, and include	rights of the child and the system of protection of the child, with a package of related laws aimed at improving child protection and social assistance, is under consideration, recommends that the State party: (a) Accelerate the consideration and adoption of this draft law and the related legislation; (b) Ensure that the said legislation is in full conformity with the CRC and is rolled out with sufficient human, technical and financial resources and mechanisms for its effective implementation; (c) In the meantime, strengthen the implementation of the existing Law on the Rights of the Child.	the information provided by the State party on the increase and allocation of resources in some areas of healthcare, education and social protection, and recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate budgetary resources as a proportion of gross domestic product, in accordance with article 4 of the CRC, and, in particular, increase the budget allocated to social sectors and address	available covering all areas under the CRC, and recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a comprehensive data- collection system that disaggregates data by age, sex, disability, nationality, ethnic origin and migration status and other categories, which covers all areas under the CRC and OPs thereto, including by strengthening the "Manuk" information and analysis system for data on children; (b) Ensure that statistical data and indicators on children's rights are shared among the	civil society, including non-governmental organizations and children's organizations, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights and that it establish mechanisms for their participation also recommends that the State party strengthen measures to ensure full independence of civil society organizations, including thoseworking on children's rights, so they may deploy their activities and communicate without self-censorship.

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9	Australia 2019	(1) para. 19: recalls previous COs (CRC/C/ AUS/CO/4, para. 30) and urges the State party: (a) To address disparities in access to services by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, CWDs, children in alternative care and asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, regularly evaluate the enjoyment by those children of their rights and prevent and combat discrimination; (b) To strengthen its awareness-raising and other activities aimed at preventing discrimination, including through school curricula, and take affirmative action for the benefit of the groups of children mentioned above.	authority for determining the best interests of	<ul> <li>(1) para. 22: recalls previous COs (CRC/C/ AUS/CO/4, para. 34); recommends to: (a) Amend the Family Law Act to provide all children, in accordance with their age and maturity, the opportunity to have their views heard, including in "non-court- based family services";</li> <li>(b) Amend the Migration Act to guarantee respect for the views of the child at all stages of the migration process; (d) Enhance children's meaningful and empowered participation in the family, the community and schools, paying particular attention to girls, CWDs and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children;</li> <li>(e) Develop toolkits for public consultations with children including on climate change and the environment.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 7: recalls previous COs on legislation (CRC/C/AUS/ CO/4, para. 12) and again recommends, also as proactive measures, that the State party: (a) Enact comprehensive national child rights legislation fully incorporating the CRC and providing clear guidelines for its consistent and direct application throughout the states and territories of the State party; (b) Ensure that the resources of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights are adequate and sufficient to effectively examine, including in consultation with the National Children's Commissioner and other interested parties, all proposed legislation and its impact on children's rights; (c) Guarantee that all proposed legislation is fully compatible with the CRC.	use of resources; (b) regularly assess the distributional impact of government investment on children's rights to address the disparities in child rights indicators [with] particular attention to Aboriginal	(2) para. 11: welcomes the creation of the Office of the National Data Commissioner; recalls previous COS (CRC/C/ AUS/ CO/4, para. 22) and recommends to: (a) Ensure that data collected cover all areas of the CRC, in particular those relating to violence, alternative care, natural disasters and children in conflict with the law, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin, and socio- economic background, and that they identify children in situations of vulnerability, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, CWDs and asylum- seeking, refugee and migrant children; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries and used [for] policies, programmes and projects.	(1) para. 15: recommends that the State party strengthen its support to: (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organizations, including through capacity- building initiatives and increased resource allocation, and that it prioritizes them as service providers; (b) Organizations working with asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, as well as organizations working on climate change and environmental issues.

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10	Austria 2020	(2) para. 4: urgent measures must be taken concerning non- discrimination; para 16: welcomes measures taken by the State party to combat hate speech and manifestations of neo-Nazism, racism, xenophobia and associated intolerance, such as the establishment of specialized units in the public prosecution offices for the investigation of incitement to hatred, and the inclusion of the issues of racism, xenophobia and associated intolerance in the syllabuses of the Austrian school system. However, remains concerned about reports of persistent direct and indirect discrimination against children on the grounds of race, disability, religion, national origin and socioeconomic status.	(2) para. 16: While noting the amendment in 2013 to section 138 of the Austrian Civil Code, in particular the inclusion of a twelve- point checklist with statutory criteria for safeguarding the BIs of the child and the establishment of a monitoring board (the Children's Rights Board), urges the State party to carry out impact assessments of proposed laws in a consistent manner in all legislative processes, and to establish compulsory processes for ex ante and ex post impact assessments of all laws and policies relevant to children on the realization of the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 19: recommends that the State party: (a) Take further measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal/administrative proceedings; (c) extends the system of advocacy by a trusted person to all children in public institutions, including e.g. for CWDs, residential homes, boarding schools, psychiatric institutions, institutions for asylum seekers and children deprived of their liberty; (d) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools and include children in decision- making in all matters related to them etc.	(1): para. 4: urgent measures must be taken concerning legislation; para. 6: notes the constitutional amendment in 2018, which transferred exclusive competence over child and youth welfare protection to the Länder. However, concerned that the shift in competence may result in differentiated application of the legislation, fragmentation and inconsistencies in the implementation of children's rights across the State party. The conclusion of agreements between the federal Government and the Länder governments does not change this view.	(1) para. 8: recommends that the State party adopt an up-to- date, comprehensive policy on children that encompasses all areas covered by the Convention, and that it develop a strategy, supported by sufficient human, technical and financial resources, to implement it; para. 10: recommends that the State party incorporate a child rights perspective into its budgeting process, with clear allocations to children in the relevant sectors and agencies and with specific indicators and a tracking system to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources allocated for implementation of the Convention.	(1) para. 11: recommends that the State party expeditiously improve its data- collection system. The data should cover all areas of the Convention and should be disaggregated by land, age, sex, disability, geographic location, national and ethnic origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability. The State party should also ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention.	NA

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11	Azerbaijan 2023	(2) para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: discrimination; para. 16: notes the positive steps taken to address discrimination in the legislation but remains concerned that traditional and cultural social norms result in discrimination against certain groups of children and in particular that: (a) Girls are affected by sex and gender stereotypes that result in son preference, violence and the concentration of girls in traditionally female- dominated sectors; (b) CWDs are predominantly seen as a vulnerable group that may lead to their social isolation	<ol> <li>para. 18: recalls its general comment No. 14</li> <li>(2013) and its previous recommendations and urges the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) To ensure that the principle of the BIs is explicitly integrated in legislation and consistently applied in all administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as in policies and programmes that have an impact on children;</li> <li>(b) To systematically provide comprehensive capacity-building for the judiciary, police, social service workforce and health professionals to apply this principle, and develop and disseminate tools and guidelines to facilitate it.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	(2) para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: respect for the views of the child; para. 20: notes the 2019 amendments to article 52 of the Family Code, the various initiatives of the public authorities aimed at encouraging child participation, including the "child ambassadors" project. However concerned about: (a) The lack of implementation of children's right to be heard; (b) The lack of opportunities for children, especially CWDs and in remote areas, to participate in decision-making affecting them;	(2) para. 6: noting the targets related to legislation in the National Children's Strategy 2020–2030, recommends that the State party: (a) Expedite the adoption of pending legislation and ensure its full compliance with the provisions of the CRC and its OPs; (b) Establish guidelines for the direct application of the CRC and provide training to relevant officials, including law enforcement and the judiciary.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 9: While noting the increase in the allocation of social benefits and anti- corruption efforts, recalling its general comment No. 19 (2016) and target 16.5 of the SDGs, recommends that the State party: (a) Substantially increase the budget allocations to social services, including health and nutrition, education and child protection;</li> <li>(b) Introduce results- based planning and budgeting, in particular for its child development programmes; (c) Establish a child- friendly budgeting process, as previously recommended.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 10: Recalling its general comment No. 5 (2003), calls on the State party to improve its sectoral management information systems and further strengthen the children's databank and ensure that it covers all areas of the CRC and allows for the collection, analysis and monitoring of disaggregated data on children's rights, as previously recommended.	(2) para. 13: noting the establishment of the Agency for State Support to NGOs, recommends that the State party continue to increase support to, and recognition of, NGOs to further facilitate registration and access to funding opportunities, and to systematically involve NGOs and academia in policymaking, programming and legislative processes concerning children's rights.

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12	Bahamas 2005	(1) para. 28: concerned that societal discrimination persists against vulnerable groups of children, including children living in poverty, Haitian immigrant children and children with disabilities and that the Constitution does not prohibit discrimination on the grounds of disability.	NA	"(1) para. 31: concerned that, due to certain traditional attitudes in the society, children have limited opportunities to freely express their views."	(2) para. 10: notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken to harmonize its legislation and the reform of the Constitution which intends to include children's rights in the Constitution; However, concerned that the existing legislation does not fully reflect the principles and provisions of the CRC.	"(2) para. 18: noting the substantial budgetary allocation in social services and infrastructure, particularly in the area of health and education, the Committee is nevertheless concerned that budgetary allocations are insufficient."	(1) para. 20: concerned at the lack of disaggregated and analytical data on persons under the age of 18 years in all areas covered by the CRC, including the most vulnerable groups, children living in poverty, children with disabilities and immigrant children.	(2) para. 24: noting the significant steps taken to facilitate the establishment of NGOs; remains concerned that insufficient efforts have been made to systematically involve civil society, particularly in the area of civil rights and freedoms.

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13	Bahrain 2019	(1): para. 16: remains deeply concerned about persistent de facto discrimination against girls, CWDs, Baharna and Ajam children and children born to foreign or stateless fathers, the lack of comprehensive legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination, and girls not having inheritance rights equal to those of boys.	<ul> <li>(2): para. 18: welcomes the inclusion of the principle of the BIs in the Child Act and the Family Act; recommends to: (a) Ensure that this right is consistently applied in all judicial proceedings and decisions, including with regard to custody and children in institutions;</li> <li>(b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration;</li> <li>(c) Ensure that all professionals working with and for children receive training on those procedures and criteria.</li> </ul>	(2) para 20: appreciating the child participation in the development of the national strategy for children, as well as the "Your voice is heard" programme of the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs; recommends to: (a) Develop toolkits to standardize public consultations with children on national policy development, and ensure a high level of child inclusiveness and participation; (b) Conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to promote meaningful and empowered participation of children in the family, community, school and in all judicial and administrative procedures.	(2) para. 6: noting with appreciation the adoption of the Child Act (2012) and the Family Act (2017); recommends to: (a) Conduct a comprehensive review of existing legislation, in line with the previous COs (CRC/C/BHR/CO/2- 3, paras. 9 and 48), to ensure that all laws and all established interpretations thereof are harmonized and in full compliance with the CRC; (b) Introduce a child rights impact assessment procedure for all new legislation adopted at the national level; (c) Expeditiously pass into law the correctional justice bill and otherwise harmonize the legislation of Bahrain with the CRC.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the increase in budgetary resources, including for the National Committee for Childhood; In view of the recognition by the State party of the challenges in identifying and assessing the impact of budget allocations for children, recommends the State to utilize a child- rights approach to the State budget, including by: (a) Specifying clear allocations to children with priority to health, education and child protection; (b) a tracking system for the allocation and the use of resources for children in the budget.	(2) para. 10: appreciates the efforts to improve data collection; recommends to: (a) Ensure that data/ indicators cover all areas of the CRC, including health, education and child protection, and are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for effective implementation of the CRC; (b) Take into account the framework set out in the OHCHR document 'Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation'	(1) para. 13: concerned about reports of restrictions on CSOs and HRDs, incl. those working on children's rights; increasing reports of intimidation, harassment and arbitrary detention of HRDs; and the absence of alternative reports received from national CSOs; recalls previous COs (CRC/C/BHR/CO /2-3 para. 27). Recommends to: (a) Ensure the autonomy and independence of CSOs and HRDs in promoting children's rights; (b) investigate all cases of violence committed against (child) HRDs, and ensure their adequate protection); (c) Systematically engage CSOs in CRC related policies, plans and programmes.

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14	Bangladesh 2015	(2) para. 24: While noting the State party's efforts to combat discrimination reiterates its previous concern that discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, children with disabilities, children of ethnic and religious minorities, in particular Dalit and indigenous children, children living in rural areas, refugee and asylum-seeking children and children in street situations still exists in practice (see CRC/C/BGD/CO/4, para. 32).	(2) para. 28: welcomes the explicit inclusion of the principle of the best interests of the child in the National Children Policy and the Children Act however, concerned that despite this legal recognition, the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration is not adequately and systematically interpreted or applied by administrative, legislative and judicial bodies.	(2) para. 32: While noting the positive steps taken to implement the principle of respect for the views of the child, such as the Children's Opinion Poll 2013 remains concerned about the lack of information regarding the practical implementation of the right of the child to express his or her views in judicial and administrative proceedings and to participate in the preparation and implementation of policies and programmes affecting him or her further concerned that the persistence of such practices may impede the consideration of the views of child within the family and alternative care settings.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the enactment of the Children Act in 2013 and notes that a number of child-related bills are still in the process of discussion and study. however concerned about the considerable delay in adopting the Education Act. It is also concerned about the limited implementation of child-related laws.	(2) para. 12: notes the State party's progressive increase of budget allocations for the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and the establishment of public child-focused budgeting. However, concerned about the mismanagement of the allocation of resources, which is exacerbated by corruption, and the lack of effective monitoring and evaluation systems.	(2) para. 14: notes the State party's initiatives to improve data collection mechanisms, including the project to collect data in the nine districts using smart phones and mobile applications. however, remains concerned at the lack of reliable disaggregated data necessary for effective evaluation of the implementation of the CRCalso reiterates its previous concern about the lack of coordination and collaboration among government agencies in data collection and the inadequate technical capabilities for data collection, analysis and reporting.	(2) para. 20: notes the State party's efforts to strengthen its cooperation with civil society however, concerned that coordination remains weak, limiting the participation of civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations in formulating and monitoring policies and strategies to implement the CRC.

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15	Barbados 2017		(2) para. 23: notes that the principle of the BIs of the child is enshrined in some of the State party's legislation and the information provided by the delegation that it will be further incorporated through the ongoing legislative reform. However, concerned that it will still not be an overarching rule to be applied in all areas of the law further concerned that this rule will not be adequately implemented in practice, owing to the absence of any mechanism to determine and assess the BIs of the child where children's interests are at stake. also concerned that, in cases of divorce or separation, there is no specific mechanism to protect the BIs of the child.	(2) para. 25: notes with appreciation the progress made in establishing mechanisms for students to voice their views at school through student councilsstill concerned, however, at the limited recognition of the right of the child to be heard in the legislation and the absence of general mechanisms for the exercise of the right to be heard.	(2) para. 5: appreciates the State party's ongoing efforts to reform national legislation pertaining to the rights of the child. however, concerned at the delay in the adoption of the new legislation and that some parts of the State party's legislation remain to be harmonized with the CRC, in particular, legislation related to the definition of the child, administration of juvenile justice, violence against children and custody.	(2) para. 11: takes note of the use of a programme-based budget and of the systematic evaluation of expenditures by semester. Nevertheless, concerned that there are no specific budgetary allocations for implementation of all the provisions of the CRC also concerned at the lack of assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of the budget.	(2) para. 13: While appreciating a noticeable development with regard to improving the collection of data on the situation of children, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, concerned that the collection of data on the status of children's rights remains weak, including in the areas of education, trafficking and juvenile justice, and does not allow for disaggregation and analysis.	NA

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16	Belarus 2020	"(2) para. 15: Noting that the principle of non-discrimination is enshrined in the Law on the Rights of the Child and research on comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, recommends to (a) Establish comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that ensures protection against all discrimination, including based on sexual orientation and gender identity; (b) Ensure that all children have access to education, medical care and social benefits on an equal basis, particularly children living in poverty; rural children; Roma, migrant and stateless children; CWDs; etc.	(2) para. 16: welcomes the 2018 study that recommended integrating the principle of the BIs of the child into legislation urges the State party to: (a) Integrate and consistently interpret and apply the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop systematic training and guidance for all relevant professionals to assess and determine the BIs of the child.		(1) para. 5: calls on the State party to continue aligning its legislation with all principles and provisions of the Convention, as previously recommended (CRC/C/BLR/CO/3-4, para. 9 and CRC/C/15/ Add.180, para. 13 (a); see also CRC/C/15/ Add.17, para. 6). This implies reviewing the legislation, including the Law on the Rights on the Child, from a child rights-based perspective (CRC/C/15/ Add.180, para. 13 (a)) to ensure that children are considered as subjects of rights rather than objects of State protection.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 8: welcomes the increased support for families with childrenencourages to utilize a childrights approach in the elaboration of its budget and implement a tracking system and indicators for the allocation and use of resources for children recommends measures to: (a) assess the budget needs of children of all ages and allocate adequate budgetary resources b) Introduce budgetary allocations for children in disadvantaged situations, including children living in poverty; CWDs; Roma and stateless children Combat corruption</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(2) para. 9: Noting the efforts to improve data collection reccommends that the State party: (a) Develop a centralized and modern system for collecting and analysing data on all areas of the Convention, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, residence, ethnic and national origin, and socioeconomic and migration background;</li> <li>(b) Collect and analyse data on Roma and stateless children;</li> <li>(c) Harmonize methodologies and procedures for the collection of data on CWDs.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 7(c): Further strengthen the National Commission on the Rights of the Child, including by increasing civil society representation; para. 12: While welcoming legal amendments aimed at simplifying the procedure for creating public associations/ decriminalizing the organization and membership of unregistered NGOs, notes that such activities have become subject to administrative liability. recommends to: remove barriers to NGO operation; strengthen collaboration with civil society and consider providing funding for NGOs.

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17	Belgium 2019	(1) para. 16: remains concerned that children living in poverty and CWDs remain subjected to discrimination, in access to health care, education, housing and leisure; also concerned at the prejudice, stereotypes and hatred of children with a migrant background witnessed, reiterates its previous COs (CRC/C/ BEL/CO/3-4, para. 32) and calls upon the State party to adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination	<ul> <li>(2) para. 17: concerned that, although the BIs is integrated in newly adopted laws, it is still not systematically considered in decisions regarding children in vulnerable situations recommends to: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that the BIs is consistently interpreted and applied in decisions concerning migrant and refugee children, and children in alternative care, and in education and health measures;</li> <li>(b) provide guidance for determining BIs.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 19: recommends that the State party: (a) Improve participation of all children by abolishing any age limit on the right of children to express their views in all issues concerning them in legislation, and ensure that due weight is given to their views; (b) Ensure that children in schools and in situations of migration are given opportunities to express their views, and that these views are taken seriously; (c) Continue to involve children in local public consultations	(3) para. 7: welcomes the adoption of the 2018 code on prevention, assistance to and protection of young persons in the French community; also welcomes the fact that the new legislation and regulations regarding children in the Flemish community are subjected to a child rights impact assessment (JoKER) and poverty tests, and recommends that this practice be implemented systematically countrywide, for all laws and regulations that affect children directly or indirectly.	(2) para. 10: welcoming the State party's efforts to introduce "child budgeting"; regrets that this is not used systematically; concerned that budgetary allocations to children remain inadequate, specifically with regard to children in vulnerable situations, and lack transparency. also concerned at the high level of child poverty, marked by regional disparities; urges use of a child- rights approach in the preparation of the State budget	(2): para. 11: welcoming the establishment of 40 national indicators on children's rights; regrets that data collection remains fragmented and that children in the most vulnerable situations, such as children in poverty, CWDs and children separated from parents, have not been included in indicators; encourages the State to: (a) improve its centralized data- collection system (b) ensure that data and indicators are shared among the ministries, and used.	

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18	Belize 2005	(2) para. 25: appreciating that some measures have been taken to promote the principle of non- discrimination against children; concerned at the persistent discrimination faced by girls, children with disabilities, migrant children, children living in poverty, children belonging to minorities, indigenous children, children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS, children living in rural areas, and pregnant students and teenage mothers in schools.	(1) para. 28: this principle is not fully reflected in the State party's legislation, policies and programmes at the national and local levels.	(2) para. 30: despite some good examples of the implementation of article 12 of the CRC and of child participation, concerned at the persistence of traditional and authoritarian attitudes in the State party which limit children's right to participate.	(2) para. 3: takes note of the adoption of several laws; para. 9: appreciates the ongoing efforts to bring its domestic law into conformity with the provisions and principles of the CRC, resulting in recent legislative reforms and amendments; para. 50: flaws as regards laws on children with disabilities; para. 68: idem for sex offence legislation; para. 71: idem for juvenile justice.	"(1) para. 6: that a limited number of human, financial and technical resources have impeded progress; para. 15: while noting the devastation caused by hurricanes and the budgetary burden of reconstruction, concerned that there are no budget allocations for children, that resources are insufficient to meet the needs of all children and that there are regional disparities, particularly between urban and rural areas, with regard to a range of social indicators."	"(2) para. 17: takes note of the establishment, in 1996, of the Social Indicators Committee, which supervises the national social sector statistics and monitors the quality of such statistics. However, regrets the lack of adequate resources allocated to the Social Indicators Committee and the interruptions in its work. concerned at the insufficient data in some areas covered by the CRC."	"(2) para. 19: noting with appreciation the efforts to strengthen cooperation with NGOs; concerned that the State party has shifted some of its responsibilities and duties with regard to the implementation of some provisions of the CRC to NGOs without providing them with adequate resources, policies and guidelines."

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19	Benin 2016	NA	(2) para. 24: welcomes the incorporation of the best interests of the child in the current Children's Act. However, concerned that the principle of the best interests of the child is frequently not upheld in cases of disputes involving children, which are often resolved in line with traditional beliefs and customs, with a view to preserving social cohesion.	(2) para. 26: notes the State party's efforts to ensure respect for the views of the child through the Children's Parliament and the Youth Parliament, but remains concerned that the State party has not taken the measures necessary to overcome traditional societal attitudes which limit children from freely expressing their views in schools, in courts or within the family and the community.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the enactment of the Children's Act. However remains concerned that the Act and other legislation protecting the rights of the child are not fully and effectively implemented.	(1) para. 7: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on resources for children; para. 14: While the budget allocation to social sectors (health, education and social development) was expected at a rate of 36% of the State Budget in 2014 in the context of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2011-2015) concerned that the budget allocation to social sectors remains low, at only 29% of the State budget, and that the Ministry for Family Affairs is one of the ministries with the lowest budgets in Benin.		(2) para. 22: welcomes the cooperation between the Government and the civil society, but remains concerned that it is mainly informal, and that civil society is not sufficiently heard or consulted.

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20	Bhutan 2024	to eliminate discrimination against CWDs, children living in remote areas or in communities that are difficult to reach, children deprived of a family environment, children of single parents, LGBTI children and children of migrant informal workers; (c) Ensure the physical and/or financial access of children in remote areas and children in socioeconomically	concern the inconsistent application of the principle of the BIs, recalls its general comment No. 14 (2013) and recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen efforts to ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently interpreted and applied in all policies, programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings affecting children, including in relation to placement in care, custody and child justice; (b) Ensure that all professionals working with and for children receive guidance and	CWDs and children in alternative care, within the family, communities and school settings and in policymaking at the local and national levels, including through the allocation of sufficient resources for youth centres and programmes supporting child	the measures taken to review the Child Care and Protection Act and child rights-related provisions in national legislation, concerned about the need for further progress in amending the Child Care and Protection Act and harmonizing child rights-related provisions in legislation with the CRC recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously amend the Child Care and Protection Act to include all the rights enshrined in the CRC; (b) Fully align national legislation with the CRC and further address any inconsistencies, including by implementing the recommendations of the National Law Review Taskforce and amending child rights-related provisions in the Child	allocations for sectors relevant for children, including child protection, education and health, and recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends to: (a) Establish a budgeting process with a child rights perspective and clear allocations to children in the relevant sectors and agencies (b) Define specific budgetary lines for all children, paying special attention to those in disadvantaged situations and ensure that those budgetary lines are protected even	concern the absence of recent statistical data on children and the lack of a centralized data collection system, recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a central data collection system encompassing all areas of the CRC and disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Conduct the Multiple Indicator	society organizations under the amended Civil Society Organizations Act, including those working on children's rights, urges the State party to remove restrictions on the registration and activities of civil society organizations, including the requirement to establish an endowment fund, and ensure that they receive adequate support and funding opportunities to implement their activities relating to the promotion

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21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) 2023	<ul> <li>(2) para. 15: Noting the implementation of the differentiated approach to the comprehensive protection of Indigenous original campesino children and adolescents and the inclusion of the principle of non-discrimination against Indigenous children at the legislative and policy levels, and recalling target 10.3 of the SDGs, recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Ensure compliance with the right to non-discrimination and apply the regulations effectively so that all children have access to basic services without discrimination gainst children, and further address discrimination cases among children;</li> <li>(c) Develop policies and awareness-raising measures aimed at addressing the root causes of de facto discrimination against children</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: While noting that the Constitution and the Children and Adolescents Code enshrine the BIs, recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in the implementation of programmes and in legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, including cases of separation of children from their families, high-conflict divorces, children in prison with incarcerated mothers, and children in care or in the child justice system; (b) Provide guidance or tools to all professionals working for and with children on how the BIs are assessed and determined; (c) Expand specialized legal defence programmes across the State party to ensure the BIs of all children in contact with the justice system.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(2) para. 18: Noting the provisions of the Children and Adolescents Code and Ministerial Decision No. 76/2020, recommends that the State party: (a) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools, and include children in decision-making in all matters related to them, including environmental matters;</li> <li>(b) Ensure that all relevant professionals, including judges, teachers and youth care professionals, working with and for children, receive systematic and appropriate training on the right of the child to be heard and have his or her opinion taken into account in accordance with the child's age and maturity.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 7: While welcoming the fact that the CRC has the status of supreme law in the State party and is part of domestic law and also welcoming the adoption of the Children and Adolescents Code, recommends that the State party: (a) Fully implement the Code, in particular at the subnational level, to further protect children's rights; (b) Undertake measures to align any Indigenous customary laws that are not in line with the CRC; (c) Further strengthen monitoring and accountability mechanisms for the enforcement of laws; (d) Develop child-rights impact assessment procedures for all national and subnational legislation relevant to children.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 10: Welcoming the increased budget and expenditure on children by the State party and taking note of general comment No. 19 (2016) recommends to: (a) Increase and continue to monitor budgetary allocations in all areas relevant to children's rights and ensure that public spending on children leads to a positive impact on their lives;</li> <li>(b) Put mechanisms in place for the effective participation of children in budget processes;</li> <li>(c) Define budgetary lines for all children, paying special attention to those in vulnerable situations; (d) Ensure that budgetary allocations to children's rights are not affected by adverse economic conditions or emergency situations;</li> </ul>	(2) para. 11: While noting improvements in the compilation of statistical information , including in the Child and Adolescent Information System, concerned by the slow pace of implementation of Ministerial Decision No. 071/2016, the limited information currently available and the lack of a coordinated and integrated system of statistics on children with comprehensive and disaggregated data, indicators and information about the situation of children recalls its previous COs and recommends to : (a) Facilitate intersectoral coordination between public institutions collecting data on children; (b) Ensure the collection of data disaggregated by age, sex, gender, disability, socioeconomic situation, nationality, ethnic origin 	(2) para. 13: Noting the role of the Children's and Adolescents' Committees, and reiterating its previous recommendations, recommends the State party systematically involve civil society, including non- governmental and children's organizations, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights, including in the reporting process to the Committee and the follow-up to these concluding observations.

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22	Bosnia and Herzegovina 2019	(2) para. 6: refers to previous COs (CRC/C/ BIH/CO/2-4) that were not (sufficiently) implemented, in particular, those relating to non-discrimination (para. 30); para. 18: welcoming the adoption of the revised Law on Prohibition of Discrimination (2016) ; recommends to: (a) Continue efforts to effectively implement the Law at all levels, including by disseminating information on where children can report discrimination and harmonizing the legislation at all levels within the State party; (b) Address the negative impact of stereotyping and discriminatory attitudes on children's rights and ensure that the media is sensitized to this stigmatization of children, particularly children in disadvantaged situations, including by encouraging the media to adopt codes of conduct.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 19: welcoming the promotion of the guidelines for determining the BIs in all areas; concerned that the principle of the BIs is not applied in practice at all levels in the State party; para. 20: urges the State party:</li> <li>(a) To disseminate the guidelines for determining the BIs to all relevant professionals who make such decisions;</li> <li>(b) To ensure that the principle of the BIs is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects at the national, entity, district and cantonal levels, in particular in relation to those children deprived of a family environment.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 6: recommends to address previous COs (CRC/C/ BIH/CO/2-4) that were not (sufficiently) implemented, in particular, those relating to respect for the views of the child (para. 34); para. 21: urges the State party to: (a) Support the activities of the Council for Children in promoting child participation in developing policies and decisions concerning child rights at all levels; (b) Strengthen programmes and awareness-raising activities to remove all barriers to children expressing their views at all levels and ensure the meaningful participation of all children within the family, community and schools and in decision-making in all matters related to children, with particular attention paid to children in vulnerable situations.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 3: notes</li> <li>with appreciation the legislative, institutional and policy measures adopted to implement the Convention, in particular the amendments to the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination in 2016 and the adoption of the Action Plan for Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2015–2018) in 2015. para. 7: recalls its previous concluding observations (para. 10) and recommends that the State party enact a comprehensive child rights act, which fully incorporates the principles and provisions of the Convention and its Optional Protocols and provides clear guidelines for their consistent and direct application at the national, entity, district and cantonal levels.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 11: recalls its previous recommendations (para. 16) and further recommends that the State party: (a) Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including specific indicators and a tracking system, for the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of resources allocated to the implementation of the CRC; Ensure that sufficient financial resources are allocated to programme budgeting, using a results-based and child rights approach, and regulate equitable funding for children throughout the budget at the national, entity, district and cantonal levels.	(2) para. 12: While welcoming the population census conducted in October 2013, remains concerned about the fragmented approach to data collection, which does not cover all areas of the CRC, and the methodological differences across sectors recommends the State to: (a) Expeditiously improve its coherent data- collection system across administrative units, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, migration and socioeconomic status, ensuring that it covers all areas of the CRC to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability, including Roma children; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used 	of children and ensure the effective functioning of the advisory body of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia

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23	Botswana 2019	(2) para. 21: notes the prohibition of discrimination in the Children's Act but is concerned that some groups of children suffer from discriminatory attitudes and disparities in accessing basic services.	(2) para. 23: welcomes the explicit recognition in the Children's Act of the right of the child to have his or her interests taken as a primary consideration, and the positive application of the right in High Court judgments. Nonetheless, it remains concerned that this right is not fully implemented in decisions affecting children, particularly in the lower courts and by professionals who work with and for children.	(2) para. 27: While welcoming the establishment of the Children's Consultative Forum and village child protection committees to facilitate child participation at the national and village levels, as well as school councils in secondary schools concerned that such mechanisms do not facilitate meaningful and empowered participation of children in matters that concern them. also concerned about the lack of procedures or protocols to ensure respect for the views of the child in administrative and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 6: welcomes the adoption of the Children's Act in 2009 and amendments to the Penal Code in 2018 to align it with the Convention but remains concerned that several laws relevant to children, including the Adoption of Children Act, the Marriage Act, the Affiliations Proceedings Act, the Deserted Wives and Child Protection Act and the Wills Act, are not in line with the Convention.	(2) para. 11: commends the State party for the substantial resources allocated to the social sector, including child and family benefits, but concerned that budget allocations do not match the needs; regrets the insufficient resources allocated to health and primary education, and the lack of a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources to implement children's rights. Furthermore, while the Committee notes the efforts of the State party to combat corruption, it is concerned about incidences of corruption and illicit financial flows that divert resources necessary for the implementation of children's rights.	(1) para. 13: Recalling previous COs (CRC/C/15/ Add.242, para. 22), recommends to: (a) Expeditiously establish the social registry and ensure that it functions as a comprehensive data-collection system that covers all areas of the CRC, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, nationality, geographic location and socioeconomic background; (b) ensure the effective coordination and harmonization of data collection by the ministries concerned, CSOs and development partners to avoid duplication and discrepancies in data, including by widely sharing the data and indicators available; (c) Ensure that data is used ; (d) Strengthen its technical cooperation with, among others, UNICEF.	(2) para. 17: notes that the State party cooperates with civil society through formal agreements. It is concerned, however, that civil society is not sufficiently consulted in aspects of children's rights beyond those that involve service delivery.



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24	Brazil 2015	(1) para. 23: concerned about the structural discrimination against indigenous and Afro- Brazilian children, children with disabilities, LGBTI children, children in street situations, and children living in rural, remote, and marginalized urban areas, including favelas also seriously concerned that strategies aimed at eliminating discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation and race have been removed from the education plans of several states. Furthermore, it is concerned about the patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes that underpin discrimination against girls and women.	NA	(2) para. 29: takes note of efforts made to promote the right of the child to be heard and to participate in councils for the rights of children and adolescents. However, it is concerned that children's participation in school councils is still low, that children do not regularly participate in decisions that affect them and that their views are seldom taken into account.	(2) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of specified legislative measures including an Act on sexual exploitation of children (May 2014); para. 49: takes note of Act No. 11.942 of 2009 governing minimum assistance services for incarcerated mothers and their children. However concerned that this legislation has not been implemented effectively; 79d: deeply concerned about the delay in the enactment of legislation to facilitate the demarcation of land, which has negatively impacted indigenous children.	(1) para. 11: concerned about the lack of dedicated mechanisms at the national and subnational levels to monitor resource allocation for children's rights. Furthermore concerned about recent budget cuts, which among other things have affected the budgets for the social sectors and for human rights and have had a negative impact on the implementation of programmes for the protection of children's rights.	(1) para. 6: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection; para. 13: concerned about the insufficient data on children in street situations, children with disabilities and indigenous children, as well as the inadequate data on violence against children, including sexual violence and trafficking in children; para. 47: concerned about the lack of statistical data on domestic and inter- country adoption; para 51e: concerned about lack of disaggregated data on the abuse and neglect of children with disabilities; para. 53: concerned about the lack of disaggregated data on health.	(2) para. 19: welcomes the creation of the Protection Programme for Human Rights Defenders in 2004 and the launch of the Information System on Threatened Human Rights Defenders in 2014. However, concerned that the Protection Programme is not operational in all states, that resources allocated are insufficient and that the lack of coordination with State officials is hampering its mandate. Furthermore seriously concerned about the numerous cases of death threats, physical attacks, disappearances and killings carried out against journalists and children's rights and human rights defenders, particularly those working on issues concerning children's rights.

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25	Brunei Darussalam 2016	(2) para. 25: While noting the State party's efforts to combat discrimination, reiterates its previous concern (see CRC/C/15/ Add.219, para. 24) that discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, CWDs, children belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, LGBTI children and stateless children, still exists in practice.	(2) para. 27: welcomes the explicit inclusion of the principle of the best interests of the child in the Children and Young Persons Order 2006. however, concerned that despite that legal recognition, the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration is not adequately and systematically interpreted or applied by administrative, legislative and judicial bodies.	(2) para. 29: While noting the positive steps taken by the State party to implement the principle of respect for the views of the child, such as the adoption of specific provisions (sect. 49) in the Children and Young Persons Order 2006, remains concerned about the lack of information regarding the practical implementation of the right of the child to express his or her views in judicial and administrative proceedings as well as to participate in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes affecting him or her.	(1) para. 9: deeply concerned about the State party's restrictive interpretation of Sharia law and about the adverse impact on human rights in general, and on children's rights in particular, of the recently adopted Syariah Penal Code Order 2013, which, under its second and third phases of implementation, will impose capital punishment, hand- cutting and whipping of children for several crimes.	NA	(1) para. 6: inadequate follow-up to previous CO; para. 15: remains concerned at the lack of reliable disaggregated data necessary for the effective evaluation of the implementation of the CRCalso concerned at the lack of coordination and collaboration among government agencies in data collection and the inadequate technical capabilities for data collection, analysis and reporting.	(2) para. 21: notes the State party's efforts to strengthen its cooperation with the civil society however, concerned that coordination remains weak, limiting the participation of non-governmental organizations in the formulation and monitoring of policies and strategies for the implementation of the CRC.





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26	Bulgaria 2024	notes the establishment of a permanent working group in the Commission for Protection against Discrimination to address discrimination against children, but remains deeply concerned about persistent discrimination against Roma children, children from racial minorities, CWDs, and	concern the insufficient capacity of professionals to apply the principle of the BIs, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in all policies, programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings affecting children, including in relation to	empowered participation of all children, including children below 10 years of age, Roma children, CWDs with disabilities, children in alternative care and migrant children, within the family, communities and school settings and in	recommends that the State party: (a) Take the necessary measures to fully align national legislation with the CRC and address any inconsistencies; (b) Ensure the effective implementation of the Law on Normative Acts with regard to preliminary impact assessments of new legislation or amendments to legislation, and develop mandatory child rights impact assessment procedures also for any proposed policy, regulatory, budget, international cooperation	allocations for sectors relevant to children, including education and health, recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a budgeting process with a child rights perspective and clear allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies; (b) Establish mechanisms for monitoring and	encompass all areas of the CRC and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (c) Improve the collection, quality and analysis of data on child	

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27	Burkina Faso 2010	(1) para. 26: reiterates the concern previously expressed at the persistence of de facto discrimination against children belonging to the most vulnerable groups, such as children with disabilities, children living in rural areas, girls.	(2) para. 28: noting that the principle of the best interests of the child is reflected as a general principle in some legislation concerning children, the Committee expresses concern at the insufficient information provided by the State party on how it is taken into consideration and effectively applied in State party legislative, administrative and judicial decisions, as well as in policies and programmes relevant to children.	(2) para. 32: while noting the Child Parliament, expresses concern at the lack of information provided by the State party about respect for the views of the child and at the absence of legal recognition of this right, specifically in schools and communities.	(2) para. 8: commends the State party for the significant legislative reform undertaken in the field of child rights and the elaboration of a child code as previously recommended; concerned that the draft code does not include all the principles and provisions of the CRC and is restricted to children in conflict with the law.	(2) para. 7: previous COs not sufficiently implemented; para. 16: noting that an increasing part of the State party budget is devoted to education and health; remains concerned at the low proportion of budgetary resources devoted to implementation ; concern that the sector of social action and national solidarity receives less than 1 per cent; absence of specific allocations for children; concern about corruption.	(2) para. 18: noting the establishment of a permanent data collection system in 2002; concern that this system is not yet operational, as reflected by the lack of up-to- date, comprehensive and disaggregated data and information in the report of the State party on all the areas covered by the CRC; also concerned that the population census of 2006 was not used to collect data on children.	(2) para. 22: commends the assertion of the State party as to the necessity to better coordinate the efforts of all stakeholders working on child rights; notes that the Permanent Secretariat of the National Action Plan for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children lacks a comprehensive view of all the organizations / associations working in this field.

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28	Burundi 2010	(2) para. 8: previous COs on discrimination Batwa minority not sufficiently addressed; para. 29: notes as positive that article 22 of the Constitution incorporates the principle of non- discrimination; remains concerned that de facto discrimination of children vis-à-vis girls, children born out of wedlock, albino children, children belonging to the Batwa minority and those placed into kafala families.	(2) para. 31: welcomes the recognition of BI in article 44 of the Constitution and the Family Code in relation to parental responsibility; remains concerned that BI is neither incorporated into all current legislation concerning children, nor sufficiently applied in practice, in particular in judicial and administrative decisions.	(2) para. 35: taking note of the State party's commitment to establish a children's forum; concern at the fact that children from poor households, out-of-school children, orphans and children in street situations are deprived of their right to participation in decision-making processes including in civil, penal, judicial and administrative proceedings.	(2) para. 9: welcoming the efforts made to harmonize legislation with the CRC; concerned that plans to adopt a comprehensive legal instrument gathering all provisions relating to the rights of children have not yet been completed; concerned that customary laws and practices are not in conformity with the CRC.	(2) para. 18: while noting efforts to reduce military expenditure, is concerned that the percentage of total budget allocated to social infrastructure and social services including health, education, water and sanitation remains insufficient.	(2) para. 20: noting the establishment of the socio-economic database developed by the Burundi Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies; concerned at the inadequacy of the existing database on children in general, and in particular data in relation to children in vulnerable situations.	(2) para. 26: noting the State party's information on the involvement of civil society in the elaboration of national policies regarding children's rights; nevertheless concerned that CSOs have not been involved in the follow-up to the Committee's previous COs or afforded adequate opportunities to present their views during the preparation of the State party's second periodic report.





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29	Cambodia 2022	(1) para. 15: remains deeply concerned about the persistence of disparities in the enjoyment of rights among children in vulnerable situations and discriminatory gender stereotypes [R]eiterates previous COs and urges the State party to: a) Address disparities in access to all public services by girls, children in rural areas, CWDs, LGBTI children, children: without parents, living in poverty, in street situations, belonging to minority or indigenous groups, of Vietnamese origin, Khmer Krom children and children with HIV/AIDS, b) Conduct awareness- raising activities	(1) para. 16: With reference to its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration recommends that the State party: (a) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for assessing and determining the best interests of the child and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration; (b) Evaluate, on the basis of the procedures and criteria described above, policies, practices and services concerning children that may not be in the best interests of the child.	(1) para. 18: recommends that the State party: (a) Guarantee the right of children to be heard in any decision affecting them, including in relevant judicial and administrative proceedings; (b) Strengthen measures to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of children, in particular children in disadvantaged situations, in the family, community and schools, including by allocating sufficient resources for the implementation of the national guidelines on child participation and developing toolkits for consulting children on national policy issues.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative measures to implement the CRC, including () the Law on juvenile justice; para. 6: Recalling its previous COS recommends that the State party: (a) Expedite the adoption of a comprehensive child protection law that covers all of the CRC; establish a comprehensive legal framework for the referral and delivery of child protection services, the roles and responsibilities of each government entity, and the role of social workers (b) Ensure the effective implementation of existing legislation (c) Strengthen the knowledge of the judiciary, prosecutors and lawyers on the domestic legal status and the applicability of the CRC in court proceedings.	(1) para. 9 (1): reiterates its previous COs and urges the State party to: (a) Increase allocations of financial, human and technical resources for implementation of all legislative measures, policies, plans and programmes for children; and for qualified child protection professionals; (b) introduce a system for tracking and ensuring the efficient use of budgetary allocations for the realization of children's rights; (c) Conduct regular assessments of the distributional impact of government investments in children's rights and identifying measures to address any disparities between girls and boys 	(2) para. 10: welcomes the creation of the child protection information management system in 2019 and recommends that the State party: (a) Develop a long-term strategy for the effective operation of the child protection information management system; establish a framework for regular reporting and monitoring; and integrate child rights indicators into the National Information System; (b) Ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC and its Optional Protocols, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, nationality, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background	(1) para. 13: Noting with deep concern the Law on associations and NGOs, reminds the State party of the important role of independent CSOs and HRDs, incl. child HRDs, and urges the State party to: (a) Ensure that CSOs and HRDs, including child HRDs, are able to promote children's rights and exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without being subjected to harassment or disproportionate pandemic-related restrictions, including by amending the Law on associations and NGOs; (b) Promptly and thoroughly investigate all allegations of intimidation of (child) HRDs, HRDs, and their families, and ensure that they have adequate access to justice and are protected

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30	Cameroon 2017	"(2) para. 4: insufficient follow-up previous CO; welcomes the amended Penal Code prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, sex or health statusconcerned about the persistent discrimination against children in marginalized situations, including girls, children born out of wedlock, CWDs, children with HIV/ AIDS or with albinism, indigenous children, children in street situations or suspected of association with Boko Haram, refugee, asylum- seeking and internally displaced children, and the lack of an overall strategy to combat such discrimination deeply concerned about the State party's rejection during the dialogue on LGBTI children"	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: recommends that</li> <li>the State party: (a)</li> <li>Strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is</li> <li>appropriately integrated, consistently interpreted</li> <li>and systematically</li> <li>applied in all legislative,</li> <li>administrative and</li> <li>judicial proceedings and</li> <li>decisions, as well as in</li> <li>all policies, programmes</li> <li>and projects that are</li> <li>relevant to and have</li> <li>an impact on children;</li> <li>(b) Develop procedures</li> <li>and criteria to provide</li> <li>guidance to all relevant</li> <li>persons in authority at</li> <li>the national, regional</li> <li>and local levels for</li> <li>determining the best</li> <li>interests of the child</li> <li>in every area and</li> <li>for giving it primary</li> <li>consideration.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 17: welcomes the regular organization of the Children's Parliament and encourages the State party to enact legislation, in line with its previous recommendation (see CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 32) to reinforce the Children's Parliament and ensure that it is provided with a meaningful mandate and adequate human, technical and financial resources, in order to facilitate children's effective engagement, particularly children in vulnerable situations, with national legislative processes on issues affecting them.	(1) para. 5: recalls its previous recommendation (CRC/C/CMR/CO/2, para. 10) and urges the State party to finalize the revision of the Civil Code, which incorporates the proposed Child Protection Code and Persons and the Family Code, ensuring that the provisions related to children's rights are harmonized with the CRC. It also recommends that the State party ensure that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for the rights of children are adequate and sufficient.	(1) para. 8: recommends to: (a) Allocate adequate budgetary resources for implementation of children's rights and, in particular, define budgetary lines for ministries and local government departments dealing with child protection and welfare, progressively increasing the proportion of national resources allocated to those budget lines; (b) take immediate measures to combat corruption and strengthen institutional capacities to effectively detect and investigate and prosecute cases of corruption, including by strengthening the public financial management system in order to avoid diverting resources from CRC implementation.	(1) para. 9: reiterates its previous CO and furthermore recommends that the State party: (a) Allocate sufficient resources to build the capacity of statisticians throughout the national administration in the collection and processing of data; (b) Collect and share among all relevant ministries and agencies data on all areas of the CRC, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background,; (c) Take into account the conceptual and methodological framework set out in the guide issued by the OHCHR when defining, collecting and disseminating statistical information.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 11: Noting the difficulties faced by civil society organizations, including those working on children's rights, in obtaining legal status, which in turn limits their access to funding recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Streamline the requirements for registration and ensure more frequent meetings of the technical commission responsible for granting legal status;</li> <li>(b) Strengthen its collaboration with civil society organizations, including through their involvement in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.</li> </ul>

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31	Canada 2022	(1) para. 17: deeply concerned about the following: (a) The discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations in the State party, such as the structural discrimination against children belonging to indigenous groups and children of African descent, especially with regard to their access to education, health and adequate standards of living; (b) The apparent disparities in the treatment of children and their rights among the different regions and territories, especially with regard to CWDs, migrant children and children belonging to ethnic minority groups.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the legislative measures taken to implement the CRC, including the amendments to the federal Divorce Act (2021) to consider the BIs; para. 19: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated into, and consistently interpreted and applied in, all proceedings, decisions, policies, programmes and projects relevant to children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight	(2) para. 22: While welcoming the amendments to the federal Divorce Act, in 2021, requiring judges to consider the child's views and preferences, giving due weight to the age and maturity of the child, and recalling its previous COs, recommends that the State party continue to ensure the implementation of the right of the child to be heard in accordance with article 12 of the CRC recommends that the State party: (a) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children, and develop and share good practices; (b) Ensure that hearing the views of the child are a requirement for all official decision-making processes that relate to children	(2) para. 3: welcomes the legislative measures taken by the State party to implement the CRC, including the amendments to the federal Divorce Act, in 2021, to consider the BIS and the coming into force of the Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, young people and families, in 2020; para. 7: While welcoming the incorporation of the CRC into many subnational jurisdictions legislative preambles , reiterates once again that the State party should develop a comprehensive law on children's rights at the federal level in line with the principles and provisions of the Convention and ensure the equal implementation of its laws throughout the country.	(2) para. 10: welcomes the introduction of gender- responsive budgeting at the federal level recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of areas concerning children and allocate adequate budgetary resources (b) Take a child rights-based approach in the elaboration of the State budget, by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children; and by impact assessments on how investments in any sector may serve the BIs; (c) Define budgetary lines for all children Protect those lines in economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies.	(1) para. 11: While noting the existence of 13 unique data regimes making aggregation and comparison of data difficult; recommends that the state party: (a) Improve its data collection system at the federal level in order to allow nationwide comprehensive monitoring of the rights of children and ensure that such data covers all areas of the CRC and the Optional Protocols, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that data and indicators on children's rights cover all children and are used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects	NA

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32	Cape Verde 2019	(2) para. 25: welcomes the adoption of the Special Law on Gender- Based Violence in 2011 and the training and awareness-raising activities conducted; concerned, however, about the prevalence of discrimination against girls rooted in patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes concerning the roles of women and men.	(2) para. 27: notes with appreciation that the Statute of the Child and Adolescent recognizes the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration but is concerned about its effective implementation in practice.	(2) para. 29: concerned that the Statute of the Child and Adolescent does not ensure the respect for the views of children in all matters concerning them; welcomes the six sittings of the Child and Youth Parliament created in 1999 to foster child participation in public affairs but is concerned about how the conclusions and recommendations put forward by children were taken into consideration by public authorities.	(2) para. 5: welcomes the adoption in 2013 of the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (Law No. 50/VIII/2013); concerned, however, about provisions, such as those regarding health and work, that provide different protection to children depending on their age and the delay in adopting the regulatory framework for the Statute.	(2) para. 11: notes with appreciation that the implementation of children's rights is funded by the State budget and welcomes the resources allocated to health and education, which have contributed to significant progress in children's rights; however, concerned about the absence of a child-rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget.	(2) para. 13: welcomes the studies conducted, including on sexual abuse and exploitation, child labour, child participation and the child protection system. While noting that the Child and Adolescent Observatory within the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship is in its implementation phase, remains concerned about the absence of the systematic and comprehensive collection of disaggregated data on the rights of the child.	(2) para. 19: appreciates the relationship the State party has established with civil society organizations in the areas of awareness- raising, participation, advocacy and reporting, including through the signing of protocols and cooperation agreements; concerned about the insufficient coordination of such efforts.

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33	Central African Republic 2017	(2) para. 5: regrets limited implementation previous CO (2000); para. 24: notes that discrimination is prohibited but concerned about the persistent discrimination in practice against children, based on religious affiliation, and against girls, pygmy, albino and Fulhani children, CWDs, children from disadvantaged backgrounds, orphans, children with HIV/AIDS and children accused of witchcraft.	government officials, the	(2) para. 30: welcomes the participation of children in the Bangui forum, but is concerned about traditional attitudes that limit children from expressing their views on issues that concern them and from having their views duly taken into account within the family, schools and communities.	(2) para. 6: notes the draft law on the protection of the child but is concerned about some provisions not being fully aligned with the CRC.	(1) para. 12: notes the fragile economic situation of the State party but concerned about: (a) insufficient resource allocation to fulfil children's rights obligations; (b) non- prioritization in the allocation of resources to children, resulting in a decrease in 2014- 2016; (c) overreliance on international donor funding; (d) The lack of a rights-based budgetary analysis, despite the availability of data.	(2) para. 14: notes with appreciation the recent surveys conducted, which have helped to update child-related indicators, but is concerned about weaknesses in the information management systems of the relevant ministries, which do not allow for the regular and up-to- date collection of data on children's rights, and about the limited analysis of the data available.	NA

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34	Chad 2009	(2) para. 30: welcomes that Chadian legislation accords the same juridical status to children born in and out of wedlock; welcomes that the draft law provides for the registration of all children born on the State party's territory, including children of refugees; notes with regret that while articles 13 and 14 of the Constitution affirm the principle of non–discrimination, including equality between the sexes, de facto discrimination between boys and girls exists, particularly in the areas of education and succession and inheritance.	"(2) para. 33: welcomes that the principle of the "best interests of the child" is taken into account in the draft child protection code and by the court, in some instances such as divorce proceedings, in its decision making; notes with regret that there are only a few references to this principle in legislation, projects and programmes relating to children."	(2) para. 35: notes that children of a certain age/maturity have the right to express their point of view on certain questions, such as adoption or custody issues; notes with appreciation the Children's Parliament; welcomes the State party's indication that children are involved in the elaboration and implementation of policies and programmes concerning them; regrets that the Chadian legal system does not impose a systematic obligation to hear the views of the child when a decision is to be taken in matters affecting him/her; notes with concern that children do not have the right, under Chadian law, to initiate legal proceedings.	(3) para. 11: notes with interest that many laws and regulations have been elaborated by the State party in order to ensure the harmonization of its legislation with the CRC, such as the draft child protection code, the draft code on the person and the family and the draft penal code; welcomes the promulgation of an Act on reproductive health, which, inter alia, provides protection against FGM, early marriage, domestic violence and sexual violence.	"(1) para. 20: notes that, in real terms, budget allocations to the health and education sectors may have increased only marginally, if at all; concerned that these allocations may still not be enough to achieve the MDGs related to child health and education; that the transfer of funds to the decentralized levels of government remains a challenge and that the Ministry for Social Action and the Family, which is responsible for the implementation of the CRC does not receive adequate financial and human resources to carry out its work."	"(2) para. 22: recognizes that considerable efforts were put into a demographic and health survey in 2004, but data were not updated; concerned that the National Institute of Statistics is not adequately staffed and financed in order to systematically collect date needed to assess progress achieved in the implementation of child rights, in particular with regard to children from vulnerable groups."	(2) para. 26: welcomes the state's collaboration with NGOs and international donors in the delivery of services and programmes for children and notes the state's indication that civil society is often represented or consulted in actions taken by the government; concerned about reports that some human rights advocates have experienced intimidation, threats and violence at the hands of government agencies.

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35 Chile 2022	"(1) para. 13: recommends to (a) Ensure that municipalities have a child-friendly anti- discrimination service where children can easily report cases of discrimination, and effective and child- sensitive response mechanisms; (b) Ensure the investigation of cases of discrimination against children, including through specialized units or investigators; (c) Evaluate, with the participation of children and civil society actors, existing measures aimed at combating discrimination against children in vulnerable situations; (d) Ensure that children can effectively in practice access education and health services, particularly CWDs, and indigenous, asylum- seeking, migrant and LGBTI children; (f) Develop measures addressing the root causes of de facto discrimination. "	(2) para. 14: notes programmes and laws to protect and mainstream the BIs, and recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in the implementation of programmes and in legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, including cases of separation of children from their families, high-conflict divorces, children in prison with incarcerated mothers, and children in care and in the child justice system; (b) Provide guidance or tools to all professionals working for and with children on how the BIs are assessed and determined; (c) Expand specialized legal defence programmes across the State party to ensure the BIs of all children in contact with the justice system.	(2) para. 15: Noting the "Mi Abogado" programme, and the recognition of the right to effective participation in Law No. 21.430, recommends to: (a) Address the deficit of legal representation of children, particularly in the areas of protection and domestic violence; (b) Continue to promote the meaningful participation of all children, within the family, the community, schools, policymaking at the municipal and national levels, by developing toolkits for consulting children on national policy issues and ensuring that the outcomes of children's councils are systematically fed into public decision-making; (c) Ensure that all relevant professionals systematically receive appropriate training on the right of the child to be heard	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative taken to implement the CRC, in particular the establishment of the Children's Ombudsman (in 2018) and the Office of the Undersecretary for Children (in 2018), and the creation of the System of Guarantees and Integral Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (in 2022). It further welcomes the inclusion of children's rights in the drafting of the new Constitution; para. 7: While welcoming Law No. 21.302 and Law No. 21.430 (Law of Guarantees) recommends the expeditious implementation in all respects of these laws for the further protection of children's rightsalso recommends that the State party develop child-rights impact assessment procedures for all national and subnational legislation and policies relevant to children.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 8: recalling its previous COs recommends to (a) Increase and continue to monitor budgetary allocations in all areas and sectors relevant to children's rights;</li> <li>(b) Put mechanisms in place for the effective participation of children in national and local budget processes and platforms; (c) Define budgetary lines for all children, paying special attention to those in vulnerable situations;</li> <li>(d) Ensure that budgetary allocations or emergencies; (e) Use budget classification systems that allow expenditures to be reported, tracked and analysed</li> </ul>	(2) para. 9: While noting improvements in the availability of statistical information concerned about the lack of a coordinated and integrated system of childhood statistics, with comprehensive and disaggregated data reiterates its previous CO and recommends that the State party: (a) Facilitate intersectoral coordination between public institutions collecting information and develop a comparable, standardized evidence- based system to periodically monitor the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, and enable the adequate functioning of the Child Protection System at all levels. (b) Ensure collection of data disaggregated by age, sex, gender, disability, etc. for all areas of the CRC.	NA

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36	China 2013	children of migrant workers, refugee and asylum-seeking children, and children infected with or affected by HIV/ AIDS, particularly in relation to education,	(2) para. 31: concerned that the best interests of the child is not always fully reflected and incorporated in key child-related acts and policies in mainland China, Hong Kong, China and Macao, China. While welcoming the statement that in Hong Kong, China the best interests of the child are necessary considerations which are paramount in all relevant decision- making concerned about the lack of general legislation providing for the best interests of the child; para. 53: concerned that the best interests of the child are not sufficiently considered in family crisis situations.	(2) para. 37: notes the establishment of child participation forums, concerned about the lack of effective and broad mechanisms to promote and facilitate respect for the views of all children and children's participation in all matters affecting them; para. 53: concerned that the right of the child to be heard are not sufficiently considered in family crisis situations.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the adoption of certain legislative measures; para. 53: concerned about the absence of procedures for regular review of the placement of children in care and the lack of legislation on the termination of parental rights when necessary; para. 96: regrets that the efforts to ensure measures to protect child victims and witnesses are insufficient and not properly reflected in the State party's legislation.	(1) para. 12: seriously concerned about inadequate resources allocated to local governments for the implementation of children's rights; para. 13a: concerned that budget allocations from the central Government and funding for policies and plans concerning children's rights are inadequate (gross domestic product allocation to health and education is 1.4 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively) and depend on provincial and lower-level resources, resulting in sharp inequities in public resource allocations; para. 62: gaps in the allocation of health resources between urban and rural areas.	(1) para. 15: reiterates its concern about the limited public accessibility to reliable and comprehensive statistical data in mainland China in all areas covered by the CRC particularly concerned that due to laws and regulations on guarding State secrets in mainland China, disaggregated data and important statistics critical for effective implementation and monitoring of the CRC are often not available in the State party; para. 17 : While noting some progress in Macao reiterates its concern that a comprehensive and reliable data collection system is still not in place there, nor in Hong Kong; data concerning children is scattered among different departments; and there is a lack of disaggregated data on children under 18 years in some areas of the CRC.	(1) para. 8: concerned about the lack of participation of independent experts and NGOs in the assessment and evaluation of plans and policies on children; para. 21: deeply concerned about the obstacles faced by NGOs and the limited scope for human rights defenders and journalists to report, inter alia, on children's rights violations in mainland China due to continuous threats, police harassment, enforced disappearances and arrests of human rights defendersfurther notes with serious concern reports of government persecution of families, including children of human rights activists and dissidents, and netaliation against and harassment of families advocating for children's rights.

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37	Colombia 2015	(2) para. 19: While noting the measures taken to eliminate discrimination against children in marginalized or disadvantaged situations, deeply concerned about: (a) the structural discrimination against indigenous, Afro- Colombian and displaced children, children with disabilities, children living with HIV/AIDS, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children, and children living in rural, remote and marginalized urban areas, (b) the persistent patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes that discriminate against girls and women, resulting in an extremely high prevalence of violence against girls.	(2) para. 21: notes the legal recognition of the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration. Nevertheless, concerned at reports that this right has not been consistently applied in practice owing to a lack of conceptual clarity regarding its content.	(2) para. 25: notes that the State party has made some efforts to promote the right of the child to be heard and participate, such as by establishing children's forums. It is concerned, however, about reports that children are rarely consulted in relevant administrative or judicial proceedings and that children's participation in schools is not effective as their proposals are rarely implemented, and about delays in implementing the Protocol on the participation of children in the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Act.	(2) para. 7: welcomes the adoption of the Children and Adolescents' Code. () concerned, however, about its effective implementation.	(2) para. 13: welcomes the increased budget allocated to early childhood development. concerned, however, that insufficient resources are allocated to the adequate implementation of all children's rights under the CRC also concerned about the information about alleged mismanagement of funds allocated to children's rights, and that in spite of numerous investigations, no trial has yet been concluded; para. 51: remains concerned about: (a) The low quality of education, insufficient and deficient infrastructure and lack of qualified teachers, resulting from an inadequate budget allocation.	(1) para. 6: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection; lack of (disaggregated) data on: violence against children; on children whose families benefit from assistance, and on children deprived of a family environment; children with disabilities; children in street situations (paras. 28, 33, 37 and 62).	

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38	Comores 2000	(1) para. 7: concern about non-accession to CERD; para. 23: expresses its concern at patterns of discrimination on grounds of gender, religion, ethnic origin, disability and birth or other status (e.g., children born out of wedlock).	NA	(1) para. 25: seriously concerned at the way in which the principle of respect for the views of the child is interpreted in the State party; concern about the insufficiency of the measures taken to promote the participation of children in the family, in the community, at school and in other social institutions, as well as to ensure the effective enjoyment of their fundamental freedoms, including freedom of opinion, expression and association.	"(2) para. 9: aware that a study on the compatibility between the CRC and domestic legislation has been undertaken, remains concerned about the lack of harmonization between domestic legislation and the CRC; concerned about the difficulties experienced in finalizing the adoption of new or amended legislation, including the draft family code; para. 21: lack of a uniform and clear definition of the age of majority in the Comoran legislation is a matter of concern."	"(1) para. 14: expresses concern at the lack of information on the current allocation of resources in favour of children, particularly in a context of widespread poverty."	(1) para. 15: recommends that the State party develop and implement a data collection system relevant to the implementation of the CRC.	NA

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Congo 2024	albinism, and girls, particularly girls who fall into the aforementioned categories, continue to be subject to multiple discrimination from the earliest stages of their life, and through their childhood, including gender-based discrimination recommends that the State party: (a) Urgently address all forms of discrimination and, in particular, expand girls' education, improve their safety and protect them against violence; (b) Undertake effective systematic efforts, including with religious, tribal and village leaders, opinion makers, and the	about the lack of information regarding the concrete implementation of the Child Protection Act, and recalling its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children; (b) Establish compulsory processes for ex ante and ex post impact assessments of all laws and policies relevant to children on the realization of the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration; (c) Seek assistance from	the creation, organization, composition and functioning of the Children's Parliament of Congo by Decree No. 2023-25 as well as the elections to the said parliament held in 2023 recommends that the State party: (a) Institutionalize the Children's Parliament of Congo, ensure that it is provided with a meaningful mandate and adequate resources, in order to facilitate children's effective engagement with national legislative processes on issues that affect them, and ensure that the outcomes of its work are systematically fed into public decision-making; (b) Combat actively the negative perception of children as incapable of understanding matters that concern them, promote and enable meaningful and empowered participation of all children, particularly	2015 of the Constitution, and Law No. 10-2022 of 20 April 2022 on the penitentiary code in the Congo, during the reporting period, which took into account previous COS recommends that the State party: (a) Accelerate the adoption of legislation pending revision and address the large time gaps between adopting and enforcing laws; (b) Ensure effective implementation of legislation, especially in rural areas, including by allocating adequate financial resources and promoting the capacity- building of judges, law enforcement officials, lawyers, teachers, health professionals and other relevant professionals.	reiterates its previous COs that the State party: (a) Substantially increase its budget allocations in the areas of social spending for children and their families (b) Establish a budgeting process that includes a holistic child-rights	Higher Commission for Statistics and the creation of the National Training Centre for Statistics, Demography and Planning, but noting with concern the inadequacy of the State party with regard to collecting reliable data about children in line with its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Improve its data-collection system and ensure that it covers all areas of the CRC and OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, nationality, geographical location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, especially in the areas of health, violence, sexual exploitation, child labour,	legal status, including those working on children's rights, which i turn limits their ability to carry out their work, recommends that the State party facilitate the work of such organizations by ensurir their registration and consider financially supporting their work, in particular when they carry out public service tasks on behalf of the authorities, such as the care of children deprive

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40	Cook Islands 2020 [Not yet included in KidsRights Index]	(1) para. 18: concerned about the prevalence of discriminatory legislation, in particular the Crimes Act, in which consensual sexual activity between boys is criminalized, as well as the Cook Islands Act, in relation to the rights of adopted children.	(2) para. 20: While welcoming the recognition of the BIs of the child in the Family Protection and Support Act, concerned that the principle is not sufficiently incorporated into all relevant legislation, policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children and is not consistently implemented in decisions affecting children, including in the family, schools and the community or in administrative and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 22: commends the fact that the Family Protection and Support Act provides children with the opportunity to express their views in judicial proceedings that affect them. While noting the opportunities for children to express their views and participate in the making of decisions in schools, remains concerned that children cannot effectively participate in the making of decisions that affect them within the family and the community, including owing to the prevalence of traditional societal attitudes, which hinder respect for the views of the child.	the enactment of the Family Protection and Support Act concerned, however, about the lack of a comprehensive law on children's rights to incorporate the Convention into domestic legislation. It is also concerned	<ul> <li>(1) para. 5: recommends that the State party take all measures necessary to address previous COs on allocation of resources; para. 11: recommends that the State party: (a) Increase the budget allocations for the implementation of all legislation, policies, plans and programmes in favour of children, in all relevant sectors, with priority given to the areas of health care, education and social protection;</li> <li>(b) Use a child rights- based approach in the budgeting processes and include specific indicators and a tracking system to monitor and evaluate the allocation and use of resources for children</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(1) para. 5: recommends that the State party take all measures necessary to address  previous COs on data collection; para.</li> <li>12: recommends to  (a) Take effective measures to implement its strategy for the development of statistics, 2015–2025 ; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries, CSOs and development partners; (c) Ensure that the data are used effectively for the the implementation of the CRC; (d) Strengthen its technical cooperation with, among others, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and development partners</li> </ul>	(1) para. 11(c): recommends to ensure transparent and participatory budgeting processes in which civil society, the public and children can participate effectively; para. 15(a): ensure that civil society play a key role in such initiatives [awareness- raising programmes, including campaigns, and efforts to ensure that the provisions and principles of the CRC are widely recognized and understood throughout the country, including in the outer islands]. para. 56: standing government structure should have the capacity to consult systematically with civil society.

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41	Costa Rica 2020	<ul> <li>(2) para. 5: would</li> <li>like to draw the State</li> <li>party's attention to</li> <li>the recommendations</li> <li>concerning the following</li> <li>areas, in respect of</li> <li>which urgent measures</li> <li>must be taken:</li> <li>non-discrimination</li> <li>(para. 17); para.16:</li> <li>while noting the 2015</li> <li>constitutional reform</li> <li> and the adoption of</li> <li>the national policy for a</li> <li>society free from racism,</li> <li>racial discrimination</li> <li>and xenophobia for</li> <li>the period 2014–2025</li> <li> concerned about:</li> <li>(a) Persisting gender</li> <li>stereotypes against</li> <li>girls; (b) Multiple</li> <li>and intersectional</li> <li>discrimination</li> <li>against indigenous</li> <li>and Afrodescendent</li> <li>children and CWDs; (c)</li> <li>Information about hate</li> <li>speech mainly affecting</li> <li>children in situations</li> <li>of migration, as well as</li> <li>refugee and asylum-seeking children, and</li> <li>LGBTI children.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 18: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs of the child is incorporated and consistently applied in administrative and judicial proceedings, including in relation to migration and refugee status; (b) Adopt criteria and establish compulsory processes to ensure that the BIs of the child are properly assessed and taken into consideration with regard to children from vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as CWDs, as well as in procedures related to the liberty of children.	(1) para. 21: observes the paternalistic approach in society restricting the expression of children's views in the family and in public forums, and preventing their meaningful participation in public decision- making processes. recommends to (a) Reinforce the implementation of the right of the child to be heard without discrimination due to age, disability, situation of poverty, migrant, asylum-seeking or refugee status, or any other circumstance, in administrative and judicial proceedings; (b) Ensure the functioning and provision of resources to the child and adolescent participatory councils at the local and national levels	(2) para. 7: while welcoming the adoption of legislation relating to children's rights, notes the insufficient implementation of the legislative framework and of a children's rights perspective in general legislation. Recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party, in particular the National Council of Childhood and Adolescence, strengthen its efforts, and human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for children's rights throughout all regions, provinces, cantons and municipalities also recommends[to] ensure harmonization of existing general cross- sectoral legislation with the CRC.	(2) para. 10: Noting the Constitutional Court rule requiring the fulfilment of the 7 per cent annual budget allocation to the National Child Welfare Agency, recommends to (a) Take measures to safeguard earmarked budget transfers as provided for in the Constitution and amend Act No. 9635 to avoid reduction in budget transfers for children in the context of the fiscal crisis; (b) Increase resource allocation at the municipal level and ensure a specific budget to address the rights of children in vulnerable and marginalized situations; (c) Adopt a budgeting process that identifies allocations to children across all sectors and levels, including indicators and a tracking system to monitor distribution of resources	(2) para. 11: Noting progress in data collection, such as the Survey on Children, Women and Adolescents, and the Social Map Viewer on Children and Adolescents (Infogramas), recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that its data are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, ethnicity, country of origin, or migrant, refugee or asylum- seeking status; (b) Reinstate the child and adolescent observatory in cooperation with civil society, academics and the private sector; (c) Adopt indicators aimed at identifying and addressing situations of multiple and intersecting discrimination against children.	(2) para. 13: notes the engagement of CSOs promoting children's rights in public policy mechanisms, such as the National Integral Child Protection System. Recalling its previous COS (CRC/C/ CRI/CO/4, para. 24) recommends that the State party facilitate the involvement of children and adolescent organizations, including organizations, including organizations of CWDs, and indigenous and LGBTI children, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies and programmes concerning their rights. This should include the allocation of necessary resources to such organizations and the building of their capacities to engage in social dialogue at the community and national levels, including the Legislative Assembly.

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42	Côte d'Ivoire 2019	(1) para. 19: deeply concerned about persistent de facto discrimination, inter alia, against girls, children living in rural areas and children living in poverty, particularly with regard to literacy, access to education, vocational training, health care and sanitation, as well as development measures. It also notes that girls, children with disabilities and children with albinism are subject to multiple forms of discrimination.	(1) para. 21: concerned that the principle of the best interests of the child is not integrated into the legislation of the State party.	(2) para. 23: noting legislation that ensures that the views of the child are taken into account in some areas and the new children's parliament ; recommends to: (a) establish the right of the child to be heard without discrimination due to age, disability or any other circumstance, in any administrative and judicial proceedings and ensure that the child's opinion is taken into account in accordance with the child's age and maturity 	laws, including the Acts on minority, marriage and the Act amending the Criminal Code, strongly recommends to:	budget allocations for the implementation of all policies, plans, programmes and legislative measures	(2) para. 10: While noting the establishment of the Integrated Information System on the Protection of Children by the Ministry of Women, the Family and Children as a pilot project, regrets that data collection remains fragmented and that neither indicators nor a centralized system of disaggregated data collection have been developed.	(2) para. 13: welcomes the adoption of Act No. 2014-388 of 20 June 2014 on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders however, concerned that human rights defenders, particularly women human rights defenders who address child marriage and female genital mutilation, are reportedly subject to intimidation and that the Act does not refer specifically to child human rights defenders.



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43	Croatia 2022	(1) para. 15: seriously concerned about: (a) De facto discrimination against children of ethnic minorities, particularly children of Serbian and Roma backgrounds, CWDs, and migrant, asylum- seeking and refugee children, particularly with regard to education and health- care services; (b) Discrimination and harassment against LGBTI children in educational settings.	professionals to assess	(1) para. 19: recommends that the State party: (a) Promote meaningful and empowered participation of children and include children in decision-making in all matters related to them, including environmental matters; (b) Ensure that information on child- related laws and policies is available in child- friendly language; (c) Further strengthen and promote the Network of Young Advisers to the Ombudsman for Children and implement monitoring and accountability mechanisms relating to child participation; (d) Reinforce measures to ensure that professionals working with and for children systematically receive appropriate training on children being heard, and take into account children's views in all decisions affecting them.	human, technical and	<ul> <li>(2) para. 9: welcomes the development of the Children's Budget – Projection 2019 recommends that the State party: (a) Further strengthen measures to ensure the disbursement of funds during financial and economic crises, and emergencies such as natural disasters and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; (b) Implement a mechanism to monitor and assess the efficiency of budget allocations for the implementation of the Convention, particularly for children in disadvantaged and vulnerable conditions.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 10: welcomes the introduction of the SocSkrb database, which has improved child protection data as well as social protection data on children and families reiterates its recommendation that the State party link various data systems and develop an integrated data- collection system for persons under 18, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, residence, ethnic and national origin, and socioeconomic and migration background.	(2) para. 13: recommends that the State party further strengthen its efforts to systematically involve civil society and other organizations working for and with children in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and programmes concerning children's rights, and in preparing periodic reports to the Committee.

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44	Cuba 2022	(2) para. 17: notes that articles 42–44 of the Constitution of 2019 strengthen the right to non-discrimination, and, recalling target 5.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, recommends that the State party prioritize measures to combat gender and racial stereotypes in all settings, paying particular attention to the family and school settings.	(2) para 18: welcomes the inclusion of the principle of the BIs in article 86 of the Constitution (2019) and the increasing application of this principle by the courts. recommends that the State party develop further procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for assessing and determining the BIs in all areas covered by the CRC and its Optional Protocols and for giving them due weight as a primary consideration. also recommends that the State party provide regular training on the application of the best interests principle.	(2) para. 20: welcomes the recognition of children as subjects of rights in article 86 of the 2019 Constitution and notes instruction No. 216/2012 of the People's Supreme Court on hearing children's views during judicial proceeding. recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant judicial and administrative proceedings; (b) Review article 107 of the Family Code, which recognizes consideration by the courts of the wishes only of children who are 7 years or older in adoption cases, and involve children in a way that reflects the evolving capacities of each child; (c) Promote the meaningful participation of all children	(2) para. 3: welcomes the progress achieved by the State party in various areas, including the adoption of a new Constitution in April 2019 which recognizes children as the subject of rights welcomes the various legislative measures taken by the State party to implement the Convention; para. 7: recommends that the State party develop a comprehensive law on children's rights and continue to review its existing laws related to children's rights, in particular the draft Family Code, to ensure that they are in full compliance with the principles and provisions of the Convention.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the measures taken by the State party including the allocation of 48.7 per cent of the State budget to health and education; para. 10: taking into consideration that the Constitution of 2019 establishes a degree of financial autonomy for the municipalities recommends the State party to: (a) Utilize a child-rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget, by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and the use of resources for children and using this tracking system for impact assessments on how investments in any sector may serve the BIs and for measuring the different impact of such investment on girls and boys	(2) para. 11: recommends that the State party continue to invest in collecting comprehensive and multidimensional data on all areas of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, disaggregated by age, sex, geographic location, ethnicity and socioeconomic background, paying particular attention to domestic violence, sexual abuse, school dropout and the child justice system.	(2) para. 14: notes the high level of participation of civil society in the drafting of the Constitution of 2019 and recommends that the State party promote an independent and plural civil society and continually cooperate with non-governmental organizations and children's organizations in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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45	Cyprus 2022	<ul> <li>(2) para. 5: previous</li> <li>COs require urgent measures; para. 17: welcomes the adoption and implementation in schools of the Code of</li> <li>Conduct against Racism</li> <li> and the measures</li> <li>taken to improve access to education and health care for</li> <li>children in situations</li> <li>of vulnerability</li> <li>remains concerned about the lack of:</li> <li>(a) Comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, strategy and action plan; (b)</li> <li>Reporting of cases</li> <li>of discrimination and racism against</li> <li>children in situations</li> <li>of vulnerability; (c)</li> <li>Access to health care and social services for asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children on account of the nationality, residence and legal status of their parents; (d) Access to inclusive, mainstream and non-segregated education for CWDs, children belonging to minority groups etc.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 19: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated into, and consistently interpreted and applied in, all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, including in relation to asylum, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.	(1) para. 20: concerned about the insufficient recognition of children as subjects of rights and that the views of children are rarely heard, in particular regarding migration and education matters recommends that the State party: (a) Promote and ensure the recognition of children as subjects of rights; (b) Abolish any age limit on the right of children to express their views and ensure that the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings, including those on asylum, is enshrined in legislation and effectively implemented, in particular by establishing systems and/or procedures for courts and professionals working with and for children to comply with the principle and by building their capacity to use such systems and procedures	(2) para. 3: welcomes other legislative measures concerning children's rights, including establishing a child justice system; para. 7: takes note of the explanation by the State party that the draft laws on the handling of children under the care of the director and the institution of foster care and on the protection and care of children will replace the Children's Law. Noting with concern that the draft laws have been pending adoption since 2008urges the State party to accelerate their adoption and to ensure that they comprehensively address contemporary challenges in the area of child protection, are fully aligned with the provisions of the CRC and the Optional Protocols thereto.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 10: takes note of the explanation by the State party of the difficulties and delays that it confronted in the implementation of budget reforms providing for allocations for children by 2021; recommends that the State party take advantage of its new financial framework to: (a) Integrate a child rights-based perspective to budgeting by specifying the amount and proportion of the State budget allocated for the implementation of children's rights;</li> <li>(b) Define budget lines for children in disadvantage or vulnerable situations and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies</li> </ul>	(1) para. 11: recalling its previous COs urges the State party to establish a centralized comprehensive system for data collection on children's rights that covers all areas of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability status, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, and to strengthen data collection and analysis with regard to children with disabilities, asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, children who are victims of crime and in relation to access to social, welfare and health-care services.	(2) para. 14: welcomes the State party's support provided to civil society, including the grants-in-aid scheme, and recommends that the State party systematically involve all children's groups and non-governmental organizations working for children, including children with disabilities and asylum- seeking, refugee and migrant children, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes related to children and in the preparation of reports under the Convention.

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46	Czech Republic 2021	(2) para. 18: recalling target 10.3 of the SDGs and its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Intensify its measures to eliminate discrimination against Roma children in all areas of life; (b) Adopt a national action plan for combating racism and hate crimes; (c) Ensure that children from economically deprived households, rural children, CWDs children in alternative care, migrant children and children belonging to minority groups have access to education, health care, essential services, housing, social benefits and participatory structures; (d) Ensure the availability of avenues to seek justice for children who are victims of discrimination and organizations representing them, including by introducing the class action pleading. See also paras. 34(f) and 45.	to its general comment No. 14, reiterates its recommendation that the State party should integrate and consistently interpret and apply the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration in all proceedings, decisions, policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children. also recommends that the State party develop procedures and criteria on, and provide systematic training and guidance for all relevant professionals to assess and determine, the BIs of the child in every area covered by the CRC	(2) para. 20: 20. While welcoming the progress made with regard to the right of children to consent to various procedures, still concerned that the perception of children as subjects of rights is not well enshrined in the society or among professionals. Recalling its general comment No. 12 and its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Abolish any age limit on the right of children to express their views and ensure that children's views are given due consideration in all matters and processes that affect them, especially through direct hearings; (b) Ensure the mandatory legal representation of children in judicial proceedings; (c) Resume the consideration of the draft law on the development of youth participation; etc.	(2) para. 7: 7. While noting legislative work undertaken by the State party in several areas covered by the Convention and welcoming the fact that child rights impact assessments of legislation will become mandatory in 2022 reiterates its previous COs that the State party conduct a comprehensive review of all its legislation in line with the Convention, enact comprehensive child rights legislation and ensure the full applicability of the Convention in the State party.	recommends that the State party: (a) Allocate designated budget lines at the national, regional and local levels for the realization of children's rights, giving particular attention to children in disadvantaged situations, including migrant and Roma children, with the aim of preventing family separation; (b) Resume the budget restructuring process to ensure the transparency of budget	"(2) para. 11: While noting that the child protection information system under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is being finalized, recalling its general comment No. 5 and its previous COs recommends that the State party ensure that the child protection information system: (a) Covers all areas under the CRC and allows for the collection and analysis of data, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, national origin and socioeconomic background, on all children, in particular those in situations of vulnerability, including children from disadvantaged households, children who are victims of violence, rural children, children belonging to minority groups, migrant and refugee children, CWDs, etc.	"(2) para. 14 While noting the role of CSOs working for and with children, recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its cooperation with civil society and ensure that the system of allocating grants is transparent and accessible and covers more broadly all areas under the Convention; (b) Systematically involve civil society and organizations working for and with children in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and programmes concerning children's rights and in preparing periodic reports under the Convention."

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	emocratic People's epublic of Korea 117	(2) para. 15: recalls it previous concluding observations (CRC/C/ PRK/CO/4, para. 20) and recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to monitor the implementation of the legal provisions against discrimination in compliance with CRC article 2 also recommends that the State party: (a) Take prompt measures to end discrimination against children based on the social status or political views of their parents; (b) Make information regularly available on the implementation of anti-discrimination laws, particularly regarding girls, children in rural and remote areas, children of non-nationals and CWDs.	the BIs of the child in every area and in giving them due weight as a primary consideration; (c) Establish compulsory processes for ex-ante and ex-post impact assessments on		(2) para. 6: welcomes the adoption in 2010 of the Act on the Protection of the Rights of the Child and recommends that the State party make the text of the Act and information regarding its implementation publicly available, and seek technical cooperation from, among others, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to assist with its implementation and share international best practices and lessons learned.	(1) para. 8: recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen economic mechanisms and policies that can protect the budget allocations to children's rights and needs over time; (b) Substantially increase the allocations in the health, education and social sectors ensuring equitable distribution among urban and rural areas; (c) Define budgetary lines for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations that may require affirmative social measures and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic scarcity, natural disasters or other emergencies.		(1) para. 13: recalls its previous concluding observations (CRC/C/ PRK/CO/4, paras. 13 and 14), and encourages the State party to create an enabling environment for the development of an independent civil society and to systematically involve organizations working on children's rights in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes related to children's rights.

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48	Democratic Republic of the Congo 2017	(1) para. 15: noting the persistent discrimination against children including CWDs, children with HIV/AIDS, children accused of witchcraft, children with albinism, indigenous children, LGBT children, demobilized child soldiers and internally displaced children recommends to adopt comprehensive legislation prohibiting discriminatory behaviour on any grounds. urges the State party to: (a) Take all measures to ensure the implementation of such legislation; (b) Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination on any grounds and against all vulnerable groups; (c) Conduct studies to identify and act on causes of discrimination, carry out awareness- raising activities and train professionals working with and for children.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: that there are gaps in the implementation of article 6 of the Child Protection Code, which provides for the BIs of the child to be considered in all decisions concerning him or her, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that this right is integrated appropriately and applied consistently in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 20: In view of the low level of comprehension in society of the right of children to express their views and to have them taken into account and the limited support provided for organizing child parliaments throughout the country, the Committee draws the State party's attention to general comment No. 12 (2009) on the right of the child to be heard recommends that the State party conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, community and schools paying particular attention to children in vulnerable and marginalized situations.	(1) para. 7: Noting the insufficient implementation of legislation, in particular of the Act of 10 January 2009 on the protection of children (Child Protection Code), recommends that the State party take all measures necessary for implementing its legislation in compliance with the CRC, in particular by expediting the adoption of the decrees to establish mechanisms for the implementation of such legislation also recommends that the State party ensure that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for the rights of children are adequate and sufficient.	(1) para. 10: recommends that the State party set up a budgeting process that includes a child rights perspective and specifies clear allocations to children including specific indicators and a tracking system to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources allocated to CRC implementation including by: (a) Setting performance targets linking child-related programme goals to budget allocations and actual expenditures ; (b) Developing disaggregated budget lines and codes for all expenditures that directly affect children; (c) Using budget classification systems that allow for expenditures related to the rights of the child to be reported, tracked and analysed	(1) para. 11: recommends that the State party establish a centralized data collection system, and reiterates its previous recommendation (see CRC/C/COD/CO/2, para. 21) that the State party use the data collected as a basis for assessing progress achieved in the realization of child rights and to help design policies to implement the CRC. The State party should ensure that the information collected can be disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex and geographic location and that it contains up-to-date data on a wide range of vulnerable groups, including former child soldiers, children living in poverty, street children and working children.	by providing support necessary to their activities in all areas related to the promotion and protection of the

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49 Deni	nmark 2017	<ul> <li>(2) para. 12: noting that discrimination is generally prohibited by law recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that all children  have access to the standard educational system; (b) In view of discrimination based on disability or sexual orientation being prohibited solely in relation to employment, adopt specific anti- discrimination legislation explicitly prohibiting discrimination in all areas against CWDs and LGBTI children; (c) Continue taking awareness-raising measures to combat all forms of discrimination against children from ethnic minorities, asylum-seeking, refugee or Roma children, CWDs, and LGBTI</li> </ul>	NA	"(2) para. 13: While noting with appreciation that many relevant pieces of legislation have strengthened the participation of children in decision-making recommends that the State party ensure that legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard applies to decision-making at all levels of education, notably at private primary and lower secondary schools, and that these schools are also made to adhere to the Public Administration Act as regards consulting the parties."	(2) para. 7: While noting the explanation of the State party that children's rights are mainstreamed as a result of the principle of sectoral accountability, () concerned that this is insufficient in terms of legal security and accountability.	(1) para. 10: In view of recent spending cuts, including, inter alia, a 5% cut to child benefits, which will have a potentially negative impact on CRC implementation , in particular for children from low- income families, recommends that the State party refrain from implementing further cuts without having first carried out an assessment of the impact that austerity measures would have in areas that are directly and indirectly related to children's rights and repeal those measures that have a negative impact as soon as possible.	(2) para. 11: urges the State party to strengthen statistical systems and analysis on CRC implementation in the Faroe Islands and Greenland, and to ensure that data is systematically collected and used to inform policy and programmes in relation to poverty, violence and abuse. In general, it recommends that the State party continue to strengthen its capacity for the systematic collection and analysis of data disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex and ethnic background for all areas covered by the Convention throughout its territory.	NA

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50	Djibouti 2022	(1) para. 15: recalling its previous COs urges the State party to strengthen its measures to guarantee in practice the principle of non- discrimination to all children, in particular girls, children without birth registration, CWDs, children in street situations, refugee and migrant children, children who are victims of violence and abuse and children in the justice system, paying particular attention to ensuring their equal access to health, education, social protection services and freedom from violence.	(2) para. 16: welcomes the recognition of the principle of the BIs in article 3 of the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors and recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is incorporated into legislation and into all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children and is consistently applied in all administrative and judicial proceedings; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to ensure that the BIs are properly assessed when a decision regarding a child is made and ensure that all relevant professionals are trained in those procedures.	(2) para. 18: welcomes the creation of the Children's Parliament, in 2018, and notes that the Family Code establishes that children's views should be respected. In the light of its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Amend article 172 of the Family Code to recognize the right of the child to be heard to all children and not only to those older than 13 years of age; (b) Develop procedures and guidelines for social services and justice professionals to ensure in practice the application of children's right to be heard in all administrative and judicial proceedings concerning them; (c) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative measures taken by the State party to implement the CRC, including the adoption of the universal health insurance, in 2014, and the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors, in 2015; para. 6: takes note of the State party's efforts to harmonize its legislation with the CRC, including the amendments made to the Family Code recommends that the State party enact the decree for the implementation of the Code on the Legal Protection of Minors and adopt a comprehensive law on the rights of the child that covers all areas of the CRC	(1) para. 9: notes with concern the lack of public data on the budget allocation of resources for children's rights and urges the State party to: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of areas concerning children, allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights and, in particular, increase the budget allocations to the social sectors and address disparities on the basis of indicators related to children's rights; (b) Utilize a child rights-based approach in the elaboration of the State budget (c) Ensure a transparent and participatory budgeting process	(1) para. 10: regrets the lack of public and updated disaggregated data on children's rights, with most information provided in the State party report referring to the period 2012–2014. recommends to (a) Strengthen the National Institute of Statistics to expeditiously improve its data collection system and ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC and the Optional Protocols with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that data and indicators on children's rights are regularly updated, shared and used for policies, programmes and projects	(1) para. 13: recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party fully assume its responsibilities in the delivery of services for children and ensure that, when partnering with civil society organizations, the responsibility for the control and results remains with the relevant government entities. It also recommends that the State party systematically involve and ensure the meaningful participation of civil society in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children.

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51	Dominica 2004	(1) para. 21: concerned that societal discrimination persists against vulnerable groups of children, including Carib Indian children; para. 36: concerned about children with disabilities who often suffer from societal discrimination.	NA	(2) para. 24: taking note of the establishment of the National Youth Council, the Youth Parliament and the Youth Division; remains concerned that, owing to cultural norms and societal attitudes, children have limited opportunities to freely express their views within the family, in schools and in the courts.	(2) para. 5: noting the efforts undertaken by the State party to harmonize its legislation with regard to children, nevertheless concerned that the existing legislation does not fully reflect the principles and provisions of the CRC.	(2) para. 13: welcomes the various measures taken to improve the economic growth of the country such as debt restructuring, diversification of agriculture and the creation of various funds; remains concerned that budgetary allocation is still insufficient for the implementation of the CRC, particularly in the areas of health and education.	(2) para. 15: taking note of the efforts made in the collection of statistical data by the various ministries; nevertheless concerned about the lack of an integrated, analytical and disaggregated data- collection system which cover all areas of the CRC.	NA

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52	Dominican Republic 2023	<ul> <li>(2) para. 3:</li> <li>welcomes the National Development Strategy for 2030, focusing on the reduction of discrimination; para.</li> <li>4: draws the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non-discrimination; para. 15: While noting progress in normative and public policies on social inclusion and equal opportunities, seriously concerned about: (a) Racial discrimination, in particular against Haitians and Dominicans of Haitian descent;</li> <li>(b) Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity;</li> </ul>	(1) para. 17: With reference to its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration, recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to or have an impact on children; (b) Make efforts to finalize the draft judicial policy on children; (c) Further develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance and regular training to all relevant persons in authority on determining the BIs in every area as a primary consideration.	(1) para. 19: With reference to its general comment No. 12 (2009) on the right of the child to be heard recommends to: (a) Consider reviewing and harmonizing article 21 of the Constitution with article 12 of the CRC to recognize the right of children to participate in all matters that affect them and to have their views be given due weight; (b) Create and institutionalize innovative mechanisms at the national, sectoral and local levels to guarantee the meaningful participation of the diversity of children in all decision- making relating to their rights, including legislative, policy and budgeting processes; (c) Conduct research to identify the issues that are most important to children, to hear their views on those issues and	<ol> <li>para. 6: Noting the inadequacy of some laws and the insufficient implementation of legislation on children's rights, recommends that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Take all measures necessary to implement its legislation in compliance with the CRC, in particular by expediting the adoption of decrees to establish mechanisms for the implementation of such legislation;</li> <li>(b) Ensure that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for the rights of children are adequate and sufficient; (c) Develop a comprehensive law on children's rights and continue to review its existing laws related to children's rights, in particular the revised Criminal Code, to ensure that they are in full compliance with the principles and provisions of the CRC.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(2) para. 9: Noting an increase in public investment in children, and with reference to its general comment No. 19 (2016) recommends that the State party: (a) Define budgetary lines for all children, paying particular attention to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations (girls, children living in poverty, CWDs, children in situations of migration, children without legal documentation and LGBTI children) and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies;</li> <li>(b) Increase the amounts allocated to social protection, health and protection from violence to adequate levels; (c) Establish a transparent budgeting process that includes a child rights perspective</li> </ul>	(1) para. 10: With reference to its general comment No. 5 (2003) recommends to: (a) Expeditiously improve its data-collection system. The data should cover all areas of the CRC and be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, racial/ethnic origin, nationality, migratory status and socio-economic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly children in situations of vulnerability, including girls, CWDs, migrant children, children; (b) Improve the generation of disaggregated, regular, high quality and gender-sensitive statistics and data on children, focusing particularly on all forms of violence against children, child labour, climate change	NA

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53	Ecuador 2017	"(1) para. 16: recommends that the State party ensure full protection against discrimination on all grounds and in coordination with a wide range of stakeholders, including girls, and (a) Adopt strategies, including affirmative action programmes, to address disparities in access to education, health services and a minimum standard of living by children belonging to indigenous peoples and nationalities, Montubio, Afro-Ecuadorian children, CWDs nd children, CWDs nd children of families living in poverty; (b) Design and implement a strategy with a clear definition of targets and a monitoring mechanism aimed at eliminating patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes that discriminate against girls in all areas of life, paying special attention to educationetc. (c) to (e).	(2) para. 17: noting that the State party's Constitution recognizes the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisionsThe State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for determining the BIs in every area; etc. (b) up to (c)	(2) para. 19: noting that the State party's legislation includes mechanisms for official consultation with children at the national and cantonal levels, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the implementation of the General Code of Procedure in a manner that is consistent with the child's right to be heard throughout all stages of administrative and judicial procedures, the right to access one's own files and procedural accommodation for CWDs etc. (b) to (d)	(2) para. 6: noting the adoption of various laws in relation to children's rights and the legislative process to reform the Code on Children and Adolescents, recalls its previous recommendation (CRC/C/ECU/CO/4, para. 10) and further recommends that the State party: (b) Ensure that any legal reform maintains the speciality of the legal framework concerning the rights of the child and protects children as right holders of all the rights set forth in the CRC, irrespective of their compliance with particular duties; (c) Conduct a review of and bring into line with the CRC its normative framework	(2) para. 10: noting the information concerning the increase in social investment as a proportion of the general State budget, () recommends that the State party: (1) Implement a child- rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget through a tracking system covering all child- and adolescent-related expenditures, including impact assessments with gender disaggregation on how investments in any sector may serve the BIs; (b) Allocate resources for the rights of all children, including for the eradication of multi-dimensional poverty in early childhood, eradication of child malnutrition, comprehensive protection of children, and actions to tackle violence against children; etc. (c) to (f).	"(2) para. 11: noting the measures takenin relation to information gathering on the rights of the child recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to strengthen its data-collection system, in particular by ensuring that data cover all areas of the CRC and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis on all children, including children in vulnerable situations; etc.	(1) para. 14: strongly recommends that the State party: (a) Give legitimate recognition to human rights defenders and their work, and build a climate of trust and cooperation with civil society; (b) Systematically and meaningfully involve non-governmental organizations working in the field of children's rights, including children's organizations, organizations representing indigenous peoples and other nationalities and LGBTI children, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes relating to children's rights.

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54	Egypt 2024	to deprive someone of their inheritance, the National Plan to Promote Gender Equality and the Dawwie national initiative for the empowerment of girls, urges the State party to: (a) Repeal all provisions in its legislation that discriminate against women and girls, and eradicate discrimination, negative perceptions of and stereotypes on the role of girls and women in society; (b) Further amend the inheritance law (c) Adopt a comprehensive anti-	State party to uphold the principle of the BIs, including through the decisions of the Supreme Constitutional Court on	and 116 of the Children's Code, providing for the right of children to express their views recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Children's Code in relevant legal proceedings, including by establishing systems and/or procedures for social workers and courts to comply with the principle; (b) Further expand the Egyptian Children's Forum and the Children's Forum and the Children's Parliament and promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools and include children in decision-making in all	welcoming the 2023 amendments to the Children's Code, which, inter alia, increased penalties for neglecting or endangering a child and provided diversion measures for children in conflict with the law, and noting that the State party has established a Committee to prepare a personal status bill recommends that the State party: (a) Repeal al discriminatory provisions in its legislation affecting children, particularly in the Criminal Code and the Personal Status Law; (b) Further harmonize its	concerning the allocation of resources for children in the "Budget transparency series" reports and the establishment of the Fiscal Transparency and Citizen Engagement Unit within the Ministry of Finance. Recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Further increase budgetary allocations for health, education, child protection and social housing, paying particular attention to children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including children in rural upper Egypt; (b) Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the distribution of	responsible for gathering child-related information and data and also notes the establishment of the consolidated data- collection system for children at risk. Recalling its general comment No. 5 and its previous COs the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Further enhance its system so as to enable the National Observatory for the Rights of the Child to carry out systematic collection and analysis of quality and complete data – disaggregated by age, sex, disability, ethnic and national origin, geographical location and socioeconomic background – on the implementation of	authorities with extensive monitoring powers and broad discretion to regulate and dissolve organizations. A large numbers of activists and HRDs, including those working on children's rights, have reportedly been subjected to harassment, intimidation, criminal investigation and arbitrary detention for their peaceful activism or criticism therefore

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55	El Salvador 2018	(1) para. 13: urges the State party to strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination: against girls, particularly regarding their access to education and to sexual and reproductive health services, and in relation to sexual violence, civil unions and teenage pregnancy; against boys concerning stereotypes related to criminality, violence and conflict with the law; and against indigenous children, CWDs and LGBTI children.	(1) para. 14: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that this right is consistently interpreted and applied in all proceedings related to children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to law enforcement authorities on determining the BIs of the child and on giving this right its due weight as a primary consideration; (c) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated into all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children, in particular in the areas of public security and migration.	(1) para. 17: recommends that the State party: (a) Establish procedures for social workers and courts to ensure that in all proceedings concerning children, the views of the child are duly taken into consideration in all phases of the process; (b) Strengthen the participation of children within the family, communities and schools and include children in decision- making processes in all matters relating to them, including matters of violence and migration.	(1) para. 5: Noting the insufficient implementation of the 2009 Child and Adolescent Protection Act, in particular of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, recommends that the State party ensure the human, technical and financial resources necessary for its implementation and review the provisions on administrative and judicial procedures to ensure children's access to protection services and justice.	"(1) para. 8: recommends that the State party set up a budgeting process that includes a child rights perspective, including by: (a) Significantly increasing the budget allocations for health and education; (b) Promptly implementing a programme-based budget for the financing of public policies longer than one year; (c) Implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children; (d) Defining budgetary lines for children in disadvantaged situations, particularly in situations of poverty, violence or migration; (e) Ensuring transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, including with children"	"(1) para. 9: recommends that the State party (a) Ensure that its multiple systems for the collection of data are integrated to avoid duplication, and facilitate the timely and regular collection and analysis of information on the situation of all children; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries and agencies concerned and used; (c) Create a single system for the registration and monitoring of all organizations providing care services to children "	(1) para. 12: recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ SLV/CO/3-4, para. 20) and recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to systematically involve civil society, including non-governmental organizations and children's organizations, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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56	Equatorial Guinea 2004	(1) para. 23: concerned that societal discrimination and cultural practices persist against vulnerable groups of children, in particular girls, children born out of wedlock, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic minorities and children from poor and rural families, and that the measures taken to prevent and combat this discrimination are insufficient.	(1) para. 26: concerned that in actions concerning children, the general principle of the best interests of the child contained in article 3 CRC is not always a primary consideration, in particular in a number of Spanish laws from before 1968, which the State party continues to apply on a subsidiary basis.	"(1) para. 28: notes with concern that little attention is given to the views of the children in the family and in the adoption of public policies, and that traditional practices and attitudes still limit the full implementation of article 12 of the CRC, in particular for girls. "	(2) para. 5: notes the efforts undertaken to examine the compatibility of the domestic legislation with the CRC and that the Constitution and some laws have been adopted to harmonize the existing legislation with the CRC; it also welcomes the information that a new Family Code is being prepared in a consultative process; but concerned that in some cases newly enacted legislation does not fully reflect the CRC or other international human rights standards; concern about the fact that some customary laws are incompatible with the principles and provisions of the CRC; para. 42: concerned about the lack of appropriate domestic legislation procedures.	(1) para. 13: welcomes the State's commitment made in 1997 to allocate 40 per cent of all its oil revenues to the social sector; regrets that the necessary measures have not been taken to fully meet this commitment; regrets the lack of information about the budget allocated to social expenditures for children, including for health, welfare and education, at the central and local levels; concerned that budgetary allocations are insufficient to respond to national and local priorities for the protection and promotion of children's rights; para. 46: insufficient budgetary allocations for health services.	(1) para. 15: regrets the lack of comprehensive and up-to-date statistical data in the State party's report; para. 34: notes with concern the lack of available data on ill- treatment of children; para. 48: concerned at the absence of statistical data and a comprehensive policy for disabled children, para. 58: concerned that the State party's report lacks specific data on sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.	(1) para. 17: concerned about the limited number of NGOs working for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and about the reported low level of cooperation between the Government and the national CSOs in this regard; concerned about existing legislation (e.g. Law No. 1 of 1999) that seems to limit NGO activities.





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57	Eritrea 2015	(2) para. 24: positive efforts made to eliminate discrimination, in particular those aimed at reducing regional disparities in access to social services; concerned that: (a) certain forms of discrimination remain, including de facto discrimination against girls, ethnic minority and nomadic children; (b) children who follow religions that are not officially recognized are denied administrative services or educational opportunities; (c) the criminalization of consensual same-sex conduct encourages discrimination against LGBT persons, including children, as well as against children from families formed by such persons.	(2) para. 26: notes the efforts of the State party to incorporate the best interests of the child into certain laws and judicial proceedings. However concerned that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration may be misinterpreted and has not been fully and systematically incorporated by the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the State.	(1) para. 8: indequate follow-up previous CO on respect for the views of the child.	(2) para. 9: notes that the State party conducted a comprehensive review of national legislation with regard to its conformity with the CRC. However regrets the lack of information on the recently adopted laws (see para. 4 above), and is concerned that the Constitution adopted in 1997 has never been formally implemented. Considering the State party's dualist system, concerned that, without effective implementation of the Constitution and legislative reforms, the provisions of the CRC are not legally binding in the domestic jurisdiction.	is imprecise and not related to the total State budget or gross domestic product, and that a child rights approach is not applied	(2) para. 19: welcomes the progress made in data collection in the area of health, including through the 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey. However concerned that the data collected through surveys are not released in a timely manner and that the system of data collection does not cover all areas of the CRC notes that a national database based on the DevInfo system developed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is not yet functional; concerned about lack of data on violence against children; on children without parental care and on children with disabilities (para. 38, 49 ad 53).	(1) para. 22: remains seriously concerned about the limitations placed on human rights defenders and civil society organizations, including those working on children's rights, and in particular regrets the severe administrative and practical restrictions placed on their independent operations.

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8	Estonia 2024	(2009) and combining it with the Gender Equality Act (2004) to expand its scope of protection against discrimination relevant to children in all spheres and sectors on all prohibited grounds under the CRC; (b) Ensure that children in vulnerable situations, including children from economically disadvantaged households, children belonging to linguistic and ethnic minority groups, including Russian-speaking children, children in situations of migration, CWDs, LGBTI children and children who are victims of violence and of trafficking, have equal access to essential	the BIs as primary consideration in the Child Protection Act, and recalling its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative	stating that the court personally hears children of any age who are capable of holding their own opinions in a matter concerning them recalls its general comment No. 12 and recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings, including by establishing systems and/or procedures for social workers and courts to comply with the principle; (b) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation	protection workers, are adequate and sufficient.	such as child protection, support for the family and education, and the working programme of the welfare strategy connected to the State budget recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that budgetary lines for children are defined for the programmes directly or indirectly affecting children in all fields with special attention to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations to allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights; (b) Use a tracking system for impact assessments (c) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, especially with children, and the proper accountability of the national and local authorities.	Chancellor of Justice of a set of child well-being indicators' and the comprehensive article collection on children in Estonian society, in 2021. Recalling its general comment No. 5 reiterates its previous COs and recommends that the State party ensure that the data collected cover all areas under the CRC and the OPs thereto and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background.	welcoming the strategic partnership as a new form of cooperation wit civil society and the aim of providing long-term financing to CSOs, recommends that the State party further strengthen its collaboration with CSOs including by providing support also to smaller and newer organization and by ensuring the meaningful participatior of civil society in the drafting of legislation, policy and strategies relevant to children's rights.
	Best Interests of the Ch - Concluding Observatio			CSOs = Civil Society CWDs = Children W	-	LGI	BTI = lesbian, gay, bisexua SDGs = Sust	l, transgender and interse ainable Development Goa





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59	Eswatini 2021 (until April 2018 Swaziland)	(2) para. 26: notes the prohibition of all forms of discrimination in the Children's Protection and Welfare Act, remains concerned: (a) That several pieces of legislation that have the potential to provide vulnerable children with protection against discrimination have not yet been passed into law, such as the marriage bill, or are lacking regulations, such as the Persons with Disabilities Act of 2018; (b) About the discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, children living in poverty, CWDs, children with albinism, orphans, children infected with and affected by HIV/ AIDS, refugee children, and LGBTI children.	(1) para. 5: reference to previous COs as insufficiently implemented; para. 28: The Committee remains concerned that the State party has not consistently interpreted and applied the BIs in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions or adopted specific procedures and criteria to guide professionals working with and for children.	(2) para. 30: notes that the Children's Protection and Welfare Act provides for the participation of children in matters that concern themhowever concerned that: (a) There is no platform for structured and regular participation of children where they can express their views taken into account; (b) Cultural practices and traditional attitudes impede the participation of children and that consultation with children on issues that affect them is sometimes met with resistance.	(2) para. 6: While welcoming the establishment of the Law Reform Unit, for fast tracking the harmonization and finalization of draft legislation, and the adoption of the Children's Protection and Welfare Act, concerned that the State party has yet to implement regulations to give effect to the Act and has not allocated sufficient human and technical resources for its implementation.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 5: reference to previous COs as insufficiently implemented; para. 12: While welcoming the measures taken by the Government, including the increase in the budget allocations for free primary education,  concerned that: (a) Resource allocations, particularly in the areas of health, education and social protection, remain low; (b) The absence of child-specific budget allocations makes tracking and accountability difficult, and that the public finance management system related to children issues is inefficient;</li> <li>(c) Development aid is not well coordinated  for supporting interventions informed by a national children's development plan; (d) There is widespread mismanagement of funds.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 5: reference to previous COs as insufficiently implemented; para. 14: notes that the State party collects some data relevant to children's rights through the Central Statistics Office. It is however concerned that data are not systematically collected on all areas of the Convention, that data are not routinely shared between ministries and that data are not sufficiently disaggregated to allow for adequate analysis and policy measures.	(1) para. 5: reference to previous COs as insufficiently implemented; para. 20: concerned that cooperation with civil society remains ad hoc and that consultations carried out by the National Children Services Department are often inadequate.

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60	Ethiopia 2015	(2) para. 6: inadequate follow-up previous CO on discrimination against children in vulnerable situations; para. 23: While welcoming the positive steps taken by the State party to combat discrimination such as the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2006-2010, expresses concern at the continuous discrimination of girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic minorities, children in poverty and street situations and children living with HIV/ AIDS and with noma.	(2) para. 25: welcomes the efforts made by the State party to ensure that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration is respected through the development of training programmes and the establishment of child friendly benches and special investigation and prosecution teams. However remains concerned that the best interests of the child are not adequately considered with respect to decisions concerning adoption and family reunification processes and legal proceedings, alternative care and early marriage.	(2) para. 31: While noting the positive steps taken to implement the principle of respect for the views of the child, such as the children parliaments and the child rights clubs remains concerned that traditions and cultural attitudes continue to limit the full implementation of the right of the child to be heard. Furthermore notes with concern that except for the specific provision in the Revised Family Code concerning the adoption process, there is no information on other legal provisions guaranteeing the respect of the right of the child to be heard in schools, judicial and administrative proceedings, alternative care settings, and in the family ().	(1) para. 8: regrets the absence of a systematic legislative review in order to bring domestic laws into compliance with the CRC and is concerned that a comprehensive Children's Code has not yet been adopted; para. 61: concerned about lack of national legislation on free and compulsory education.	(2) para. 6: inadequate follow-up previous CO on the allocation of resources; para. 12: while welcoming the increasing budgetary allocations to the education and health sectors, regrets the lack of information and data relating to the budget specifically allocated to children belonging to the most vulnerable groups of society, including children of ethnic minorities and indigenous populations, children in street situations, children affected by and/or infected with HIV/AIDS and children living in poverty in rural and remote areas.	(2) para. 5b: welcomes the establishment of Federal Vital Events Registration Agency and the regional states in 2013 to collect data on children; para. 6: inadequate follow-up previous CO on data collection; para. 53: concerned at the lack of reliable disaggregated data on children with disabilities; para. 63: concerned about the lack of disaggregated data on children engaged in the worst forms of child labour; para. 71: concerned at the lack of disaggregated data of children in conflict with the law.	(1) para. 19: seriously concerned at the highly restrictive environment for NGOs and CSOs, through the imposition of administrative barriers to registration, low thresholds of foreign financial support for local NGOs, and the strict delimitation of authorized activities for international NGOs by prohibiting their involvement in numerous areas affecting children such as child sexual abuse and exploitation, FGM/C and other harmful traditional practices, the rights of children with disabilities, and of children in conflict with the law also deeply regrets information on the State party's interference in the work of the Charities and Societies Agency (CSA), well as the cases of harassment, arrest and prosecution of human rights activists.

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61	Fiji 2014	(2) para. 22: While welcoming the existence of several laws prohibiting discrimination notes with serious concern that children from ethnic minorities, children living with HIV/ AIDS and children with disabilities are often faced with stigma and discrimination welcoming the State party's first National Gender Policy of 1 April 2014 deeply concerned about the prevalence of patriarchal attitudes, deep-rooted perceived gender roles and existing laws and regulations that discriminate against girls in the family and in the community.	NA	NA	(2) para. 20: welcomes that the State party has raised the age of marriage from 16 to 18 years for girls, making it the same as for boys, through the Marriage Act (Amendment) Decree 2009. However, concerned that, in spite of the definition of the child in the Constitution as a person under the age of 18, some of the State party's legislation is not yet in full conformity with the CRC; para. 28: notes with appreciation the adoption of the Domestic Violence Decree; para. 37: notes the draft adoption decree, aligning domestic legislation with the Hague CRC on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption of 29 May 1993. However, regrets that the draft has been pending approval by the Cabinet since June 2012.	(2) para. 12: While welcoming the allocation of financial resources to child protection programmes in the 2014 budget, note siwht concern that no other budget lines have been identified for the implementation of the CRC.	(1) para. 7: urges the State party to take all the necessary measures to address those recommendations from the concluding observations of the initial report under the CRC that have not been sufficiently implemented, particularly those related to allocation of data collection; para. 14: regrets the lack of reliable and disaggregated data on many areas of the CRC, as well as of any mechanism to systematically assess the impact of policies and programmes in relation to the implementation of the CRC.	NA

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2 Finland 2023	(2) para. 5: to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non- discrimination; para. 15: welcomes the Action Plan for Combating Racism and Promoting Good Relations between Population Groups, the action plan on bullying, the National Roma Policy (2023–2030) and the National Action Plan on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities but is deeply concerned about persistent discrimination against children and adolescents on the basis of gender, age, language, national or ethnic origin, migratory background, disability and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex status and about bullying.	(2) para. 17: While welcoming the incorporation of the principle of the BIs into numerous laws, concerned that it is often not consistently applied recommends to: (a) Guarantee the correct and systematic application of the principle of the BIs of the child in all areas of rights protection, in accordance with the Committee's general comment No. 14 (2013); (b) Establish mechanisms to monitor the impact of the application of the principle of the BIs in the execution of programmes, in legislative, administrative and judicial procedures ; (c) Provide guidance and training to all professionals who work to provide services to children and adolescents and to uphold their rights, and reinforce and intensify training for all authorities responsible for applying the principle of the BIs.	for the consent of a parent or guardian	(2) para. 7: 7. While welcoming the legal reforms relating to the well-being services counties and the proposal put before Parliament to speed up the handling of crimes against children, recommends that the State party: (a) Consider the possibility of incorporating the Convention into national legislation; (b) Take measures to strengthen children's rights impact assessments in the legislative process; (c) Reform legislation relating to Sami people, in particular with regard to the cultural and linguistic rights of Sami children.	(1) para. 9: Recalling its general comment No. 19 (2016) recommends that the State party: (a) Incorporate a children's rights-based approach into the State budgeting process; (b) Implement a system to track the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children throughout the State party, including by the well- being services counties and municipalities, and assess the extent to which investments in all sectors serve the BIs; (c) Define budget lines for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, including CWDs, children living in poverty and asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children; (d) Strengthen, at the national and municipal levels, the use of transparent and participatory budgeting 	(2) para. 10: welcoming the development of indicators to assess trends in the realization of children's rights, recalls its previous COs and recommends to: (a) Continue strengthening its system for collecting data relating to both qualitative and quantitative indicators encompassing all areas of the CRC; (b) Ensure that the data are disaggregated also by disability, migratory background, socioeconomic background, status as a member of a minority group (e.g. Roma) or an Indigenous People (Sami) and status as a child in a vulnerable situation, for example a child of imprisoned parents, in a situation of violence or in alternative care ; (c) Ensure the effective coordination and sharing of data among relevant ministries and entities and the use of data	NA

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63	France 2023	(1) para. 16: recalls its previous recommendations and urges the State party to strengthen its efforts to foster a culture of equality, tolerance and mutual respect, to prevent and combat persistent discrimination and to ensure that all cases of discrimination against children are effectively addressed recommends specific measures to combat discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, in particular children living in squats and other informal accommodation, Roma children, CWDs, LGBTI, asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children and children belonging to racial, ethnic and religious minorities.	general comment No. 14 (2013) reiterates its recommendation that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that the right in question is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in	(2) para. 19: With reference to its general comment No. 12 and while noting good practices such as the regular exchange between delegations of children and the Prime Minister, recommends to: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of its legislation and policies on the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings and/or procedures for ensuring respect for that right on the part of social workers and the courts; (b) continue to expand the network of paediatric reception units for children at risk and increase the public funding allocated to those initiatives; (c) Provide education for professionals working with and for children on the right of the child to be heard and awareness-raising programmes for the general public;	(2) para. 7: Welcoming the decision of the State party to assess the impact of draft laws and regulations on young people and the establishment of a committee (délégation) on the rights of the child in the National Assembly, recommends that the State party systematically carry out youth impact assessments and undertake assessments of the impact of its draft legislation on children. also recommends that the State party support the legislative proposal to establish a committee on the rights of the child in the Senate.	in French Guiana, Mayotte and other overseas territories the State party should consider the creation	"(2) para. 11: While noting that, according to the information provided by the State party, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies and the statistical services of the ministries are the main sources of data for assessing demographics and public policies relating to children, recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its data- collection system by ensuring that the data collected cover all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic or national origin and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are systematically collected and shared among the ministries concerned and relevant regional and local authorities and are used"	NA

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#	Country	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child (BI)	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
64	Gabon 2016	(1) para. 22: seriously concerned about the continuing de facto discrimination in access to basic services, such as health, education and social services, against children from poor communities, children from pygmy communities, orphans, children in street situations, children with HIV/AIDS, CWDs, child victims of trafficking and asylum-seeking and refugee children also concerned about discrimination against LGBTI children.	NA	(2) para. 24: welcomes Act No. 39/2010, which requires the views of the child to be taken into account during judicial proceedings, and notes the existence of the youth parliament and youth associations is, however, concerned about the ineffective implementation of that law and that, at the local level, municipalities, communities, parents and educators often do not take children's views into account and that the views expressed by children in surveys or through their associations do not inform actions to promote the rights of the child.	(1) para. 5: inadequate follow up to previous CO on legislation; reiterates previous CO (2002): noted that new laws have been adopted to harmonize the existing legislation with the CRC and welcomes the comparative study of national laws, the CRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child that was carried out in 1998; but remains concerned at the fact that domestic legislation, and in particular customary law, still does not fully reflect the principles and provisions of the CRC.	of public spending on children carried out by the State party; however, seriously concerned about: (a) The steady decrease in the relative allocation of resources to education, health and social protection sectors despite more economic resources being available; (b) The lack of a tracking system for the	on a regular basis also concerned about the limited use of the existing data to inform policy and programmatic	(2) para. 19: welcomes the creation of the National Network for Child Rights Promotion in Gabon and the National Network for Child Rights Protection in Gabonnotes that civil society participates in the design and approval of child rights programmes and projects, but it is concerned there is no formal or permanent framework for consultation between civil society and the Government, and that this is partially due to an inadequate legislative framework.

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65	Gambia 2015	(2) para. 29: welcomes the adoption of the Women's Act 2010 and the development of the National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy 2010–2020 remains concerned about: the persistent application of legal and societal discrimination against girls; discrimination against children born out of wedlock; CWDs; children living in poverty, working children, children in street situations, children living in rural areas and refugee children; the 2014 Criminal Code according to which the new crime of "aggravated homosexuality" carries punishments of up to life in prison, which encourages discrimination against LGBTI persons, including children, and children from LGBTI families.	(2) para. 31: welcoming the reference to the "welfare principle" in the Children's Act 2005, concerned that State institutions such as the Children's Court, the Department of Social Welfare and the Police Child Welfare Unit do not properly differentiate between the "welfare" and the "BIs" principles and fail to use the latter systematically also concerned about the lack of explicit reference in the legislation to the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration. further concerned that the BIs of the child is not sufficiently understood and applied by the Children's Court, the Cadi courts, the community child protection committees, the police and social workers.	of the child in the community and the family, and the lack of information on whether the views of the child are constantly respected in the Children's Court, the Cadi courts and the community child protection committees.	(2) para. 7: welcomes the adoption of the Children's Act 2005. However, concerned that this Act fails to cover all areas under the CRC, including issues relating to child marriage, female genital mutilation and child labour, and that it has not been effectively enforced and has not been sufficiently disseminated; para. 41a: absence of legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment in the home, in school and in alternative care settings.	"(2) para. 13: notes as positive the increase in the government budget allocated to education between 2006 and 2014 however, concerned that the percentage of the budget allocated to health and social welfare remains low also concerned about the lack of effective implementation of the legal provisions criminalizing corruption, in particular in the public sector; para. 43: reports of the lack of adequate budget for countering sexual abuse and exploitation; para. 47: lack of information received on whether there is adequate budget for implementing Domestic Violence Act; para. 60: budgetary allocations to the health sector remain greatly insufficient."	(1) para. 15: concerned about the absence of a comprehensive system for disaggregated data collection and analysis on all children under the age of 18particularly concerned about the lack of data on child labour, as well as on child trafficking, child mortality, sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and domestic violence against children. It is also concerned that data are not sufficiently shared with the public; para. 76(c): lack of specific data on the incidence of child labour.	(1) para. 23: concerned about reports indicating that activities of NGOs and civil society are closely monitored by the NGO Affairs Agency placed under the authority of the Office of the President, which results in many organizations exercising self-censorship.

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66	Georgia 2024	(1) para. 15: recommends that the State party take measures to ensure that all children enjoy equal rights under the CRC and the OP thereto, without discrimination, and that it ensure the effective elimination of any form of discrimination, especially against CWDs, children in street situations, children belonging to minority groups, children living in poverty, children living in poverty, children in alternative care settings and children living in rural or remote areas also urges the State party to effectively eliminate sex- selective abortions. para. 16: concerned about the allegations of discrimination and hate speech against LGBT persons and the constitutional bill on the protection of family values and children of March 2024. It recommends that the State party ensure that children who are LGBT, or belong to LGBT families, are not subjected to any form of discrimination or hate crimes	article 3 of the Code on the Rights of the Child provides for the BIs and recalling its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party: (a) Further strengthen efforts to ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated into and consistently interpreted and applied in all decisions concerning children by the courts, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area as a primary consideration and build their capacity to	the Child provides for the right of children to be heard in all matters affecting them and recalling its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal and administrative proceedings, including by establishing systems and/or procedures for social workers and courts to comply with the principle; (b) Conduct research to: (i) identify the issues that are most important to children, to hear their views on those issues and (ii) identify whether children's voices are heard, in line with their evolving capacities, in family decisions affecting their lives; (c) Conduct programmes and	children's rights recommends that the State party take measures to ensure the effective implementation of its legislation, in particular the Code on the Rights of the Child, by allocating adequate human, technical and financial resources also recommends that the State party institute a child rights impact assessment of its legislation and withdraw the constitutional bill on the protection of family values and children, as it contradicts the CRC.	State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights and, in particular, increase the budget allocated to the social sector; (b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, especially with children, and the proper accountability of local authorities; (c) Define budgetary lines for all categories of children, with special attention paid to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in	noting the population census conducted by the State party, which includes information on children, and recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party strengthen the National Statistics Office or develop a comprehensive data collection system on the implementation of the CRC and the Code on the Rights of the Child in accordance with article 84 of the Code, especially at the municipal level, which should include data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background on the situation of all children, particularly in the areas of child abuse, neglect, exploitation, sexual exploitation and children	organizations, in all decisions, laws and policies concerning children's rights.

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67	Germany 2022	to: (a) Strengthen policies and awareness- raising measures aimed at addressing the root causes of de facto discrimination, with a view to eliminating discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations, including	but is concerned that the principle of the BIs is not being applied in all proceedings affecting children recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in all policies, programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings affecting children, including in relation to trafficking and migration	voting age for municipal elections to 16 in some Länder, but is concerned that children's views are not always taken into account in courts and administrative proceedings recommends to: (a) Ensure that all	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative measures to implement the Convention; para. 6: recommends that the State party strengthen efforts to incorporate children's rights explicitly into the Basic Law.	(1) para. 9: recommends that the State party incorporate a child rights-based approach into the State budgeting process and: (a) Implement a tracking system for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children throughout all Länder and municipalities and assess how investments in all sectors serve the best interests of children;and (b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting processes at the federal, Land and municipal levels in which civil society, the public and children can participate effectively.	(2) para. 10: Recognizing the large body of data available, of which only a selection was made available to it notes that gaps remain in relation to some areas of the CRC recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its data-collection system with regard to both qualitative and quantitative indicators that encompasses all areas of the CRC, and ensure that the data are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socio-economic background; (b) Improve the collection and analysis of data on violence against children, including abuse and neglect, sexual exploitation and online violence, and the situation of children in disadvantaged situations	NA

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68	Ghana 2015	<ul> <li>(2) para. 21: While noting the anti- discriminatory provisions contained in the laws of the State party reiterates its concern (CRC/C/GHA/CO/2, para. 25) that discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, children with disabilities, unaccompanied or separated asylum seeking children, children of migrants, children of migrants, children of asylum- seekers, children infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS, children living in rural areas and children in street situations still exists in practice.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 23: remains concerned that, despite its legal recognition, the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as primary consideration is not adequately and systematically interpreted or applied by administrative, legislative and judicial bodies, including in family, criminal and asylum procedures.	(2) para. 27: notes with appreciation the existence of children's clubs and the efforts made to include the participation of children in policy discussions. However concerned about the scarcity of information about these clubs and of efforts in rural and remote areas as well as the involvement of and outreach to children in vulnerable situations also concerned that the views of the child are rarely taken into account in decisions made at the family level and in administrative and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the adoption of various child-related legislative measures. Nevertheless reiterates its concern about their insufficient implementation and, in some instances, the evident gap between law and practice; para. 25: taking note of the legislation adopted by the State party for the protection of children with disabilities; para. 45: concerned about inadequacy of the present legislation on adoption.	(2) para. 14: welcomes the State party's progressive increase of budget allocations in the areas of health and education. However expresses its concern that there is no specific budget allocated for the implementation of the CRC and that the budget for children's related expenditure appears to be insufficient to respond to national and local priorities for the protection of children.	(1) para. 7: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection; para. 65: remains concerned about the absence of national data available on the prevalence of children living and working in the streets; para. 68: concerned about the lack of data on the number of children trafficked.	NA

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69	Greece 2022	(2) para. 17: welcomes the adoption of Law No. 4443/2016 and Law No. 4285/2014 as well as legislative measures taken to facilitate the access of children in situations of vulnerability to education, health care and sanitation. remains concerned about: (a) The persisting discrimination against and negative attitudes towards Roma children, CWDs, children belonging to the Muslim minority in Thrace, asylum-seeking and refugee children and children of single and/or undocumented migrant parents, which impacts on their access to education, limits their access to socioeconomic rights and services and keeps them poor; (b) The underreported cases of violence, including police violence and hate crime, against Roma and migrant populations, including children	(2) para. 19: While noting that Law No. 4636/2019 recognizes the principle of the BIs with regard to international protection and that Law No. 4554/2018 sets rules on determining and assessing BIs in respect of unaccompanied migrant children recommends that the State party: (a) Integrate and consistently interpret and apply the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration in all administrative and judicial proceedings, decisions, policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children; (b) Develop and implement procedures and criteria – and provide systematic training and guidance for all relevant professionals – on assessing and determining the BIs	cultural backgrounds,	(2) para. 6: While noting the intensive legislative activity, the Committee is concerned about the numerous existing gaps and the still fragmented nature of the Greek legislation regarding children's rights; para. 7: the Committee urges the State party to bring together the fragmented provisions in the current legislation under a holistic legal framework and revise them where necessary in order to introduce a comprehensive child protection system.	(2) para. 10: 10. While noting the reform of the social welfare system, reiterates its previous COs that the State party: (a) Continue to increase and prioritize budgetary allocations to ensure the implementation of the rights of the child at all levels, addressing child poverty, including by increasing allocations for social services for families and children, for health care and education and for children in situations of vulnerability, while protecting them from cuts, including cuts to funding from external sources; (b) Establish a budgetary process with clear allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies, with specific indicators and with tracking and monitoring systems	(1) para. 11: Recalling its previous COs, the Committee recommends that the State party establish a central database on children with disaggregated data on all areas of the Convention and its Optional Protocols and develop indicators consistent with the Convention.	(2) para. 14: notes the remarkable role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing services to children, particularly refugee and asylum- seeking children and children in situations of migration, and welcomes the establishment of NGO accreditation to facilitate collaboration with the State party's competent authorities. recommends that the State party intensify cooperation with NGOs, including those representing children belonging to the Muslim minority in Thrace, and meaningfully involve them in the development, implementation and evaluation of policies, programmes and legislation relating to children's rights, and in preparing periodic reports under the Convention.

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70	Grenada 2010	(2) para. 6: call for implementation of previous COs on discrimination; para. 25: notes with interest the development of a National Gender Policy and that activities aimed at discouraging discrimination take place in schools; regrets that the State's legislation has not been amended to also offer boys protection against sexual abuse and exploitation and that the minimum age of consent to sexual activity refers only to girls.	NA	(2) para. 28: notes with interest the establishment of student councils as well as the organization of an Annual Youth Parliament and the creation of a Youth Arm of the Grenada National Coalition on the Right of the Child; notes with concern that in judicial and administrative procedures the right of the child to be heard is not properly respected; also concerned that little has been done to increase the awareness of the general public.	(2) para. 6: call for implementation of previous COs on harmonization of legislation; para. 7: notes that a number of bills on issues related to child rights exist; however these bills have not yet been passed; regrets that the CRC has still not been integrated into national legislation; concerned that there are insufficient human and material resources to draft legislation.	on donor funding, which may not be sustainable, for its social protection measures and	(1) para. 17: reiterates the concern expressed in its previous concluding observations at the lack of a system of data collection and analysis in the State party to provide systematic and comprehensive desegregated quantitative and qualitative data for all areas covered by the CRC in relation to all groups of children, in order to monitor and evaluate progress achieved and assess the impact of policies; para. 45: lack of adequate data in the area of adolescent health.	NA

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71	Guatemala 2024	(1) para. 16: remains deeply concerned by the pervasive structural discrimination against Indigenous peoples and peoples of African descent who constitute almost half of the population disproportionately affecting Indigenous children and children of African descent is further concerned about the intersecting forms of discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations. para. 17: recalls its previous COs and urges the State party (b) To address discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations, in particular girls, CWDs, children living with HIV, asylum- seeking, refugee and migrant children and LGBTI children.	general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party ensure that this right is appropriately integrated into, and consistently interpreted and applied, in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decision-making and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children.	the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings, including by establishing systems and procedures for social	State party: (a) To adopt bill No. 5285, on the establishment of a national comprehensive child and adolescent protection system; (b) To draft a new law on families that is aligned with international standards; (c) To reform the Civil Code to define parental responsibility and effectively protect	(1) para. 9: Recalling its general comment No. 19 as well as its previous COS recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate resources for the implementation of children's rights and, in particular, increase the budget allocated to social sectors and address disparities on the basis of indicators related to children's rights; (c) Adopt measures to compensate for the loss of public financial resources for children owing to the lack of approved budgets over the past two years (e) Strengthen measures to combat corruption, which reduces the resources allocated for the implementation of children's rights	registry of households, and recalling its general comment No. 5 and its previous COS recommends that the State party: (a) Adopt further measures to expeditiously improve its data collection system at the National Institute of Statistics and to ensure that data collected on children's rights cover all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic or national origin and socioeconomic background (b) Ensure that statistical data and	previous COs and recommends that the State party systematically and meaningfully involve non-governmental organizations working in the field of children's rights, including children- led organizations, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes relating to children's rights.

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72	Guinea 2019	its activities to combat discrimination and to prioritize and target social services for children in the most marginalized and disadvantaged situations,	(1) para. 18: recommends to strengthen its efforts to ensure that the principle of the best interests of the child is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies and programmes that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving the best interests of the child due weight as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 20: recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen existing bodies and mechanisms, such as the Children's Parliament, and ensure that all children in the State party have such opportunities to participate in public life, including in consultation forums established in mining areas; (b) Conduct awareness- raising programmes aimed at adults in communities and families to eliminate traditions and beliefs that impede the proper valuation of children's opinions, and to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family and the community, in schools and during legal proceedings, with particular attention to girls and to children in vulnerable situations.	(1) para. 7: recommends that the State party expedite the adoption of the revised Children's Code.	(1) para. 10: recalls its previous COS (CRC/C/ GIN/CO/2, para. 18), and recommends to: (a) Increase substantially the budget allocations in the areas of health and education; (b) Establish a budgeting process, which includes a child rights perspective and specifies clear allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies, including for the Ministry of Social Action and the Promotion of Women and Children and for decentralized child protection and juvenile justice structures, and develop specific indicators and a tracking system; (c) Decrease dependence on external cooperation; (d) Implement a national strategy on the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Law (2017).	"(1) para. 11: recommends that the State party: (a) Create an integrated and comprehensive data collection and management system, covering all areas of the Convention and its Optional Protocols, with data disaggregated by age, sex, type of disability, geographic location, socioeconomic background, and national and ethnic origin; (b) Ensure that data and indicators are shared among relevant ministries and make full use of the harmonized data-collection tools that were developed by the State party and international development partners in 2017 for the area of protection."	(1) para. 23: reminds the State party that human rights defenders, particularly child human rights defenders, deserve protection as their work is crucial for the promotion of human rights for all, including for children, and thus urges the State party to adopt and implement the draft law on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders that was presented to the Minister of National Unity and Citizenship by civil society in December 2018, while ensuring that the needs of child human rights defenders are addressed.

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73	Guinea Bissau 2013	(1) para. 24: concerned that discrimination against certain groups of children persists in the State party, in particular girls, children with disabilities and children living with HIV/AIDS particularly concerned that girls continue to be subjected to multiple gender-based discrimination, e.g. with regard to practices like FGM/C, forced and child marriages, and enrolment in and completion of education remains deeply concerned that no systematic efforts have been undertaken to combat and change discriminatory attitudes and practices against children; para. 50: concerned about discrimination against and social exclusion of children with disabilities.	(1) para. 26: concerned that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration has still not been fully implemented by the State party or reflected in legislation, policy, programmes or activities, and that community and regional leaders are not sufficiently aware of the provisions in the CRC on the best interests of the child.	(2) para. 30: appreciates the establishment of the Children's Parliament. However, it remains concerned that traditional attitudes towards children in society limit, and often prevent, children from expressing their views on a wide range of issues that affect them within the family, schools, institutions, judicial system and in society at large.	(1) para. 10: concerned at the lack of progress of the State party in harmonizing its legislation with the CRC and related international standardsconcerned that many aspects of customary law still constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the CRC; para. 50: lack of specific legislation prohibiting discrimination against children with disabilities.	(1) para. 9: insufficient follow-up was given to previous CO on budgetary allocations; para. 16: notes with concern the information that less than 1% of the general budget of the State is allocated to women and children's issues and that the allocated resources are insufficient to effectively improve the implementation of children's rights, especially children in vulnerable situations. notes the large percentage of current aid going to governance and security sector reform, in contrast to allocations to health and education sectors.	(2) para. 18: takes note of the State party's efforts to improve data collection, but is concerned that routine data collection is still not systematic and needs improvement in quality. Whereas data collection on education, health and groups of children in need of special protection has improved, data are still lacking on children in conflict with the law, children in contact with the justice system, the percentage of children with disabilities enrolled in school, substance abuse by children and children in street situations also concerned that those responsible for data collection do not systematically use the indicators for child protection	NA

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74	Guyana 2013	address discrimination against Amerindians. remains concerned at the prevalence of discrimination against		(2) para. 28: welcomes the inclusion of clear provisions on the right of the child to be heard in the Adoption Act (2009) and Protection of Children Act (2009), as well as the existence of Children's Parliaments. However, remains concerned that in practice, respect for this right remains limited, with no systematic approach in place for the participation of children and young people in local governance reiterates its previous concerns on sociocultural attitudes and traditions that continue to restrain children from freely expressing their views in schools, courts and within the family.	(2) para. 8: notes the adoption of numerous child-related laws over the reporting period and in particular the adoption of the Childcare and Protection Agency Act No. 2 of 2009 and Protection of Children Act No. 17 of 2009. However, concerned that the State party has not yet undertaken a comprehensive review of its laws to ensure full compatibility with the CRC, including finalizing the necessary reforms of its judiciary and legislation for the establishment of a Family Court concerned that the State party has yet to adopt its 2008 Juvenile Justice Bill.	(2) para. 14: welcomes the State party's 2008– 2012 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the resulting increase in social-sector spending, including for education, health, water, sanitation and housing, which contributes to fulfilment of children's rights remains concerned that the social budget of the State party does not define specific budgetary allocations for the provision of critical social services to children, exacerbating the substantial discrepancies between the urban and hinterland regions.	(2) para. 16: notes the State party's ongoing efforts to improve its data collection, including through the establishment of a common DevInfo database and Child Protection Monitoring System (CPMS). However, concerned that these are not comprehensive and there are no plans to establish a central data collection unit shares the State party's concern about the lack of statisticians and about other technical and capacity-related reasons that prevent these databases from becoming fully operational.	NA

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75	Haiti 2016	(2) para. 22: While welcoming the adoption in 2014 of the Law on paternity, maternity and filiation, which guarantees equal treatment of children born out of wedlock, notes with concern that the law is not retroactive and that insufficient measures have been taken to implement the law, in particular regarding DNA testing. Furthermore, concerned about: (a) Persistent discrimination against girls, subjected to gender stereotypes and violence from the earliest stages of their lives; (b) Ongoing de facto discrimination against CWDs, children in street situations, children engaged in child labour and children born out of wedlock or abandoned by their father, and discrimination, threats and attacks against LGBTI children.	(1) para. 7 inadequate follow-up previous CO (2003) on best interests; reiterates its previous concluding observations: concerned that the general principles contained in the CRC e.g. the best interests of the child (art. 3) are not fully integrated into the State party's legislation and administrative and judicial decisions, or in policies and programmes relevant to children at both national and local levels; concerned that the principle of the best interests of the child is not fully recognized and implemented in the relevant legislation and in decisions relevant to children.	(1) para. 7 inadequate follow-up previous CO (2003) on respect for views children; reiterates its previous COs: concerned that the general principles contained in the CRC e.g. respect for the views of the child (art. 12), are not fully integrated into the State party's legislation and administrative and judicial decisions, or in policies and programmes relevant to children at both national and local levels;	(2) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of the specified legislative measures; para. 8: notes with concern that the Child Protection Code and the Framework Law reforming IBESR have not yet been adopted.	(2) para. 12: notes with appreciation that resources allocated for the implementation of children's rights have increased. It is concerned, however, that these resources remain largely insufficient, and that the national debt has further increased which may have a limiting effect on allocation of resources to children. Furthermore, while welcoming the adoption in 2014 of the law on the prevention and suppression of corruption, deeply concerned about the high prevalence of corruption.	(1) para. 7 inadequate follow-up previous CO (2003) on data; reiterates its previous concluding observations: concerned at the absence of reliable data and the lack of an adequate data collection system; para. 14: recommends that the State party develop a system of data collection and indicators consistent with the CRC and disaggregated by sex, age, and urban and rural area. This system should cover all children up to the age of 18 years, with specific emphasis on those who are particularly vulnerable. It further encourages the State party to use these indicators and data in the formulation of policies and programmes for the effective implementation of the CRC.	deeply concerned about cases of violent attacks, including rape, and death threats carried out against human rights defenders, and in particular human rights defenders working on girls' rights as well

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76	Holy See 2014 [Not yet included in KidsRights Index]	(2) para. 25: Holy See has initiated a review of its legislation with a view to withdrawing the discriminatory expression "illegitimate children", contained in the Canon Law, noting as positive the progressive statement delivered by the Pope in July 2013 concerned about past statements and declarations made by the Holy See on homosexuality, which contribute to the social stigmatization of and violence against LGBT adolescents and children raised by same sex couples; para 27: regrets that the Holy See continues to place emphasis on the promotion of complementarity and equality in dignity, two concepts which differ from equality in law and practice provided for in CRC art. 2, and which are often used to justify discriminatory legislation and policies.	(1) para. 29: concerned that children's right to have their best interests taken into account as a primary consideration has been insufficiently addressed by the Holy See in legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as in policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and which have an impact on children particularly concerned that in dealing with allegations of child sexual abuse, the Holy See has consistently placed the preservation of the reputation of the Church and the protection of the perpetrators above the child's best interests, as observed by several national commissions of inquiry.	(1) para. 31: concerned that the Holy See has a restrictive interpretation of children's right to express their views in all matters affecting them as well as their rights to freedom of expression, association and religion concerned that the Holy See continues to view the rights enshrined in article 12 of the CRC as undermining the rights and duties of parents.	to ensuring that the legislation of Vatican City State complies with the CRC regrets that	(2) para. 17: appreciates the numerous activities undertaken at the grassroots level and funded by Catholic churches, foundations and organizations worldwide to support and protect children in the most vulnerable situations and to provide them with, among others, education opportunities, health and social care and other family support services notes the absence of a comprehensive child rights-based approach to the allocation of resources to support children and the lack of a system to track spending on children by the Holy See, and church-related organizations and institutions in States parties where the Holy See has influence and impact.	NA	NA

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77	Honduras 2015	(2) para. 25: welcomes the State party's measures to integrate the principle of non- discrimination in its legislation and in designing public policies and programmes nonetheless concerned about: (a) The lack of detailed information on the situation of girls; (b) The impact of increased poverty and inequality among children, in particular indigenous children and children living in rural areas; (c) The continued use of sex-based discrimination language in certain laws, institutional plans and programmes for children.	(2) para. 27: welcomes the measures taken by the State party to include the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration in the legal framework, to strengthen the judiciary as regards the application of this right and to provide legal aid services for the population however concerned that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration is not applied in practice, namely in the areas of migration, labour and civil and police matters.	(2) para. 31: notes the recognition in the national legislation of respect for the views of the child and welcomes the measures taken to ensure the participation of children in public forums, namely, the Children's Congress, the Students' Legislative Congress and student governments welcomes the measures taken by the Inter- Agency Committee on Early Childhood to pay special attention to the views of parents, adolescents and adolescent mothers during the design of the Comprehensive ECD Policyconcerned that, despite progress, the views of the child are still not considered in fundamental decisions affecting their rights, namely, the approval of education budgets.	(2) para. 7: notes with appreciation the efforts to harmonize national legislation with the CRC, in particular the reform of the Code on Children and Adolescents, the Family Code, the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law on Domestic Violence however concerned about the limited implementation of child-related laws para. 81: regrets absence of adequate legislation on children in street situations.	(2) para. 13: concerned about the steady decrease, as a percentage of the total budget, of direct expenditure on children and its impact on the Social Protection Policy and the Public Policy on Comprehensive Early Childhood Development. welcomes the steps taken by the State party to institutionalize the measurement of public investment in children and the impact of that investment, but concerned about the lack of a participatory budgeting process with a child's rights perspective as well as the lack of due consideration of the situation of children in vulnerable situations.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 15: While noting the multiple measures taken to create institutions and information systems to collect and analyse data on children rights, remains concerned about: (a) The lack of adequate financial support for the effective functioning of information systems;</li> <li>(b) The limited capacity of State institutions to provide pertinent, high quality and timely information;</li> <li>(c) The inadequate disaggregation of data to identify the most vulnerable groups of children; (d) Information not being used by State institutions to support policy formulation, despite the progress made in data collection.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 23: welcomes the steps taken by the State party to ensure the systematic coordination between public and civil society institutions, which resulted in the adoption of several laws, policies and programmes to implement children's rights however, concerned about the lack of involvement of independent civil society in the monitoring and evaluation processes of those public measures. also concerned about abuses against defenders of children's rights, such as in the case of José Guadalupe Ruelas, the director of Casa Alianza in Honduras, who was beaten and jailed by the military police on 8 May 2014.

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78	Hungary 2020	(1) para. 16: With reference to target 10.3 of the SDGs and recalling its previous recommendations (CRC/C/HUN/CO/3- 5, para. 20), urges the State party: (a) To implement its laws that prohibit discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, such as girls, CWDs, Roma children, migrant and unaccompanied children and LGBTI children, and to take measures to educate the public about equality and non- discrimination and to expand its programmes in schools; (b) To strengthen its measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against Roma children; (c) To strengthen the work of the Equal Treatment Authority to address discrimination against CWDs and Roma children;	(1) para. 17: recalling its previous recommendations (CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, para. 22) recommends that the State party (a) Ensure that the BIs of the child are a primary consideration when drafting, adopting and reviewing legislation that has an impact on children's rights, including asylum- and migration-related legislation, and in its policies and procedures; (b) Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently applied in administrative proceedings concerning children, and that the child protection services are adequately resourced to implement it in practice.	<ol> <li>para. 18: recalling its previous recommendations (CRC/C/HUN/CO/3- 5, para. 24), recommends that the State party: (a) Further develop the practice of hearing the views of children under the age of 14 years and ensure that their views are duly taken into account in family law proceedings concerning them, including in custody and guardianship decisions; (b) Ensure that children, including unaccompanied children between the ages of 14 and 18 years, have their views heard in migration and asylum processes in all situations, including during crises caused by mass migration; (d) Continue promoting the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, the community and schools</li> </ol>	(1) para. 5: regrets that the State party, in its report, did not reply to all the questions contained in the list of issues prior to reporting, in particular with regard to the following areas: the existence of a child-rights impact assessment procedure for national legislation ; para. 7: Noting that over 200 amendments of general legislation have affected children's rights, recommends that the State party put in place a procedure to assess the impact of legislation on the rights of the child, guarantee that all legislation is fully compatible with the CRC, and make publicly available the results of such impact assessments before and after adoption	"(1) para. 10: recommends that the State party: (a) Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources, at all levels of government, to implement all policies, plans, programmes and legislative measures for children, particularly in the areas of education and health, and develop a system for tracking and ensuring the efficient use of resources so allocated; (b) Conduct regular assessments of the distributional impact of government investment on sectors supporting the realization of children's rights with a view to addressing the disparities in indicators related to children's rights;"	"(2) para. 11: welcomes the introduction by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office of an ethnic marker, based on self-identification, in household surveys and recommends that the State party: (a) Collect data on children's rights in all areas of the Convention, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, national origin and socioeconomic background, and on the basis of that data identify children in situations of vulnerability; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects aimed at implementing the Convention."	(1) para. 10(c) recommends to establish appropriate mechanisms and inclusive processes through which civil society may participate in all stages of the budget process, including formulation, implementation and evaluation; para. 14: Recalling its previous recommendations (CRC/C/HUN/CO/3- 5, para. 18) urges the State party to ensure that NGOs can conduct their activities unimpeded, including on detention issues, asylum and migration, in an environment conducive to human rights. Additionally, it recommends that the State party strengthen its collaboration with NGOs working on children's rights, such as through the National Professional College of Child Welfare and Child Protection Services.

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79	Iceland 2022	(2) para. 15: welcomes the adoption of the Act on Equal Treatment Irrespective of Race and Ethnic Origin in 2018 but is concerned about the lack of information on the forms of discrimination against children in the State party recommends that the State party: (a) Eliminate disparities between municipalities regarding children's access to services ; (b) Ensure that the legal framework on discrimination protects children from discrimination; that children know how to report cases of discrimination; and that cases of discrimination against children are investigated by a competent authority; (c) Conduct a study on discrimination based on residence and against migrant children	(2) para. 16: notes with appreciation the integration of the principle of the BIs in the Children Act and other laws, but is concerned about the insufficient application of the principle in administrative and judicial proceedings and insufficient knowledge among professionals working with children. recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, including in relation to parental custody and mediation, and decisions on asylum, international protection and residence permits; (b) Provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 17: welcomes the efforts to promote child participation in decision-making processes, including in the preparation of the State party's report and through the national assembly on child matters, municipal and special youth councils, the advisory group to the Ombudsman for Children and action plans on child participation, but is concerned that younger children are not always given the opportunity to have their views heard in all matters concerning them. Recalling its previous COS recommends that the State party: (a) Amend the Youth Act to ensure that all municipalities establish youth councils ; (b) Ensure that all children can express their opinion and be heard in all decisions affecting them	(2) para. 6: recommends that the State party conduct a review of all its legislation to align it with the Convention, in line with the strategy and action plan on child-friendly Iceland, and develop child-rights impact assessment procedures for national and subnational legislation and policies relevant to children.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 9: recommends that the State party incorporate a child rights-based approach into the State budgeting process to: (a) Elaborate and implement procedures for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children throughout the State party, and assess how investments in all sectors serve the best interests of the child;</li> <li>(b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting processes at State and municipal levels in which civil society, the public and children can participate effectively.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 10: notes with appreciation the establishment of a government steering committee on a children's welfare dashboard in 2020 and that a national dashboard on the well-being, health and rights of children will be established in 2022. Recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the dashboard collects both qualitative and quantitative indicators encompassing all areas of the CRC, and that the data are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Strengthen the collection and analysis of data on discrimination against children, CWDs, mental health, and violence against children 	NA

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80	India 2014	<ul> <li>(1) para. 31: concerned at the disparity among different groups of children in access to education, health care, safe water and sanitation and other social services and to the enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the CRC persisting discrimination against children from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS, as well as asylum-seeking and refugee children; para. 33: deeply concerned about the pervasive discrimination against girls and women in the State party and the persistent patriarchal attitudes and deep- rooted stereotypes and practices that perpetuate discrimination against girls.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 35: While noting that the National Policy for Children, 2013, incorporates the principle of the best interests of the child as a guiding principle in all administrative and judicial proceedings, policies and programmes relating to children, the Committee is concerned at the lack of detailed information on measures taken to ensure that, in practice, the right of children to have their best interests taken as a primary consideration is consistently applied by professionals working for and with children in all areas affecting them; para. 59: concerned that the best interests of the child are not always taken into account, including when sentencing parents.	(2) para. 37: welcomes the State party's initiatives, such as the Child Reporters Initiative, to increase children's participation in society, as well as its efforts to increase children's participation in civil proceedings affecting their rights and well-being. However, the Committee is concerned that children are generally not perceived as rights holders by society and that their participation in the public sphere and opportunities to have their voices heard in the family, schools, community and at the central level are insufficient.	(2) para. 11: notes that since the consideration of its second periodic report, the State party has adopted or amended a number of federal laws to strengthen the legislative framework for children's rights. However, the legislation still does not cover the full scope of the CRC concerned that the different levels of authority and competencies within the State party's federal structure have resulted in a differentiated application of the legislation on children's rights and fragmentation and inconsistencies in the implementation of children's rights across the State party.	the State party's efforts to improve the planning and budgetary	"(1) para. 19: particularly concerned at the scarcity of available data on children between 15 and 18 years and limitations in the type of data collected, which does not cover all areas of the CR; para. 55: concerned at: (a) The lack of disaggregated data on children in need, children provided with services and in different forms of alternative care, support services for parents and kinship caregivers, abandonment, neglect and abuse of children and measures adopted, other than legislation; para. 85: lack of data on sale, trafficking and abduction of children; para. 87: inadequate data on children in conflict with the law."	(2) para. 27: notes with appreciation the State party's coordination with NGOs in various areas of service delivery concerned that such cooperation is not systematic and that the State party appears to delegate the provision o services for children to NGOs contracted by the respective states, but does not monitor and evaluate the quality of the services delivered.

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81	Indonesia 2014	(2) para. 3: welcomes adoption of Law No. 28 (2008) on the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination; para. 19: while welcoming the State party's gender mainstreaming programme deeply concerned about discriminatory provisions that still remain in national legislation and the prevalence of de facto discrimination, including: (a) discrimination against girls; (b) particular discrimination against CWDs in access to health care and education; (c) ongoing severe discrimination against children belonging to certain religious minorities and the State party's failure to deter attacks; (d) various forms of discrimination against children belonging to indigenous communities, such as insufficient access to education and health care.	(1) para. 21: regrets that despite its previous recommendations, the principle of the best interests of the child is not integrated into most child-related legislation in the State party notes with concern that decisions regarding adoption and custody are often taken on the basis of the child's religion, rather than his or her best interests, and that, according to Sharia law applicable to Muslims, in divorce proceedings decisions relating to custody of children are based on their age.	(2) para. 25: welcoming the establishment of the National Forum for Child Participation, the Teen Parliament, the Indonesian Child Congress, the Child Council, Election of Young Leaders, and National Child Consultation, concerned that these forums are not fully inclusive, children's opinions voiced in these forums are not sufficiently taken into consideration in decision-making processes, Law No. 23/2002 establishing the right of the child to be heard, requires that the right be applied in accordance with "morality and decency", which hampers effective, transparent implementation.	(1) para. 11: notes with concern that the provisions of the CRC have not been fully incorporated into the State party's domestic law. Furthermore, concerned that, further to the decentralization process that has led to the formation of new provinces and districts, with each one responsible for delivering public services, several by-laws adopted at the provincial or district level are inconsistent with the provisions and principles of the CRC; para. 19: concerned about discriminatory provisions that still remain in national legislation.	(2) para. 15: concerned about the State party's total health expenditure of only 2,7 per cent of its gross domestic product in 2011, which it considers to be low. Furthermore, while welcoming the significant increase in the annual education budget, regrets that the budget is not sufficient to ensure education for all children in the State party; para. 61: insufficient budget allocations for early childhood care and education.	(1) para. 8: reiterates its recommendations that the State party continue to upgrade its system of data collection to cover all areas of the CRC; para. 43: lack of an adequate system of disaggregated data collection on children living in institutions; para. 45: The absence of systematic data collection on children with disabilities.	NA

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82	Iran (Islamic Republic of) 2016	(1) para. 8 inadequate follow-up to previous CO on non- discrimination; para. 29: expresses grave concern about the persistent discrimination against girls in the State party's legislation, and in practice in many aspects of life, such as the discriminatory treatment of girls in family relations, the criminal justice system, property rights, and compensation for physical injury particularly concerned that under the State party's legislation, there is obligatory male guardianship over girls, which is incompatible with the CRC also concerned that gender stereotypes and patriarchal values place severe limitations on girls' enjoyment of their rights under the CRC.	(2) para. 33: notes with appreciation the Act on Family Protection, of 2013, which stipulates that "the best interest of children and adolescents should be respected in all courts and executive officials' decisions". However, remains concerned that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is not enforced in actions or decision-making relating to children, including in matters related to family law. In particular, remains concerned that article 1169 of the Civil Law relating to the custody of children after divorce prevents the court from taking into account the BIs of the child.	grandfather or another appointed guardian	(2) para. 11: takes note of several pieces of legislation adopted by the State party during the reporting period, and the amendments to the Islamic Penal Code in 2013. However, remains concerned that a number of the State party's laws, including the Islamic Penal Code, remain discriminatory against girls and against religious and ethnic minorities, depriving them of a number of their rights under the CRCalso concerned about the wide discretion given to the judiciary in interpreting and implementing laws.	(1) para. 17: concerned that the State party did not provide any information on a targeted allocation of budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights under the CRC, in particular for implementation of the rights of children belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as previously recommended (see CRC/C/15/Add.254, para. 15 (b)).		(1) para. 25: seriously concerned about the reported repression of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on children's rights, and about harassment and persecution of child rights defenders.

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83	Iraq 2015	(1) para. 17: concerned about the persistent and extreme gender-based discrimination which girls experience from the earliest stages of their lives and throughout their childhood and which exposes them to domestic violence; psychological and sexual exploitation and abuse; early, forced and temporary (muta'a) marriage; and little access to education; para. 19: concerned about persistent discrimination against various groups of children including children belonging to ethnic and/or religious minority groups; born out of wedlock; with disabilities; and LGBT children, children who are cared for by persons from these groups and children demonstrating non-conformist social behaviour.	concern that the State party has insufficiently integrated into its	(1) para. 29: concerned that the draft children's parliament act has still not been adopted also concerned about the absence of any legal provision explicitly enabling the child to express his or her views in matters concerning himself or herself and the fact that decisions concerning children, including marriage decisions, are most of the time imposed upon them.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the information provided by the delegation during the interactive dialogue that the draft Jaafari personal status law has been abandoned, and the commitment that it will never be tabled again; para. 9: also notes with appreciation that a number of child- related bills are still in the process of discussion and study, namely, the draft child protection act, the proposed child protection law in the autonomous Kurdistan region, the Children's Parliament Bill and the Child Welfare Authority Bill; para. 10: urges the State party to expedite the process of adoption of these bills/ acts, ensuring their full compatibility with the provisions of the CRC.		(1) para. 7d: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection, with a view to incorporating all the areas covered by the CRC.	(1) para. 15: concerned that civil society organizations and human rights defenders, including those working specifically on children's rights and those assisting women and girls fleeing violence, are the subject of regular harassment, arbitrary surveillance and warrantless searches and that many are forced to operate illegally and clandestinely.

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84	Ireland 2023	para. 14: welcomes the establishment of the Anti-Racism Committee but remains concerned about	<ul> <li>(1) para. 16: Recalling its previous recommendations</li> <li> recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in all programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings involving children; (b) Provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs and for giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 18: recommends to: (a) Ensure the right of all children to express their views and to have them taken into account in all decisions affecting them, including in the courts and in all forms of family law proceedings, and that they are given adequate support to engage an expert to present their views at no cost ; (b) Strengthen measures to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children, including children in disadvantaged situations, within the family, the community, schools and in the realm of policymaking at the local, municipal and national levels; (c) Ensure that professionals systematically receive training; (d) Act on the State party's previous commitments to hold a referendum on lowering the voting age to 16 years	(2) para. 3: welcomes the legislative measures taken by the State party to implement the CRC and adoption of many new progressive pieces of legislation and strategies; para. 6: Recalling its previous recommendations recommends that the State party fully incorporate the CRC into national legislation, conduct a comprehensive review of all its legislation to align it with the CRC and address any inconsistencies, and develop systematic child-rights impact assessment procedures for national and subnational legislation and policies relevant to children.	(1) para. 9: recommends that the State party incorporate a child rights-based approach into the State budgeting process: (a) To implement a tracking system for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children in all areas of their rights, with a view to eliminating disparities and ensuring equitability; (b) To define specific budget lines for all children paying special attention to those in disadvantaged situations that may require affirmative social actions, especially Traveller and Roma children and CWDs; (c) To encourage all government entities to participate in the performance budgeting and equality budgeting initiatives;	(1) para. 10: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the upcoming national equality strategy includes the comprehensive and systematic collection and analysis of both qualitative and quantitative indicators encompassing all areas of the children's rights under the CRC disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that the strategy is applied to all government entities with adequate human, financial and technical resources to implement it, as well as to non-State actors in the context of public procurement, and that equality data on children is published in accessible and age-appropriate formats for children and for its use by relevant bodies, professional groups and civil society ;	NA

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85	Israel 2024	to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non-discrimination (para. 18); para. 17: notes the establishment of the	ensure that the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration is consistently interpreted and applied in all policies, programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings affecting them, including in relation to placement in care, adoption, custody, mental health, child justice and asylum and in its military governance of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and school settings and in policymaking at the local	"(1) para. 8: recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Fully incorporate the CRC into national legislation and conduct a comprehensive review of all legislation to align it with the Convention and address any inconsistencies; (b) Ensure the effective implementation of the guidelines for the implementation of the Rights of the Child Law, including by assessing the impact of government bills on children's rights during the preparation phase and by developing mandatory child rights impact assessment procedures for policies relevant to children;	to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken:	reiterates its previous CO's recommendation to ensure that the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration is consistently interpreted	its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and school settings and in policymaking at the local

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86	Italy 2019	(1) para. 14: reiterates its previous COs (CRC/C/ ITA/CO/3-4, para. 24), in particular: (a) The disparities between regions in access to health-care services, the minimum standard of living and education for all children throughout the country; (b) The prevalence of negative attitudes towards children based on their status, origin, sexual orientation or gender identity.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: Recognizing the State party's efforts to integrate the principle of the BIs into its legislation; recommends to: (a) Strengthen efforts to ensure that the principle of the BIs of the child is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all regions across the country in all proceedings and decisions, all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to children, in particular in relation to unaccompanied or separated children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for determining the BIs  and for giving the BIs due weight as a primary consideration, in particular in relation to unaccompanied or separated children ; (c) Disseminate general comment No. 14.</li> </ul>	"(2) para. 17: welcoming the introduction into legislation of the right of the child to be heard in selected settings; reiterating previous COs (CRC/C/ITA/CO/3-4, para. 27); recommends that the State party: (a) Introduce a comprehensive legal provision establishing the right of the child to be heard without any discrimination due to age, disability or any other circumstance, both in the family environment and in any administrative, judicial or mediation procedure in which the child is affected, and ensure that the child's opinion is taken into account in accordance with the child's age and maturity, and adopt national uniform standard implementing regulations and guidelines; (c) Promote meaningful and empowered participation of all children."	(3) para. 3: notes with appreciation also the legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to implement the Convention, in particular the adoption of Law No. 71 of 29 May 2017, on the protection of children in preventing and countering cyberbullying; Law No. 47 of 7 April 2017, on measures to protect unaccompanied foreign children; Legislative Decree No. 66 of 13 April 2017, on rules for the promotion of the inclusion of students with disabilities; and the fourth national plan of action and interventions for the protection of the rights and the development of children and adolescents, adopted in 2016.	(2) para. 7: appreciates the efforts made by the State party since 2012 to mitigate the negative impact and in particular the high levels of unemployment and poverty, including child poverty, that are the result of the austerity measures taken by the Government since 2010. Nevertheless, concerned that the austerity measures continue to undermine the effective protection of children's rights in the State party, and that the preparation, approval, execution and monitoring of budgets lacks a child rights perspective.	(2) para. 9: recommends that the State party continue to improve its data-collection system, in particular the informative system for social services, including by continuously extending its dataset, to cover all areas of the Convention, and disaggregate data by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability.	(1) para. 12: deeply concerned by continuing smear campaigns against some civil society organizations engaged in search and rescue operations for migrants, including children, in the Mediterranean; urges the State party to guarantee the rights and freedom of action of civil society and to ensure that the rescue of migrants is not considered a crime.

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87	Jamaica 2015	(1) para. 42: Children with disabilities continue to face discrimination and are not effectively integrated into all areas of social life, including the education system.	(2) para. 22: welcomes the adoption of the Child Care and Protection Act of 2004 which outlines the best interests of the child standard as the primary consideration with respect to a wide range of areas. However, reiterates its concern about insufficient information regarding the efforts to ensure the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration in all actions, and to apply that right in all legislation, administrative and judicial proceedings, policies and programmes relating to children specifically concerned about the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account in criminal proceedings concerning his or her parents, including in sentencing guidelines.	(2) para. 26: notes the State party's efforts to ensure respect for the views of the child in courts, schools, the family and relevant administrative processes, as well as in judicial proceedingsalso notes the numerous child participation initiatives by various government agencies, including the Child Development Agency and the Office of the Children's Advocate is concerned, however, that traditional and cultural practices do not readily accommodate and recognize the views of the child in the home, alternative care centres, schools and communities; and that respect for the views of the child is not adequately implemented in practice in all relevant areas and at the national and local levels.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the adoption of the Child Care and Protection Act, 2004 as the legislative framework for the implementation of the CRC in the State party, along with other relevant legislation, and notes that the Act is currently being reviewed with a view to bringing the legislation further into line with the CRC. however, is concerned that inadequate human and financial resources have been provided for the full and effective implementation of the Act; para. 30: notes the significant progress in enacting legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in the penal system, alternative care settings and early childhood institutions.	crisis, notes the State party's efforts to allocate resources towards achieving important child- related goals together with international development and funding partners; however, concerned about the number of children living in	(2) para. 16: welcomes the establishment of a comprehensive database (JamStats) also notes efforts to "institutionalize" the JamStats database in all relevant ministries, agencies and civil society organizations, and to train stakeholders is, however, concerned about gaps in the overall data collection apparatus of the State party, in particular with respect to children with disabilities, children in situations of migration, children in street situations, child labour and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children; para. 58e: lack of disaggregated data on child labour.	NA

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88	Japan 2019	<ul> <li>(2) para. 17: takes note of the changes made to the Act for Partial Revision of the Civil Code (2013), which give the same share of inheritance to children born to unmarried parents; and the awareness-raising activities mentioned during the dialogue welcomes the changes to the Penal Code in 2017 that revised the elements of the offence of rape and afforded protection also to boys; remains concerned, however, that: (a) There is no comprehensive anti- discrimination law; (b) Discriminatory provisions on the illegitimacy of children born to unmarried parents in the Family Register Act have been partially retained, in particular those that concern birth notification; (c) Societal discrimination persists against children of various marginalized groups.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 19: notes that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is not appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied, particularly in education, alternative care, family disputes; and juvenile justice, and that the judicial, administrative and legislative bodies do not take into account the BIs in all decisions relevant to children; recommends that the State party establish compulsory processes for ex ante and ex post impact assessments of all laws and policies relevant to children; recommends that a best-interests-of- the-child assessment always be carried out in individual cases concerning the child by a multidisciplinary team with the obligatory participation of the concerned child.	(2) para. 21: While noting that the 2016 amendments to the Child Welfare Act refer to respect for the views of the child, and that the Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act consolidates the provisions concerning the child's participation in such proceedings remains seriously concerned that the right of children to express their views freely in all matters affecting them is not respected.	(2) para. 7: While noting the information provided by the State party on amendments to various laws, strongly recommends that the State party adopt a comprehensive law on children's rights and take steps to fully harmonize its existing legislation with the principles and provisions of the Convention.		(2) para. 11: While noting the data- collection efforts by the State party, also notes that gaps still existrecommends that the State party improve its data- collection system in all areas of the Convention, particularly in the areas of child poverty, violence against children, and early childhood care and development, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background, and that it use the data for policy design and programming.	(2) para. 14: While welcoming the meeting and exchange of opinions with civil society in the process of preparing the State party's report, recommends that the State party strengthen its cooperation with civil society and involve civil society organizations systematically throughout all stages of the implementation of the Convention.

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89 Jordan 2023	(2) para. 5: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non-discrimination (para. 18); para. 17: welcomes the prohibition of discrimination in the Children's Rights Act, but remains deeply concerned about the remaining lack of a legal prohibition of discrimination on the basis of all grounds prohibited under the CRC, about discriminatory classifications of children in legislation, and about persistent discrimination against girls and children in disadvantaged situations.	authorities, sharia	; (b) Promote the meaningful and	<ul> <li>(2) para. 8: welcomes the adoption of the Children's Rights Act, as well as the establishment of a national working committee consisting of ministries and agencies involved in implementing the law, and recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the effective implementation of the Children's Rights Act, including by adopting the necessary regulations and directives as soon as possible, allocating sufficient resources for its implementation and conducting capacity- building for relevant professionals working with and for children; (b) Develop systematic child-rights impact assessment procedures for legislation and policies relevant to children.</li> </ul>	(3) para. 4: appreciates that the State party is a host country for a large number of refugees and asylum-seekers. It is apparent from the information provided by the State party as well as from the constructive dialogue that this situation has continued to put a strain on the State party's human and financial resources and institutional frameworks, which in turn has affected the implementation of the Convention in the State party; para. 10. Recalling its general comment No. 19 welcomes the increased budget allocations for children since 2020 and the prioritization of spending on social sectors	(1) para. 11: Recalling its general comment No. 5 (2003) on general measures of implementation of the CRC recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a central data-collection system encompassing all areas of the CRC and its OPs and covering both qualitative and quantitative indicators, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Strengthen the collection and analysis of data on CWDs, children in alternative care, asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, and children in street situations; (c) Ensure that data are shared among relevant State agencies, ministries, professional groups and civil society, and used for the evaluation of policies and programmes 	(1) para. 14: recommends that the State party strengthen the participation of civil society organizations, children's organizations and child human rights defenders in children's rights matters and in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and legislation related to children's rights.

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90	Kazakhstan 2015	non-citizen children		(2) para. 7 inadequate follow-up to previous CO on respect for the views of the child; para. 24: notes the information provided by the State party at the dialogue that, in practice, the courts ask a child's opinion irrespective of his or her age in cases where the child's interests are at stake. However, concerned that the State party has maintained the age limit for a child to express his or her views at 10 years in its legislation. Furthermore, concerned about the low levels of children's participation in decision- making processes on issues that have a direct impact on them.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the adoption of numerous legislative acts addressing the rights of children and bringing the State party's legislation closer to the provisions of the CRCnotes the decision of the Supreme Court of 10 July 2008 ordering the courts to directly apply international treaties to which Kazakhstan is a party and information provided by the State party during the dialogue with the Committee about the draft code of civil procedure soon to be adopted, which will make direct application of these international treaties mandatory. However, concerned that implementation of the State party's legislation and the CRC overall remains insufficient.	(1) para. 12: regrets the lack of information about any targeted and transparent budget allocations for children, in particular for those in marginalized and disadvantaged situations.	(2) para. 7: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection; para. 14: While noting the extensive data provided by the State party both in its report and its written replies, concerned that the data provided are not sufficiently specific to enable effective evaluation of the general situation of children in the country.	NA

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91	Kenya 2016	(1) para. 6: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on non- discrimination; para. 21: expresses concern at the fact that discrimination against certain groups of children still exists in policy as well as in practice, particularly in respect of girls, CWDs, children with HIV/ AIDS, refugee children, indigenous children, Nubian children, children in street situations and children from disadvantaged or marginalized families.	(2) para. 23: welcomes recognition in the Constitution of the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration. However, concerned that this right is often not respected in informal justice systems or in dispute resolution outside of courts of justice, in particular with regard to cases of sexual offences.	(2) para. 27: welcomes the establishment of the Kenya Children's Assembly at national, county and sub-county levels. Nevertheless concerned that the Children's Assembly is not open or accessible to certain groups of children, such as refugee children and CWDs.	(2) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of specified legislation; para. 7: welcomes the adoption in 2010 of the revised Constitution, which explicitly recognizes certain rights of the child. However, remains concerned that the harmonization of national legislation, including the Children Act (2001), with the CRC and the Constitution has not been completed.	(2) para. 11: notes that the amount of budget allocation to the social sectors has increased during the period under review. However, concerned that: (a) Increased budget allocations in certain areas, including education and social protection, still do not match the over- whelming needs in these sectors; (b) No measures have been taken on budget tracking from a child rights perspective; (c) Despite the efforts made to eradicate corruption, it remains pervasive in the State party and continues to divert resources that are necessary for implementation of the rights of the child.	(2) para. 13: notes that a number of information management systems on several aspects of the rights of the child are being developed. However, remains concerned that there is neither a comprehensive system to monitor and track the realization of all rights of the child at the national and county levels, nor a sufficient disaggregation of the data on children to enable planning and resource allocation.	(2) para. 17: notes as positive the participation of civil society organizations in the monitoring of the implementation of the CRC through the National Council for Children's Services. However, concerned that the Public Benefits Organizations Act (2013) which prescribes the governance of civil society organizations has not been implemented and notes that there is concern that it may be amended with provisions that could undermine the activities of civil society organizations.

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92	Kiribati 2022	(2) para. 19: welcomes the legislative measures to eradicate discrimination, such as the Education Act of 2013, which prohibits discrimination against pregnant girls in school concerned, however, about the following: (a) The de facto discrimination experienced by children living in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including children living in poverty, girls and CWDs; (b) The criminalization of homosexuality and lack of protection of LGBTI children from discrimination, stigma and violence.	(2) para. 21: takes note of the information provided by the State party that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration in legal proceedings, in particular in custody cases, is now recognized over customary law concerned, however, about the effective implementation of that right and its application in decisions affecting children, including in the family, school, the community and administrative and judicial proceedings.	(1) para. 23: concerned about the limited recognition of the right of the child, in particular of girls and children with disabilities, to be heard and have their views given due consideration in law and in practice, including on climate change issues, owing to the prevalence of traditional attitudes regarding the lesser and limited role that children can exert in society.	(2) para. 6: While noting with appreciation the adoption of several key pieces of legislation, in particular the Children, Young Persons and Family Welfare Act, in 2013, the Committee concerned that the State party has not brought all national laws into line with the Convention and that the existing legislation is not fully implemented.	of all legislation, policies, plans and	"(1) para. 13: recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen the capacity of the national statistical office to develop and operationalize a comprehensive national system of data collection that allows for disaggregation of data by relevant factors, incorporating all areas covered by the CRC, including violence against children, and covering all children; (b) Allocate sufficient human, technical and financial resources to the national statistical office to ensure continuous data collection; (c) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention."	NA

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93	Kuwait 2022	(1) para. 4: urgent measures must be taken concerning non- discrimination; para. 17. Noting that children who do not possess Kuwaiti nationality and those who are stateless represent approximately half of the total number of children in the State party, remains extremely concerned that that group of children experience widespread discrimination in access to basic social services, including education and health care, and is also the target of hate speech very concerned about the persistence of discrimination against girls, both in law and in practice as codified in the Personal Status Act and in the Criminal Code and concerning child marriage, protection from homicide, rape, abduction and access to sexual and reproductive health information and services	principle is considered in judicial proceedings. In the light of its general	(2) para. 20: While noting the creation of student councils and parliament, concerned about the extent to which conclusions and recommendations put forward by children are taken into consideration in decision-making processes recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the student councils and parliaments are composed of diverse representation and in particular children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities, including girls, CWDs, children who do not possess Kuwaiti nationality and those who are stateless, and ensuring that the outcomes of children's council and parliament sessions are systematically fed into public decision-making 	<ul> <li>(2) para. 7: While noting with appreciation the adoption of the Child Rights Act and the Juvenile Code, in 2015, recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Strengthen its review of existing legislation, in line with the Committee's previous COs to ensure that all laws, including under sharia law, and all established interpretations thereof, are harmonized and in full compliance with the Convention; (b) Introduce a children's rights impact assessment procedure for all new legislation adopted at the national level.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 10: While welcoming the significant budget allocations to education and health reiterates its previous COs.	(2) para. 11: welcomes the unified data- gathering mechanism for children developed by the Central Statistical Bureau; recommends to: (a) Continue strengthening its unified data collection system and ensure that data collected on children's rights cover all areas of the CRC, and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, to facilitate analysis of the situation of children, in particular those in situations of vulnerability, including girls, children who do not possess Kuwaiti nationality and those who are stateless (bidoon) and CWDs; (b) Analyse and make available to policymakers data on children's rights; (c) Undertake a multi- indicator cluster survey 	(2) para. 14: takes note of the information in the State party's report about the representation of civil society institutions in the Supreme Council for Family Affairs and recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to promote an independent and plural civil society and continually cooperate with non-governmental organizations and children's organizations, including children human rights defenders, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights, in line with its previous CO.

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94	Kyrgyzstan 2023	(1) para. 17: remains deeply concerned about persistent discrimination against girls and children in disadvantaged situations.	(2) para. 18: welcomes the integration of the principle of "the BIs" in article 27 of the Constitution and recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle is consistently applied in all programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings affecting children, including in relation to domestic violence, parental custody, alternative care, asylum and child justice; (b) Strengthen the capacity of all relevant professionals to assess and determine the BIs and to give that principle due weight as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 19: notes with appreciation the Decree on Participatory Local Governance, but is concerned about the lack of mechanisms in place to ensure the right of children to express their views and have these taken into account in all decisions affecting them.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the legislative measures taken by the State party to implement the CRC; para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: legislation (para. 7); para. 6: deeply concerned about the rejection of the new version of the Children's Code which had been adopted by Parliament in July 2021, and the lack of clarity regarding the status of the Children's Code of 2012, in view of information received by the Committee that provisions on children's rights are being incorporated into the revision of the Family Code of 2003. para. 7: reiterates its previous recommendations	(2) para. 10: notes with appreciation the guidelines for tracking the allocation and use of financial resources for children and the introduction of programme-based budgeting aligned with the SDGs, but is concerned that they are not systematically applied across the relevant ministries.	(2) para. 11: welcomes the measures taken to strengthen the collection of data on the SDGs but is concerned that varying methodologies and software between the National Statistics Committee and the relevant ministries do not allow for efficient sharing.	(1) para. 14: Noting with deep concern the draft law on non- commercial NGOs; reminds the State party of the important role of independent CSOs and human rights defenders, including child human rights defenders, in promoting the human rights of children, and urges the State party to: (a) Revise the draft law on non-commercial NGOs to ensure the independence of civil society engaged in work related to human rights, in particular on children's rights, including by ensuring an enabling environment for NGOs and preventing undue restrictions to registration procedures and on access to foreign funding; (b) Ensure that CSOs and human rights defenders, including child human rights

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95	Lao People's Democratic Republic 2018	"(2) para. 14: welcomes the amendments to the Constitution in 2015, which incorporated a policy of solidarity and equality between ethnic minorities, as well as the revisions to the Law on Education, which introduced equal rights to education for all Lao citizens. However, seriously concerned at the persistent disparities between children of different ethnic groups and between children residing in urban and rural areasurges the State party to adopt a strategy containing specific and well- targeted actions,to eliminate discrimination against children in marginalized or vulnerable situations — including girls, children belonging to ethnic or religious minorities and children living in rural areas."	(2) para. 15: While noting with appreciation that the State party has integrated the principle of the BIs of the child into several laws and as a basis for action in several key sectors such as health, education and justice, concerned that this principle is not properly applied in practice and that the judicial, administrative and legislative bodies do not take into account the BIs of the child in all decisions relevant to children recommends that the State party establish compulsory processes for ex ante and ex post impact assessments of all laws and policies relevant to children.	(2) para. 18: While welcoming the increasing number of forums where children can make their voices heard, concerned that not all children in the State party have such opportunities to participate in public life, and that while the Law on Juvenile Criminal Procedure stipulates that children have the right to participate in legal proceedings, this is not always followed in practice	(2) para. 5: welcomes the progress made by the State party in strengthening the legal and policy framework related to children's rights and notes the continuing efforts by the State party to incorporate the provisions of the CRC into its national laws. Recalling its previous COs (CRC/C/ LAO/CO/2, para. 9), recommends that the State party ensure that the CRC is directly applicable in courts of law, and that it provide adequate financial and human resources to fully implement the Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children. further recommends that the State party complement its child- related legislation by executing regulations and guidelines.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the information that investment in the social sector has increased during the reporting period, notes that the State party still falls short of the objective of 9 per cent spending in the health sector, as decided by the National Assembly, and the minimum of 17 per cent spending in the education sector, set in the Law on Educationrecalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ LAO/CO/2, para. 17), and recommends that the State party: (a) Substantially increase the budget allocations in the areas of health and education	(2) para. 9: While the Committee welcomes the fact that statistics centres have been established in all provinces and districts in the State party, it regrets that no progress has been made in establishing a national central database	(1) para. 12: Recalling its previous COs (CRC/C/ LAO/CO/2, para. 25) urges the State party to take all necessary legislative, judicial and administrative steps to simplify and accelerate the registration process for civil society organizations working on children's rights further recommends that the State party establish a formal mechanism for policy engagement with civil society with regard to the implementation of the CRC.

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96	Latvia 2016	(2) para. 26: welcomes the amendment to the Criminal Law (2007) on violation of the prohibition of discrimination and the provisions on non- discrimination in the Education Law, the Medical Treatment Law and the Law on the Rights of Patients however, concerned about continuing discrimination against CWDs, children belonging to minorities, including Roma children, and children living in rural areas, with regard to their access to adequate health and education facilities. It is also concerned about the lack of official information on discrimination faced by LGBTI children and on reported incidents of bullying against those children in schools.	(2) para. 28: welcomes the methodological recommendations developed by the State Inspectorate for the Protection of Children's Rights for the Orphans' Courts on the best interests of the child and notes the general framework established by the State party to ensure respect for the best interests of the child. However, concerned about the continuing misunderstanding with respect to its meaning and the responsibilities it entails.	(2) para. 32: welcomes the creation of the Advisory Committee for Youth Organizations, in 2007, and the fact that the Youth Advisory Council aims at encouraging youth involvement in decision-making and public life regrets that no substantial information has been provided on how children's views were taken into consideration in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the youth policy also regrets that no information has been provided on the extent to which children's views are taken into consideration in the practical application of the Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child, the Civil Procedure Code and the Administrative Procedure Law.	(2) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of specified legislative measures; para. 8: welcomes the amendment to the Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child, in July 2008, regarding child safety and child supervision; however, concerned about the continuing gap between laws and practice.	(2) para. 14: welcomes the adoption of the procedure to track municipalities' investments in education, but concerned about: (a) The continuing lack of a comprehensive State and municipal system to monitor budgetary allocations for implementing all areas of the CRC; (b) The limited public participation in budgetary processes and partial data available to the State Audit Office, which restrict its ability to assess public investment in social care areas; (c) The ongoing impact of structural adjustment and austerity measures on children's rights in the post-economic- crisis period; (d) corruption, which affects the implementation of children's rights.	(2) para. 16: welcomes the publication, since 2004, of statistical data on children in vulnerable situations in "Children of Latvia", the Ministry of the Interior Support Information System for Minors, which processes information about children in crisis situations, since 2012, and the different thematic studies carried out and the steps taken to create an information system on refugees and asylum seekers. However, it is concerned about the lack of a comprehensive information system on children and the quality of the data entered.	(2) para. 24: welcomes the memorandum on cooperation between the Cabinet of Ministers and non-governmental organizations, but notes with concern that civil society and non-governmental organizations are not systematically involved in the development, implementation and monitoring of actions regarding children's rights.

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97	Lebanon 2017	"(2) para. 14: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that all children enjoy equal rights under the CRC, in law and practice, without discrimination; (b) Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against children of migrant workers, refugee children and children in marginalized situations, including Dom and Bedouin children and CWDs, by reviewing relevant laws and by conducting awareness- raising campaigns at the community level and in schools;	(2) para. 15: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is integrated appropriately and interpreted and applied consistently in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, and in all relevant policies, programmes and projects that have an impact on children. the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance and training to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 16: noting the various initiatives of the High Council for Childhood including the institutionalization of the National Youth Parliament, () recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal and administrative proceedings (); (d) Conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to promote the participation of all children within the family, community and schools, () with particular attention to girls and children in vulnerable situations;	(2) para. 6: encourages the State party to take steps expeditiously to adopt the draft laws recommended by the comparative legal study regarding gaps in current domestic legislation and to develop further a comprehensive legislative framework that is fully compatible with the principles and provisions of the Convention, ensuring the effective implementation of child-related laws at the national, district and municipal levels.	(1) para. 9: While noting the tremendous pressure arising from the Syrian crisis on the State party's economy, () recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a budgeting process that includes a child rights perspective and specifies clear allocations to children in the relevant sectors and agencies; (b) Define strategic budgetary lines for all children, including those who may require affirmative social measures, and take measures to protect those budgetary lines in the current crisis, especially with respect to health and education;	(2) para. 10: While noting the efforts of the State party to collect data on children, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2009 and the "Dev Info" programme on child-related indicators, () recommends that the State party: (a) Improve expeditiously its data-collection system The data should cover all areas of the CRC and be disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin, migration status and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes ();	NA

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98	Lesotho 2018	(1) para. 18: recalls its previous COs (2001, para. 26) and recommends that the State party take more active measures to end all forms of discrimination against children, with special attention to discrimination against girls and their right to inheritance, as well as to access to education and to basic services, in particular for children living in rural areas, herd boys and girls, CWDs and albinism, children with HIV/AIDS, children born to unmarried parents and ethnic minorities.	(2) para. 4: recommends to address previous CO (2001) (CRC/C/15/Add.147) in particular, those related to the BIs of the child (para. 28); para. 19: While welcoming that the principle of the BIs of the child is incorporated into national legislation recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children, including alternative care and adoption procedures.	(2) para. 22: welcomes that the State party provided a budget for the Children's Parliament for the year 2018/19. However, concerned that the participation of children is still limited by cultural practices and that, despite legal protection, children's opinions are not always taken into account in children's courts. para. 23: recommends that the State party ensure continuous funding and support for the Children's Parliament that children's views are given due consideration in the family, in the community, at schools, and in all decision- making process relevant to them, in particular in court proceedings concerning them	"(2) para. 5: notes the legislative measures taken namely the adoption of the Anti- Trafficking in Persons Act, the Education Act and the comprehensive Child Protection and Welfare Act(CPWA), as well as the ongoing law reform process that included a review of CPWA as part of the draft CPWA Amendment Bill (2018). However, concerned that: (a) There are still no regulations for the implementation of CPWA; (b) There has been limited consultation with stakeholders and children regarding the drafting of the CPWA Amendment Bill."	"(1) recalls its previous COs 2001 (CRC/C/15/ Add.147, para. 18) and recommends that the State party in planning its future budgets: (a) Increase budgetary resources specifically allocated for children to the maximum extent possible; (b) Strengthen efforts to improve the efficiency of resource usage and the timeliness of resource distribution in all sectors, in particular in health and education; (c) Taking note of target 16.5 of the SDGs, on substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, take immediate measures to combat corruption and strengthen institutional capacities to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute corruption."	(2) para. 12: notes the establishment of the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) and that the State party is developing child- sensitive indicators concerned that NISSA covers only about 75 per cent of the State party, leaving out mostly rural areas Para. 13: recommends that the State party expand NISSA so that it fully covers the territory of the State party, in particular the rural and mountainous areas, and ensure that data on children are disaggregated by age, sex, ethnic origin, national origin, geographic location and socioeconomic status ; recommends that technical assistance be sought from UNICEF.	(1) para. 14: continues to be concerned about the State party remaining without a national human rights institution and recommends that the State party establish a human rights commission and involve civil society organizations in this process, in line with the Paris Principles. para. 66: natonal mechanism for follow-up should also provide for consultation of civil society.

CSOs = Civil Society Organizations CWDs = Children With Disabilities HRDs = Human Rights Defenders





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99	Liberia 2012	<ul> <li>(1) para. 33: regrets that insufficient measures have been taken to implement previous COs on discrimina-tion, in particular against children in vulnerable situations; particularly concerned at the extent of gender-based discrimination in the State party, in particular against girls living in and coming from rural areas, who experience persistent discrimination in relation to access to educa-tion and social services, and their right to property and security. Statutory and customary laws which discri-minate against women remain in force, in particular the Revised Rules and Regulations governing the Hinterland; also concerned about harassment and stigmatization of children with disabilities.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 35: While commending the incorporation of the principle of the best interests of the child in the Children's Law, concerned that this principle is not systematically reflected in the State party's legislation and national policies; further concerned about the general societal perception in the State party that the best interests of adults should prevail over those of the child.	(2) para. 39: While commending the State party for establishing a Children's Parliament as well as child clubs at all county levels by virtue of the Children's Law, the Committee is concerned that the views of children on decisions affecting them are rarely given due weight, especially in the home, and in particular that girls are expected to be less participative than boys. Children are not provided with the opportunity to be heard in all judicial and administrative proceedings affecting them, in accordance with their age and maturity, including in cases of deprivation of parental rights.	(2) para. 9: call to implement previous COs on legislation; para. 10: welcomes the enactment of the Children's Law in February 2012; remains concerned that the State party has not undertaken a complete review of its legislation in order to harmonize it with the CRC, and that some provisions of the existing legislation and customary law are not consistent with the principles and provisions of the CRC, in particular those relating to the minimum age for marriage, adoption, and juvenile justice.	(2) para. 14: regrets the lack of information on the resources allocated to the Division, while noting that its parent Ministry receives one of the lowest budgetary allocations from the national budget; para. 16: While noting that Liberia was one of the countries in Africa that performed fairly in 2006-2008 in allocating resources to sectors that benefit children, remains concerned that national budgetary resources for CRC implementation remain very insufficient.	(2) para. 20: notes the State party's intention to create a central data collection system in areas concerning children together with the Child Protection Network; reiterates its concern about the lack of information and the inability to access disaggregated data about children on most areas, in particular children in poverty, children subjected to violence, children with disabilities, children deprived of a family environment and children engaged in child labour.	(2) para. 28: The State party is encouraged to strengthen its cooperation with civil society for CRC implementation; recommends that the State party consider strengthening the capacity of civil societ in order to allow it to effectively discharge it duties, including fundir local non-government organizations to suppo activities in communitie where the State is not present.

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	Libya 2003	<ul> <li>(1) para. 7: reiterates concern that several CRC rights (e.g. non-discrimination) are not adequately reflected in the laws, incl. personal status laws; para.</li> <li>23: concerned that discrimination against certain children, their parents or legal guardians, persists particularly with respect to birth out of wedlock; para. 25: concerned that xenophobia, particularly towards migrant workers, persists and that it is harmful to the child's developing respect for human rights, including the right to non-discrimination.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 7: reiterates concern that several CRC rights (e.g. the BIs) are not adequately reflected in the laws, incl. personal status laws; para. 27: concerned that the general principle of the BIs is not explicitly incorporated in all legislation concerning children and is not always considered in practice; not persuaded that a rigid custodial line of mother, maternal grandmother and father and the exclusion from custodial arrangements of foreign parents abroad necessarily give effect to this principle.	(2) para. 29: welcomes efforts by the State party to promote respect for the views of children, such as in school congresses, courts, and institutions; concerned that traditional attitudes towards children in society may limit the respect for their views, especially within the family.	(2) para. 7: notes the adoption of the Child Protection Act No. 5 of 1997, in addition to the numerous other laws and decisions that have been adopted with a view to improving the welfare of children; concerned, however, that many measures reflect a predominantly welfare-rather than rights-based approach.	(2) para. 15: welcomes information on progress achieved in addressing economic disparities between regions, but is concerned at the lack of specific information in terms of the percentage of the national budget allocated for expenditures in the various CRC areas, and that insufficient attention has been given to the allocation of resources for programmes and policies to promote the civil and political rights of children.	"(3) para. 11: notes progress in the collection of data on children by the National Organization for Information and Documentation and the sectoral information and documentation centres."	"(2) para. 17: notes information on cooperation with national associations in the development and welfare sectors, but is concerned that little effort has been made to involve civil society in CRC implementation, particularly in the area of civil rights and freedoms; notes that the delegation was unable to provide complete information on the limitations imposed by law on, in particular, the registration and funding of organs of civil society."

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101	Liechtenstein 2023	(2) para. 16: While taking note of paragraph 283 of the Criminal Code, which contains a prohibition of discrimination on multiple grounds, including gender identity, and recalling target 10.3 of the SDG, recommends that the State party adopt a comprehensive law against discrimination, continue strengthening the implementation of its existing legislation and combat discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, in particular LGBT children, children of same-sex parents, CWDs, children in situations of migration and children from single-parent and/or low-income families.	(1) para. 17: With reference to its general comment No. 14 notes the State party's information that the law on parents and children defines the BIs of the child and recommends to: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 18: welcomes the establishment of the Children and Youth Advisory Council and the State party's information that children must be involved in social decision- making processes and are provided with the opportunity to comment on draft legislation affecting them. Nevertheless, concerned that children below the age of 15 have limited opportunities to be heard and to participate in decision-making on issues affecting them. The Committee also notes the State party's information that the motion to lower the voting age to 16 was rejected.	(2) para. 7: While noting the entry into force of the Children and Youth Act of 2009 and the reform of 2015 of the law on parents and children, recommends that the State party carry out a systematic child rights impact assessment of these laws and other legislation concerning children in the light of its obligations under the Convention.	(2) para. 10: notes with appreciation the increase in allocations under the Children and Youth Act, in particular to activities related to child protection, but regrets the lack of information on the allocation of resources by sector and by target group, such as children in disadvantaged and marginalized situations.	(2) para. 11: While noting the data provided by the State party on school enrolments refers to its general comment No. 5 and recommends to: (a) Strengthen its data- collection system to ensure that it covers all areas of the CRC and that the data collected are disaggregated by age, sex, disability status, geographical location, national origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, in particular those in situations of vulnerability, with due regard to the right of children to privacy; (b) Ensure that the statistical data and indicators are shared and used	NA

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102 Lithuania	ia 2024	(2) para. 20: Taking note of the removal of the concepts of "social risk family", "social risk child" and "social risk persons" from the legislation to protect children from discrimination and stigmatization recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its awareness-raising activities, notably by conducting media campaigns to change social norms and behaviours that contribute to discrimination; (b) Raise public awareness regarding the prohibition of discrimination, and promote tolerance and respect for diversity; (c) Enforce its anti- discrimination legislation, with particular attention to children in disadvantaged situations.	(2) para. 21: Noting that article 4 (1) of the Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child recognizes the BIs and recalling its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied as a children's right in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children also encourages the State party to ensure procedural guarantees in the assessment of the BIs across the whole territory.	(1) para. 22: Recalling its general comment No. 12 and its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation, in particular article 11 of the Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child, to ensure respect for children's views in all settings on all matters affecting them, including in the Inter- Institutional Child Welfare Council under the Government of Lithuania; (b) Continue to conduct research to identify the issues that are most important to children, to hear their views on those issues and to find out how well their voices are heard in family decisions affecting their lives, and to identify the channels through which they currently and potentially have the most influence on national and local decision-making; (c) promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children in decision- making in all matters related to children	like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: legislation (para. 7); para. 6: notes with satisfaction the adoption of the revised Law on the revised Law on the Fundamentals of Protection of the Rights of the Child, which includes the principles of non-discrimination, the recognition of children as rights holders, the BIs and respect for the views of children. However, remains concerned about the lack of concrete measures to enforce the legislation, in particular for children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations.	(2) para. 11: notes that the State party's budget allocation for child protection has increased. However, concerned about the lack of a system for identifying budget allocations to specific ministries and the expenditure on children by those ministries; para. 12: Recalling its general comment No. 19 recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate with transparency adequate budgetary resources and in particular, increase the budget allocated to social sectors and address disparities on the basis of indicators related to children's rights; (b) Utilize a child rights- based approach in the elaboration of the State budget	(2) para. 13: Recalling its general comment No. 5 and while noting that State party has updated its list of indicators of statistical information on children, based on sectorial data collection systems, recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously strengthen its data collection system to ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin, socioeconomic background and migration status; (b) Ensure that statistical data and indicators on children's rights are shared among the ministries concerned (c) Ensure that statistical data and indicators on children's rights are made accessible to the public, including access to the Social Services Information System.	(2) para. 17: While noting the information provided by the State party on the legal basis for activities by and funding of non- governmental organizations as well as on their participation in inter-institutional entities such as the Inter- Institutional Child Welfa Council under the Government of Lithuania recommends that the State party take concret steps to review the existing legal and institutional framework t ensure that civil society operates independently the field of the rights of the child.

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103	Luxembourg 2021	(2) para. 4: urgent measures to be taken; para. 11: The Committee takes note of the law of 27 June 2018 addressing to a certain extent the discrimination against children of unmarried parents, and of Bill No. 6568 aimed at eliminating the concepts of legitimate parentage, but remains concerned that the distinction between children of married and unmarried parents continues to exist.	or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is routinely invoked in the State party. Nevertheless, with reference to its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is	(a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child,	(2) para. 3: notes with appreciation the legislative measures adopted to implement the CRC; para. 7: Noting the ongoing reform of the Constitution, which is geared towards ensuring that all children enjoy "the protection, measures and care necessary for their well- being and development" recommends that the State party take all measures necessary to expedite the process and ensure that children's rights are raised to the rank of fundamental rights under the new Constitution.		(2) para. 9: welcomes the data provided by the State party in a number of areas covered by the CRC and notes the State party's information that it lacks the capacity to undertake more intensive efforts to further diversify its data-collection practices. In this regard, with reference to its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data-collection system. The data should cover all areas of the Convention and should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis on the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability; etc.	(2) para. 8: noting that the Department of Children's Rights of the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth, together with other ministries and civil society organizations, has been tasked with drafting a national action plan for the coordinated and coherent implementation of the Convention; para. 37: Interministerial Human Rights Committee should have the capacity to consult systematically with civil society.

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104	Madagascar 2022	(1) para. 16: Taking note of targets 5.1 and 10.3 of the SDGs recommends that the State party strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination, in particular against girls, twins, CWDs, children living with HIV/AIDS, children with albinism and children living in rural areas, through programmes and policies to eliminate inequalities in access to education, health care and development, and to raise awareness of non-discrimination and foster an inclusive and tolerant environment in schools and other spaces for children.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 17: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated into, and consistently interpreted and applied in, all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children;</li> <li>(b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration;</li> <li>(c) Establish compulsory processes for ex ante and ex post impact assessments of all laws and policies on the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 19: recommends that the State party promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools and in all relevant administrative and other processes concerning them through, inter alia, the adoption of appropriate legislation, the training of professionals and the establishment of specific platforms, such as children's parliaments, at schools.	3, , ,	a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs in areas related to children's rights in order to increase budget allocations for the effective implementation of social policies and programmes; (b) Establish clear and adequate allocations	(1) para. 12: recommends that the State party: (a) Further strengthen its data- collection system, including by providing adequate resources for the National Statistics Institute to carry out its work, implementing the national strategy for the development of statistics and adopting decrees to implement its statistics legislation; (b) Ensure that data are collected on children's rights for all areas covered by the CRC and Optional Protocols, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background (c) Share data and indicators on children's rights among the ministries concerned and other relevant actors and use it; (d) Take into account the framework of the OHCHR	NA

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105	Malawi 2017	"(2) para. 14: welcomes the adoption by the State party of several recent acts and policies and recommends that it: (a) Intensify its efforts to eliminate discrimination against groups of children in the most vulnerable situations, such as girls, CWDs, children living with HIV/AIDS and children in rural areas; (b) Cooperate with albinism, children living with HIV/AIDS and children in rural areas; (b) Cooperate with the widest range of stakeholders, in particular the judiciary, through local structures, including children, community and traditional leaders and all sectors of society, to promote social and cultural change and create an enabling environment that promotes equality among children. "	(2) para. 15: noting the Constitutional Amendment Act 11 of 2010, reiterates its previous CO (see CRC/C/MWI/CO/2, para. 31) and furthermore recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to or have an impact on children. the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving them due weight as a primary consideration.	"(2) para. 16: welcomes the legislative and policy framework through which the views of the child can be expressed and the launch in 2012 of the Youth Parliament, and encourages the State party to: (a) Strengthen the Youth Parliament so as to increase its legitimacy and effectiveness and provide it with necessary resources; (b) Give due consideration to the views of children and strengthen structures for their participation, especially at the community level, in the family, at schools and in judicial and administrative procedures concerning them; (c) Develop mechanisms for the systematic inclusion of children's participation in law, policy, programme development and implementation."	(2) para. 5: urges the State party to finalize the constitutional review process by the end of 2017, as indicated during the dialogue, to continue to harmonize with the CRC all domestic legislation related to children's rights and to ensure effective implementation of laws.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 8: recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights and, in particular, increase the budget allocated to the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Health; (b) Strengthen efforts to improve the efficiency of resource usage in all sectors, particularly in health and education;</li> <li>(c) Taking note of target 16.5 of the SDGs to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, take immediate measures to combat corruption in order to avoid diverting resources from the implementation of the CRC.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 9: reiterates its previous COs (see CRC/C/MWI/CO/2, para. 19) and recommends that the State party: (a) Extend the pilot of the management information system at the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare to all districts; (b) Collect and share among all relevant ministries and agencies data on all areas of the CRC, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability.	NA

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106	Malaysia 2007	(2) para. 31: While noting with appreciation the principle of non- discrimination in article 8 of the Federal Constitution, as well as in the preamble of the Child Act 2001 (Act 611) and the special measures taken to advance and protect the status and existence of indigenous peoples, concerned that many children belonging to vulnerable groups are likely to experience de facto discrimination in everyday life; insufficient efforts made to address discrimination based on sexual orientation.	"(2) para. 36: notes with appreciation the provisions of the Child Act 2001 (Act 611) which incorporate the principle of the best interests of the child, and takes note of many other national laws that enshrine this principle; concerned that this general principle is not fully applied and duly integrated in the implementation of the legislation, policies and programmes of the State party as well as in administrative and judicial decisions."	"(2) para. 42: notes with appreciation that children are given an opportunity to express their views on the Government's policies, programmes and matters pertaining to children through the Malaysian Youth Council; expresses concern that traditional perceptions of children as objects and as the "property" of parents and elders rather than as subjects of rights hinder their right to express their views and to participate in the family, schools and local communities; also notes with concern that in legal and administrative proceedings it is in practice left to the discretion of the judge to decide whether the child is heard; regrets that the Child Act 2001 (Act 611) does not contain a specific provision on children's participation."	between the two legal systems; concerned, however, at the slow pace of enacting and reforming the laws related to the implementation of the	"(2) para. 23: commends the State party on its significant investment in social and health services, education and child protection but regrets that the impact of budgetary allocations on the implementation of child rights has not been systematically assessed."	"(2) para. 25: takes note of the extensive statistical data provided in the report and particularly in the written replies to the list of issues; regrets the lack of a national data collection system in respect of all areas covered by the CRC which limits the State party's capacity to adopt adequate policies and programmes, in particular with regard to underserved groups of children and under-served geographical areas; regrets the insufficient data on e.g. non- Malaysian children living in Malaysia, violence against children, child victims of trafficking for exploitative purposes, sexual exploitation of children, regrets the insufficient official data on the number of children with disabilities; para. 95: on trafficking."	NA

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107	Maldives 2016	obtain citizenship; (b)	(1) para. 28: concerned that customary and religious interpretations of the best interests of the child that are not in conformity with the CRC prevail in the State party and lead to serious violations of children's rightsnotes with serious concern that the non-reporting of child sexual abuse is considered as preserving the so-called "honour" of the child and therefore serving his or her best interests.	(1) para. 32: concerned that children are rarely heard by social welfare institutions, courts of law and administrative authorities, and that children under the age of 16 or who have not attained puberty are not permitted to give testimony in court.	(1) para. 6: inadequate follow-up previous CO (2007) on legislation; para. 8: reiterates its previous recommendation: insufficient implementation of previous CO on harmonization of domestic legislation; reiterates its concern regarding the need to amend the Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child to fully comply with the CRC provisions and principles.	(2) para. 6: inadequate follow-up previous CO on resources; para. 12: while welcoming the increased resource allocation in the social sector, concerned at the lack of specific budget lines allocated for implementing the obligations under the CRC, as well as the lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the distribution of resources to implement these obligations.	(2) para. 6: inadequate follow-up previous CO on national data collection system; para. 14: While welcoming the establishment in 2010 of the Maldives Child Protection Database, concerned that adequate budgetary resources have not been allocated to its operationalization in order to enable the collection of disaggregated data which can be used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the CRC.	(1) para. 22: concerned about reports that some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) advocating for human rights have been subjected to intimidation by State actors.

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108	Mali 2024	including children born to unmarried parents, children born into slavery, CWDs, children living in poverty, girls in domestic service, children in street situation, notably talibé children children with	recommends that the State party ensure that the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all	noting the information provided on the Children's Parliament and the measures to ensure children's participation in schools and recalling the Committee's general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to	protection bill, taking into account all the previous recommendations of the Committee and ensuring that it is in full compliance with the principles and provisions of the CRC.	general comment No. 19 recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate budgetary resources and in particular increase the budget allocated to social sectors and education and address disparities on the basis of indicators related to children's rights; (b) Develop detailed budget lines for all planned, enacted, revised and actual expenditures that directly affect children, with special attention paid to those in disadvantaged or	recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection system at the national level and ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of children, in particular those in situations of vulnerability, including by continuing to use the multiple indicator cluster survey; (b) Ensure that statistical data and indicators on children's rights are shared among the ministries concerned and used (c) Continue its technical cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), among other entities.	welcoming the adoption of Law No. 2018-003 on human rights defenders and the pledge made by the State party to better guarantee, within the framework of respect for the law, freedom of expression and opinion, through a free civic space, while ensuring better protection for human rights defenders urges the State party to take steps: (a) To allow for the unhindered work of human rights defenders on children's rights and build a climate of trust and cooperation with civil

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109	Malta 2019	(2) para. 19: welcomes the amendments made to the Equality for Men and Women Act and to the Criminal Code to include sexual orientation, gender identity and religion as prohibited grounds of discrimination. recalls its previous COs CRC/C/ MLT/CO/2, para. 29) and recommends to: Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination; strengthen its efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which negatively affects especially asylum- seeking, refugee and migrant children; take affirmative action for the benefit of children and in particular children in vulnerable and marginalized situations, such as asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, CWDs, and children born to unmarried parents.	(2) para. 20: While noting that the principle of the BIs is incorporated in the Minor Protection (Alternative Care) Bill, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that this right is also incorporated in all legislation that is relevant to and has an impact on children, including the Immigration (Amendment) Act; (b) Develop criteria for determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration, and ensure that all relevant persons in authority are trained on how to effectively assess the child's best interests when a decision concerning a particular child is being made.	(2) para. 21: While recognizing the State party's efforts to ensure respect for the views of the child, in particular through the mandate of the Commissioner for Children recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ MLT/CO/2, para. 33) and recommends to: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure respect for the right of all children to be heard in all matters affecting them, in the family, at schools, in the courts and in all relevant administrative and other processes, including children in vulnerable and marginalized situations, such as CWDs, and asylum- seeking, refugee and migrant children, and ensure that due weight is given to their views in accordance with their age and maturity; (b) Ensure that professionals systematically receive appropriate training	by establishing the structures necessary for	(1) para. 11: recommends that the State party set up a budgeting process that includes a child rights perspective, specifies clear allocations to children, and includes specific indicators and a tracking system to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources allocated for implementing the CRC, including by: (a) Setting performance targets linking child-related programme goals to budget allocations and actual expenditures, to allow monitoring of the outcomes and of the impacts on children, including those in vulnerable and marginalized situations; (b) Developing detailed budget lines and codes for all planned, enacted, revised and actual expenditures that directly affect children 	(2) para. 12: recommends that the State party continue to improve its data- collection system, and regularly collect and analyse data covering all areas of the Convention and its Optional Protocols, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis on the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability.	(1) para. 15: deeply concerned by instances of criminalizing search and rescue operations for refugees and migrants, including children, carried out in the Mediterranean Sea by some civil society organizations; urges the State party to guarantee the rights and freedom of action of civil society and to ensure that the rescue of migrants is not considered a crime.

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110	Marshall Islands 2018	groups of marginalized		"(1) para. 16: recommends that the State party: (a) Effectively implement relevant legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in judicial and administrative proceedings, which should include the establishment of systems and/or procedures for social workers and courts to comply with this principle; (b) Conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, schools and the community, paying particular attention to girls and to children in vulnerable situations."	(2) para. 5: While welcoming the enactment of the Child Rights Protection Act and the Government's decision to designate the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs as the authority responsible for implementing the Act, recommends that the State party: (a) Continue its efforts to harmonize domestic law, including customary law, with the principles and provisions of the CRC; (b) Take all measures necessary to effectively implement child-related legislation, in particular by expediting the adoption of regulations to establish mechanisms for the implementation of such legislation; (c) Ensure adequate human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for children's rights	legislative measures directed to children, and establish an inclusive and transparent budgeting process	"(2) para. 9: While noting the Child Protection Baseline Report and the atlas of social indicators for children, recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data-collection system to cover all areas of the CRC, ensuring that data are disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, disability, ethnicity, national origin and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability; (b) Ensure that data and indicators are shared among relevant ministries and are used "	(2) para. 12: While welcoming the increased cooperation with CSOs, recommends that the State party continue to strengthen its collaboration with civil society on children's rights, including by systematically involving civil society in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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111	Mauritania 2009	(2) para. 29: notes as positive that the principle of non- discrimination is incorporated in the Constitution; however concerned that de facto discrimination against girls and certain groups of children persists, particularly with regards to children living in slavery or of slave descent, children living in poverty and orphans.	(2) para. 32: appreciates the efforts of the State party to incorporate the best interests of the child into certain decision-making processes, however is concerned that it is not explicitly enshrined in national legislation nor is referred to in national jurisprudence.	(2) para. 34: noting with appreciation the efforts made by the State party to implement the principle of respect for the views of the child, and in particular the establishment of a children's parliament, remains concerned over the lack of adequate opportunities for children to express their views and that societal attitudes limit the consideration given to children's views, including in the community, the schools, the family, and in judicial and administrative proceedings.	"(2) para. 7: welcomes that the Constitution establishes the primacy of international treaties over domestic legislation and that such instruments can be invoked before national courts; however remains concerned over practical challenges with the pluralist legal system and in particular regarding the incompatibility between Sharia law, customary law and positive law, including the Personal Status Code of 2001."	(2) para. 18: notes that resources for education have increased; remains concerned that the overall resources allocated for children are insufficient and in fact decreasing, which impedes the progressive implementation and protection of children's rights; particularly concerned that allocations to the health sector are inadequate in order to achieve the MDGs; en- couraged that an Oil Fund to protect future generations is being established; para. 55: regrets that budget for the health sector fluctuates; para. 65: recognizes the increased budget for the education sector.	"(2) para. 20: notes as positive the collaboration of the State party with the United Nations country team and the establishment of a DevInfo-based national database, however is concerned that data related to the implementation of the CRC, including at the regional level, is still missing; para. 46: concerned over the lack of accurate data on the number of children without parental care."	"(3) notes the increasing involvement of civil society actors in the discussion, design and implementation of child-related strategies, including the fact that NGOs were consulted in the elaboration of the State party report."

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112	Mauritius 2023	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: taking note of the non-discrimination principle enshrined in the Children's Act 2020 and in SDG targets 5.1 and 10.3, recommends to:</li> <li>(a) Address disparities in access to all social services for children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, in particular children living in street situations, children who are victims of violence and abuse, including sexual violence, children using drugs, children deprived of a family environment, CWDs and children in the child justice system, and regularly evaluate their enjoyment of their rights; (b) Take special measures to improve the living conditions of Chagossian children and ensure regular and systematic monitoring and impact assessment of the measures taken; (c) Publicize the work of the Equal Opportunities Commission</li> </ul>	(1) para. 17: Recalling its general comment No. 14 on the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right, also enshrined in the Children's Act 2020, is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children, including by building the capacity of all relevant persons in authority, particularly judges, educators and social workers, to determine the BIs in every area and to give their interests due weight as a primary consideration.	(1) para. 18: Recalling its general comment No. 12 on the right of the child to be heard, recalls its previous CO and further recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings, including by establishing the guardian ad litem programme under section 66 of the Children's Act 2020; (b) Ensure that information on child-related laws and policies are available in child- friendly language; (c) Ensure that all relevant professionals engaging with and for children systematically receive appropriate training on the right of children to be heard and have their opinion taken into account, in accordance with their age and maturity.	(2) para. 6: notes with appreciation the adoption of the Children's Act 2020 and recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen the effective implementation of its legislation in compliance with the Convention, the Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child pornography, as well as its efforts to raise public awareness about new legislative developments; (b) Develop a child-rights impact assessment procedure for national legislation and policies relevant to children.	(1) para. 9: recalls its general comment No. 19 (2016) and its previous CO and recommends that the State party set up a budgeting process that includes a child-rights perspective, specifies clear allocations for children to the relevant sectors and agencies and includes specific indicators and a tracking system to monitor and evaluate the distribution of resources allocated for implementation of the CRC, including by: (a) Setting performance targets linking child- related programme goals to budget allocations and actual expenditures; (b) Developing detailed budget lines and codes for all planned, enacted, revised and actual expenditures that directly affect children; 	(2) para. 10: notes the efforts of the State party to collect data in different areas and, with reference to its general comment No. 5 (2003) on general measures of implementation and recalling its previous recommendation, recommends that the State party expedite the establishment of the common data platform to also collect disaggregated data on the situation of children with special protection needs, including children with HIV, CWDs, children in alternative care, children living in street situations, child victims of neglect, violence or abuse, including sexual exploitation and trafficking, and children in conflict with the law.	(1) para. 13: recommends that the State party establish a mechanism to systematically involve civil society organizations working in the field of children's rights in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes related to children.

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1113	Mexico 2024	(1) para. 16: concerned about the persistence of de facto discrimination deeply rooted in cultural practices that perpetuate inequality, particularly affecting girls and adolescents, because of sex, gender, age, race, socioeconomic status, disability, ethnicity, situation of migration or refugee status, gender identity and expression and sexual orientation also concerned about the generational marginalization of Afro- Mexican and Indigenous children, who lag behind in all indicators, and the prevalence of gender norms and stereotypes that deepen gender- based discrimination and inequalities.	application of the principle of the BIs as a primary consideration by applying that principle in all decisions concerning children made by the courts, administrative authorities or	and recalling its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration in the family, at school and in the courts and in all relevant administrative, health and other processes concerning them; (b)	previous CO recommends that the State party ensure the effective implementation of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents, at the federal, state and municipal levels, including by: (a) Strengthening the implementation of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents and improving monitoring and accountability mechanisms, especially regarding such key areas as the protection of children in vulnerable situations; (b) Expediting harmonization in order to bring legal provisions at the federal and state levels into conformity with the Convention and the General Act; (c) Increasing awareness at the local, state and federal levels of the content of the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.	health and early childhood, and recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that all states have a specific budget classification for children in order to encourage increased public spending in critical areas for realizing the rights of children, particularly in health, education, social protection, protection from violence, and ensuring children's participation; (b) Ensure that child- related goals are adequately reflected in the federal and state budget guidelines (c) Take measures to disaggregate information on public	(1) para. 10: Recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection system and ensure that it covers all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, Indigenous, ethnic, national and Afrodescendent origin, migration status, socioeconomic background and alternative care situation; (b) Prioritize the strengthening of the National Information System on Children and Adolescents (INFOSIPINNA) to inform policymaking and ensure that all federal entities establish information systems in line with the General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.	(1) para. 14: urges the State party to strengthen measures to protect and promote the work of human rights defenders, including child rights and environmental defenders and those working in the field of children's rights, to enable them to exercise their right to freedom of expression, association and opinion without threats or harassment and to promptly and independently investigate reported instances of violence and ensure that those responsible are held accountable.

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114	Micronesia (Federated States of) 2020	(2) para. 23: welcomes the information provided during the dialogue that the State party has undertaken legislative measures to expand the grounds on which discrimination is prohibited notes that the Federal Constitution and state constitutionsprovide for equality and equal protection of the law and that discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, language, national, ethnic or social origin and property is prohibited. concerned, however, that discrimination on all explicit grounds covered under the CRC, including disability and religion, is not prohibited also concerned about de facto discrimination against children on the basis of gender and economic status.	(2) para. 25: notes with appreciation the information provided during the dialogue that considering the BIs of the child is part of the life of communities in the State party and that, under the Federal Code, the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration in legal proceedings is recognized, in particular in divorce, child custody and child support cases. concerned, however, about the effective implementation of that right and its application beyond the sphere of family law, health and child justice.	(1) para. 29: concerned about the limited recognition of the right of the child to be heard and have his or her views given due consideration in law and in practice.	(2) art. 7: While noting with appreciation the adoption of the Kosrae Family Protection Act and the Pohnpei Family Safety Act, as well as the intention of the State party to adopt comprehensive child protection legislation, concerned about the lack of family protection legislation in Yap and Chuuk.	(2) para. 13: notes that the majority of budgetary spending on the implementation of the CRC is allocated to the health and education sectors, but it is concerned that there are no budget allocations for child protection and no assessment of the effectiveness or efficiency of the national budget also concerned about the heavy reliance on donor funding and the possible implications on the welfare of children of the expiration of the financial provisions of the Compact of Free Association with the United States of America, in 2023, if the Compact is not renewed.	(2) para. 15: notes that a number of agencies and organizations at the national, state and municipal levels collect data on the situation of children, which are then compiled into national reports, in cooperation with United Nations agencies. Nevertheless concerned that the collection of data on the status of children's rights remains weak and does not allow for disaggregation or analysis.	(1) para. 10(b): recommends to ensure that policies concerning children, including the national youth policy, are developed with the full participation of children and civil society organizations; para. 76: emphasizes that the Human Rights Task Force and should have the capacity to consult systematically with civil society.

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15	Monaco 2013	(2) para. 22: While welcoming the adoption of Act No. 1387 of 2011 permitting naturalized Monegasque men and women to pass their nationality on to their spouse, it remains concerned about the restriction that prevents naturalized women from transmitting Monegasque nationality to their children in the event of a divorce.	of children's rights.	(2) para. 26: welcomes the fact that the new Act No. 1382 of 20 July 2011 has consolidated children's involvement in judicial and administrative procedures. However, it regrets that there is insufficient clarity with regard to the right of children to be heard in other contexts.	(2) para. 3: welcomes adop-tion of several laws; para. 20: concerned that legislation does not explicitly state the obligations of companies to respect the rights of the child in operations carried out out-side of the State's territory and that legislation does not provide for accessible proce-dural safeguards in such cases; para. 28: regrets the lack of legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punish-ment in all settings; para. 37: concerned that legislation and practice still do not gua-rantee free medical assistance to foreign children residing in the State for fewer than five years; para. 43: concerned that legislation does not expressly guarantee free education to foreign children whose parents or legal rep-resentatives are neither resident nor lawfully established in the State.	(1) para. 12: regrets that it has not been provided with sufficient information by the State party on the resources allocated for CRC implementation also concerned about the absence of a mechanism to assess the impact of budgetary allocations for children.	(2) para. 14: notes with appreciation the data provided by the State party on various areas concerning children and the establishment of the Monegasque Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. However, conncerned that the system of data collection does not cover all areas of the CRC, and that there are not sufficient mechanisms for processing and assessing such data.	NA

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116	Mongolia 2017	"(1) para. 15: seriously concerned about the growing and persistent inequality in the State party and reports of increasing instances of discrimination, with impunity, against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, such as children from low- income families, migrant and unregistered children, children from rural areas, CWDs, children from ethnic and linguistic minority groups and indigenous groups, and LGBT children, particularly in schools and dormitories."	legislation, reiterates its previous COs and further recommends that the State party: (a) Take concrete steps to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently	(1) para. 18: Recalling its previous COs and () recommends that the State party: (a) Provide sufficient resources to effectively implement the strategy to promote child participation and the Law on Child Protection in order to ensure that their views are given due consideration; (b) Ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of a child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings (); (c) Conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to promote the participation of all children within the family, community and schools, with particular attention to girls and to children in vulnerable situations, such as LGBT children and CWDs.	(2) para. 5: While welcoming the adoption of the Law on the Rights of the Child and the Law on Child Protection in February 2016, recommends that the State party take all measures necessary for their effective implementation in compliance with the CRC, in particular by ensuring the provision of adequate and sufficient human, technical and financial resources.	(2) para. 8: While acknowledging the fiscal challenges of the State party and welcoming the introduction of a programme-based budgeting system to improve linkages between planning, budgeting and results, remains seriously concerned at the risk of regression in the enjoyment of children's rights due to inadequate budget allocation, lack of sustainable investment in basic services to promote and protect children's rights, corruption, and the volatility of the State party's economy due to its overdependence on the extractive industry and bust cycles.	(2) para. 10: recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data-collection system. The data should cover all areas of the CRC and should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the CRC.	NA

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117	Montenegro 2018	(2) para. 21: welcomes the measures taken by the State party to prohibit all forms of discrimination, including the adoption of the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination in 2014 and two strategies specifically targeting the inclusion of Roma and Egyptians notes the measures taken to combat the practice of sex-selective abortion and the information provided by the State party regarding the success of the "Unwanted" and "Wanted" campaigns However, remains concerned about the persisting negative attitudes and discrimination against children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, in particular Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian girls and CWDs, and the continued practice of sex-selective abortion.	(2) para. 23: notes with appreciation that several laws explicitly include the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration. Nonetheless, concerned about the lack of proper understanding of the meaning of the concept of the BIs of the child and the responsibilities it entails, and the discrepancies in its interpretation, particularly among the judiciary and professionals who work with and for children.	(2) para. 25: While noting that several laws recognize the right of children to express their views freely, concerned that the realization of this right is not guaranteed in practice, and in particular that: (a) In family law proceedings, children are not always asked for their opinion , only children of 15 years of age or older who are capable of forming their own opinions are entitled to express their views in custody cases,; (b) Existing mechanisms, such as the Children's Parliament, do not facilitate meaningful and empowered participation of children in matters that concern them; (c) Traditional attitudes are still impeding the full realization of the right of children to express their views freely.	(2) para. 5: welcomes the commitment of the State party to harmonize its legislation with the CRC, such as the adoption of the Law on Social and Child Protection in 2013 and the amendments to the Family Law of Montenegro in 2016. However, concerned about the absence of a comprehensive children's law and the insufficient measures taken to ensure the effective implementation of legislation relating to children's rights, including through the allocation of sufficient resources and the regular assessment of relevant by-laws.	implementation previous	(2) para. 12: notes with appreciation the collection of data on several areas of the CRC, including social protection, health and education nonetheless concerned about weaknesses in the information management systems of the various Government institutions, which do not allow for the analysis, use and sharing of existing data to inform policies and programmes.	(2) para. 17: While noting the State party's ongoing cooperation with civil society and the adoption of legislation enabling CSOs to provide social and child protection services to children, concerned that such cooperation is limited and that these organizations do not receive the financial and capacity-building support necessary to implement activities for the promotion of children's rights.

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118	Morocco 2014	(2) para. 24: welcomes the statement by the State party's delegation that measures will promptly be taken in order for children not to be identified as born out of wedlock in their identity documents however, concerned about: (a) De jure and de facto discrimination against girls and children born out of wedlock, including in areas relating to personal status (e.g. family name, inheritance);(d) The persistent discrimination against children with disabilities; para. 10: concerned about the numerous provisions of the Family Code that continue to discriminate against girls and to maintain severe gender discrimination.	(2) para. 26: While appreciating the inclusion in the Family Code of the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, the Committee regrets that the practice of early and forced child marriages, the placement of children in residential institutions, and the recourse to custodial measures for children in conflict with the law still contradict the best interests of many children concerned that this right has not been incorporated in legislation concerning children and is therefore neither applied in all administrative and judicial proceedings, nor in policies and programmes relating to children.	(1) para. 28: concerned that the eligibility criteria in the Children's Parliament do not make the Parliament representative of all children, especially children in the most vulnerable and disadvantaged situations. It also regrets that insufficient efforts have been made by the State party to establish child municipal councils, as recommended by the Committee in 2003 concerned that limited sustainable actions have been undertaken to change societal attitudes within the family, schools and the community at large that impede children from expressing themselves.	(2) para. 10: notes with appreciation the recognition, through the new 2011 Constitution, of the supremacy of international CRCs over domestic laws, as well as the significant legislative reforms undertaken during the reporting period to incorporate the rights and principles of the CRC into domestic legal order, as previously recommended concerned about lack of progress in adopting a comprehensive Children's Code, the elaboration of which was proposed in 2003, numerous provisions of the Family Code that continue to discriminate against girls and to maintain severe gender discrimination, lack of effective enforcement of existing legislation relating to children, due mainly to the lack of resources, capacities and supervision.	(2) para. 16: notes as positive the significant public expenditure on education, as well as the significant increase of the health budget from 2007 to 2012 concerned that the State party has not yet set up a specific mechanism to ensure traceability of the funds allocated for the implementation of the CRC, the alleged fraudulent management of the National Fund for Social Security as well as the high levels of corruption negatively impact on the implementation of the CRC in the State party; para. 54: welcoming the 20 per cent increase in the budget of the Ministry of Health between 2007 and 2012.	(1) para. 7: recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to address those recommendations that have not been implemented or not sufficiently implemented and, in particular, those related to data collection.	(2) para. 20: notes as positive the reinforcement of partnerships between government agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the field of children's rights over the past few years. It is, however, concerned that civil society organizations are only consulted on an ad hoc basis concerned that while these organizations continue to provide children in need or in marginalized and disadvantaged situations with a variety of services, the State party reduced its funding to them while its own capacity to respond to child protection needs remains inadequate regrets that the system of project funding prevents non-governmental organizations from undertaking sustainable actions for children.

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119	Mozambique 2019	(1) para. 16: Noting with concern the persistent patterns of discrimination against children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, reiterates its previous COs and recommends to: (a) Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against groups of children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, especially girls, CWDs, children with albinism, in street situations, living in rural areas, children of unmarried parents and asylum- seeking and refugee children; (b) Conduct comprehensive public education and awareness- raising programmes, including campaigns, to combat and prevent stigmatization and discrimination against these groups of children and to promote a positive image of them.	(1) para. 17: concerned that this right is not implemented in decisions affecting children and recommends that the State party: (a) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance and training to all relevant persons in authority and to professionals working with and for children for determining the BIs in every area and for giving them due weight as a primary consideration; (b) Evaluate, on the basis of the procedures and criteria described above, practices, policies and services that may not be in the best interests of the child.	(1) para. 19: Children's views are not adequately taken into account in decision- making processes that affect them. Given the persistence of traditional societal attitudes towards children, in particular girls, which limit their right to freely express their views recalls its previous COs and recommends to: (a) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration in courts, schools, relevant administrative and other processes concerning children and in the family; (b) Strengthen the children's parliament and ensure that its outcomes are systematically fed into public decision- making; (c) Conduct awareness-raising activities to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children.	(2) para. 3: notes with appreciation the various legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to implement the CRC, in particular the adoption of the National Action Plan for children 2013–2019, the National Plan of Action for Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2017–2022, the National Basic Social Security Strategy 2016–2024, and the revision of the Penal Code in 2014. para. 6: recalls its previous COs and recommends to: (a) Take all measures necessary for the effective implementation of existing legislative measures, including by adopting the regulation on the Law on the Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights; (b) Ensure that the CRC prevails whenever there is a conflict with domestic legislation or common practice.	(2) para. 9: While welcoming the criteria introduced by the national council for social welfare to target beneficiaries of public resources in a more equitable manner, remains seriously concerned about insufficient funds being allocated for the enjoyment of children's rights, the inequitable allocation of resources among provinces and the pervasiveness of corruption, which continues to divert resources that are necessary for ensuring the rights of the child. It is also concerned about the impact of austerity measures on children's rights.	"(1) para. 11: recalls its previous COs and recommends to: (a) Develop a comprehensive data- collection system that covers all areas of the CRC and that collects data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, nationality, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analyses of the situation of all children, including asylum- seeking and refugee children and children in street situations, especially in the areas of health, violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking and justice; (b) Allocate sufficient resources to the National Institute of Statistics to guarantee continuous data collection and regularly publish reports; "	<ul> <li>(2) para. 14: Noting with appreciation the efforts of the State party to cooperate with civil society, recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Systematically involve civil society organizations working in the field of children's rights in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes related to children;</li> <li>(b) Provide such organizations with the support necessary to implement their activities in all areas relating to the promotion and protection of children's rights.</li> </ul>

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120	Myanmar 2012	about the multiple forms of discrimination that persist in the State party, particularly those against girls and children in vulnerable and disadvantaged situations, such as children from ethnic and	(2) para. 37: noting that the principle of the best interests of the child is mentioned in art. 27 of the Child Law, concerned that the knowledge of this principle remains insufficient and no action has been taken by the State party to include it in any other legislation or budgets, or to ensure that it is sufficiently applied in the judicial and administrative decisions.	"(1) para. 39: reiterates its concern that traditional attitudes towards children in society continue to limit respect for their views and that the State party has not taken sufficient measures to ensure that the views of the child are given due consideration, especially in courts, schools, relevant administrative and other processes and within the family, other institutions and society at large."	(2) para. 9: noting the indication given by the State party that the 1993 Child Law is being reviewed to integrate some CRC provisions, the Committee is concerned that all principles and provisions of the CRC have not yet been fully incorporated into domestic law and that legal provisions contrary to the CRC remain in force; also expresses its concern about the application of different sources of law, namely codified and customary laws, which may undermine the State party's efforts to harmonize its legislation with the CRC.	"(1) para. 17: reiterates its deep concern about the extremely low level of resources allocated to the social sectors, in particular education, health and nutrition, at the severe lack of financial resources for the protection and promotion of children's rights, and conversely at the disproportionately high allocation of public financial resources to the military and State- owned enterprises. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned about the absence of transparency in the budgetary process."	"(2) para. 23: noting some initiatives by the State party to improve interdepartmental information systems and progress made in collecting national level data on the socioeconomic situation and health and education status of the child population, concerned at the lack of methodological coherence in the undertaking of data collection and the absence of disaggregated data on areas covered by the CRC."	"(2) para. 29: noting the recent progress made in cooperation with the civil society, concerned that civil society participation, and in particular children's participation, remains limited in the formulation of policies and programmes; also concerned that insufficient efforts have been made to involve civil society in CRC implementation and that a high level of distrust between civil society and the Government remains; expresses its concern about reports that individuals and organizations are punished for carrying out human rights education and engaging with the international human rights mechanisms."



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121	Namibia 2024	State party to address discrimination recommends that the State party: (a) Review relevant legislation to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of language, political or other opinion, national origin, disability, place of birth, sexual orientation or gender identity; (b) Implement targeted policies and programmes to eliminate discrimination against children belonging to Indigenous or ethnic minority groups, including San, Ovahimba and Ovazemba children, CWDs, LGBTI children,	concern the inadequate or inconsistent application of the principle of the BIs recalls its general comment No. 14 and recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently interpreted and applied in all legislation, policies and programmes affecting children, and by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities and legislative bodies; (b) Strengthen the capacity of all professionals working with and for children to assess and determine the BIs of the child in every area as a primary consideration, including through systematic	judicial and administrative proceedings, and include children in decision- making in all matters related to them; (b) Formally institutionalize the Children's Parliament, establish junior town councils in all towns, with adequate financial	<ul> <li>(2) para. 6: While welcoming the enactment of the Child Care and Protection Act in 2019 recalls its previous COs and further recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the effective implementation of the Child Care and Protection Act by allocating sufficient resources for its implementation, establishing the Children's Fund and ensuring continuous capacity-building for relevant professionals working with and for children; (b) Expeditiously enact legislation relevant for children, including the sexual exploitation bill, the uniform matrimonial property bill, the child justice bill and the marriage bill, and prepare for their effective implementation; (c) Develop mandatory child-rights impact assessment procedures for all legislation and policies relevant to children.</li> </ul>	an assessment of the budget needs of children, particularly the sectors that require more	relevant legislation to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of language, political or other opinion, national origin, disability, place of birth, sexual orientation or gender identity; (b) Implement targeted policies and programmes to eliminate discrimination against children belonging to Indigenous or ethnic minority groups, including San, Ovahimba and Ovazemba children, CWDs, LGBTI children, children in remote areas, children of single mothers and other children in disadvantaged situations; (c) Ensure that children	with and for children to assess and determine the BIs of the child in every area as a primary consideration, including through systematic

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122	Nauru 2016	(2) para. 22: notes that the State party's Constitution provides for non-discrimination on the basis of, inter alia, race, place of origin and political opinion, deeply concerned at the persistent discrimination against asylum-seeking and refugee children in all areas, in particular with regard to access to water, sanitation, education, health care and adequate housing notes with concern that CWDs also face discrimination, particularly within the school environment.	(2) para. 24: notes that some areas of Nauruan law uphold the principle of the best interests of the child, regrets that no comprehensive guarantee exists to ensure that right. In particular, expresses profound concern at reports that asylum- seeking and refugee children have been accepted by the State party from Australia without taking their best interests into account.	(2) para. 28: notes as positive developments within the new Child Protection Services Division to ensure that the views of child victims of abuse are taken into consideration in terms of their choice of living arrangements. concerned, however, that overall, traditional practices and cultural attitudes, particularly within the family, schools and social and judicial settings, impede the full realization of the right of children to express their views freely.	(2) para. 4: welcomes the adoption of specified legislative measures; para. 6: welcomes the efforts towards the comprehensive review of existing laws to ensure compliance and harmonization with the provisions of the CRC and notes as positive the adoption of the Child Protection and Welfare Act in 2016 and the proposed Family Protection Actwelcomes efforts to reinitiate the constitutional review process as a means of specifically guaranteeing children's rights in the Constitution concerned, however, that some legislation remains to be harmonized with the CRC.	(2) para. 12: notes that the budgetary allocation for 2015-2016 provides for implementation of the provisions of the CRC, it is concerned that the process fails to stipulate budget allocations, including indicators and tracking systems, for children in the relevant sectors and agencies, and children in vulnerable situations.	(1) para. 14: concerned that the lack of a systematic mechanism of data collection has resulted in a scarcity of disaggregated data on children, particularly CWDs, children living in marginalized situations and asylum-seeking and refugee children.	(1) para 20: seriously concerned that international civil society organizations and journalists have been restricted in their ability to conduct research into children's rights, particularly in relation to the processing of child asylum seekers and refugees at the Regional Processing Centre. also concerned at reports indicating that some international organizations have been subjected to intimidation, and that non-refundable visa application fees for visiting journalists have been increased from US\$ 200 to US\$ 8,000.

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.23 Nepal 2016	"(2) para. 20: welcomes the anti-discrimination provisions of the new Constitution. However, notwithstanding the de jure prohibition of discrimination, remains concerned that discrimination based on, inter alia, gender, lineage, ethnicity, religion, social standing and disability remains prevalent. In particular, concerned that: (a) Gender discrimination is still highly prevalent in all aspects, such as in the health sector and in education; (b) There is persistent de facto discrimination against Dalits, on the basis of their caste, resulting in them living in marginalized communities with hindrances to accessing education and public places, including water sources and places of worship."	"(1) para. 22: concerned that neither the Constitution nor any other legislation refers to the "best interests of the child"."	(1) para. 24: reiterates its previous CO (2005): concerned that the views of the child are not given sufficient consideration in all areas of children's lives and that the provisions of art. 12 are not fully integrated into the State party's legislation and administrative and judicial decisions, or in policies and programmes relevant to children.	"(2) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of specified legislative measures; para. 7: welcomes the adoption of the 2015 Constitution, which recognizes children's rights. However, concerned that the draft Children's Bill does not provide a comprehensive, integrated and rights- based approach to the State party's legislation and does not adequately define key terms or mandates."	(2) Reiterates its previous CO (2005); para.12: welcomes the increase in the resources allocated for children's rights during recent years, as well as the adoption of the child-friendly local governance national framework in 2009, and its accompanying guidelines in 2010. Nevertheless, remains concerned that: (a) The resources dedicated to children continue to be insufficient; (b) The mobilization of resources by the State in order to address the needs of children is limited and significantly hampered by corruption; (c) The efficacy and transparency in the use of the resources made available through int. cooperation in response to the earthquake in 2015 are insufficient.	(1) para. 14: reiterates its previous CO (2005): insufficient follow-up previous CO on data collection; concerned at the absence of comprehensive and up- to-date statistical data in the State party and the lack of an adequate national data collection system on all areas covered by the CRC.	NA

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124	Netherlands 2022	(2) para. 14: welcomes the establishment of a National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism and the measures taken to draft a national plan to combat all forms of discrimination, but remains concerned that not all municipalities have an anti- discrimination service in accordance with the Municipal Anti- Discrimination Services Act, and that regional disparities and de facto discrimination disproportionately affect children in disadvantaged situations, including in education, youth care and the justice system.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 16:</li> <li>recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, including in relation to youth support, placement in guardianship or foster families, parental custody, education, and migration and asylum procedures, in all constituent countries;</li> <li>(b) Strengthen measures to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 17: welcomes the efforts to promote child participation in the development of programmes affecting children, including in poverty reduction, but regrets that the minimum age for children's involvement in many decision-making processes remains at 12 years Recalling its previous COs recommends to: (a) Abolish any age limit for the right of children to express their views in all issues concerning them and ensure that all children, including those under 12 years of age, can express their opinion and be heard in all decisions affecting them (b) Continue to strengthen measures to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative, institutional and policy measures taken including the addition of sexual orientation and disability to the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination under article 1 of the Constitution, the adoption of the Child Labour (Duty of Care) Act and the prohibition of corporal punishment in the home in Aruba, Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius; para. 7: recommends that the State party develop child-rights impact assessment procedures for national and subnational legislation and policies relevant to children.	(1) para. 9: recommends that the State party incorporate a child rights-based approach into the State budgeting process and: (a) Implement a tracking system for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children throughout all constituent countries, with a view to eliminating disparities and ensuring equitability;(b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting processes at central, regional and local levels in which civil society, the public and children can participate effectively; (c) Conduct independent and participatory impact assessments of its tax and financial policies to ensure that they do not contribute to tax abuse by national companies operating outside the State party that leads to a negative impact	(2) para. 10: notes the existence of the National Youth Monitor and the measures taken by Statistics Netherlands to improve its data- collection system, but is concerned at the lack of a comprehensive and disaggregated data-collection system that encompasses all areas of the CRC all constituent countries. It recommends to: (a) Ensure that its data- collection system encompasses all areas of the CRC and covers both qualitative and quantitative indicators; that the data are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Improve the collection and analysis of data on discrimination against children, mental health, younger children, etc	NA

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New Zealand 2023	(1) para. 4: recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non- discrimination; para. 15: deeply concerned that discrimination persists against children in situations of vulnerability, including Maori and Pasifika children, children in out-of-family care and CWDs, noting especially their restricted ability to benefit from basic services, including education, health and protection, and to enjoy an adequate standard of livingfurther notes with deep concern their exposure to higher risks of suicide and of experiencing sexual and domestic violence, school bullying, mental distress, homelessness and transient housing situationsfurther takes note of the information provided that the Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993 prohibit discrimination from the age of 16 only.	(1) para. 17: Recalling its general comment No. 14 (2013), recommends that the State party develop procedures and criteria guiding all relevant persons in applying the "child-related principles" under section 6C of the Children's Act 2014 when making decisions under that legislation.	(1) para. 19: recalls its general comment No. 12 and recommends to (a) Ensure children's right to have their views heard in all official decision- making processes relating to children, such as custody cases, child welfare decisions and cases concerning criminal justice, immigration and the environment; (b) Assess the implementation of legislative amendments mandating consultation with children in all matters affecting them (c) Require independent children's lawyers to have direct contact with the children they represent in the family courts; (d) Facilitate children's access to an effective complaints mechanism when their right to be heard is violated in judicial and administrative proceedings, and facilitate their access to an appeals procedure; 	(2) para. 7: While welcoming the requirement in the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 and the Children's Act 2014 that any person who exercises powers under these acts be guided by the Convention, recommends that the State party: (a) Fully incorporate the Convention into domestic law; (b) Finalize development of the children's rights and well-being hub to strengthen training on the Convention and ensure its consistent application throughout the State party.	(2) para. 10: While noting with appreciation the prioritization of indicators aimed at measuring child well- being in the 2023 budget policy statement recommends to (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of areas concerning children, in addition to those aimed at reducing child poverty, and allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights; (b) Strengthen the child rights-based approach in the elaboration of the State budget, including through: (i) Participatory budgeting processes that are accessible to children and all interested parties; (ii) Publishing the results of the Treasury's tracking system on the allocation and use of resources for children through the annual budget process; 	(2) para. 11: welcomes the legislative obligation to collect and report on data on outcomes for children. Recalling its general comment No. 5 (2003), recommends that the State party consider strengthening its data collection system under its data investment plan to cover all areas of the Convention and its Optional Protocols, ensuring it is disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children in the State party, particularly those in situations of vulnerability.	NA

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126	Nicaragua 2010	(2) para. 36: welcomes the legislative action taken by the State party to guarantee equal rights of people, especially those with disabilities, living with HIV/AIDS and indigenous and Afro-descendants; also welcomes the establishment of the Office of the Special Ombudsperson for the Rights of Indigenous People and Ethnic Communities, and its local office in the Caribbean Coast autonomous region, as well as the Office of the Special Ombudsperson for Sexual Diversity; shares the concerns that indigenous peoples and peoples of African descent, as well as women, girls and children in rural and remote areas continue to suffer de facto discrimination.	(2) para. 38: notes that, according to art. 9 of the Children and Adolescents Code, the best interests of the child should be taken into account as a fundamental principle; concerned that the principle of the best interests of the child is not well understood in the family or by State judicial and administrative authorities, and that it is not consistently applied in practice.	(2) para. 41: commends the achievements made with regard to children and adolescents' right to be heard through school and municipal councils, for example, but notes that the efforts are not deep enough and that the new forms of "direct democracy" (such as the Gabinetes de Participación Popular) seem to be adult-centred and authoritarian; also concerned that children's views are not always duly taken into account in the family and in judicial and administrative proceedings.	(3) para. 7: insufficient implementation previous CO on legislation; para. 8: notes the efforts made by the State party towards strengthening the constitutional, legal and normative framework related to CRC implementation.	(2) para. 18: welcoming the increase in spending on health and education over the past years, especially from national resources, concerned at the insufficient level of resources available overall for social policies and specific plans and programmes for children; further concerned that due to the financial crisis and the low public revenue base, financial resources, including contributions for budget support and specific programmes from international cooperation, may decrease further.	(2) para. 7: insufficient implementation previous CO on data collection; para. 21: welcomes the five-year plan for the modernization of the National Development Information Institute and the National Statistical System; particularly commends the process to design and implement the statistical information system on children and adolescents and establish a system of child rights indicators in close cooperation with all concerned institutions; concerned that data on children at risk is still not available and that sufficient financial and human resources are not allocated for the full functioning of the system.	(1) para. 28: concerned that the long-standing tradition of collaboration between the State party and an extensive network of national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOS) has recently become more limited due, inter alia, to the weakening of CONAPINA.



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127	Niger 2018	(2) para. 15: While noting that the 2010 Constitution contains non-discrimination provisions recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ NER/CO/2, para 28) that the State party make greater efforts to ensure that all children within its jurisdiction enjoy, without discrimination, all the rights set out in the CRC; urges the State party to prioritize and target social services for children in the most marginalized and disadvantaged situations, in particular girls, children in slavery, including talibé children and Wahaya girls (fifth wife), children in street situations, migrant, refugee and asylum seeking children, children in forced labour, orphan children, children of unmarried parents, HIV infected and affected children, children separated from their families or unaccompanied children.	(1) para. 16: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all proceedings and decisions, policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children. the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration. recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/NER/ CO/2, para. 30) about necessary measures to ensure that traditional practices and customary law do not impede the implementation of this right.	(2) para. 18: While noting positive developments such as the establishment of a youth parliament and school governments, recommends that the State party promote meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools by law and include children in decision making in all matters related to them. also recommends that the State party take measures to ensure the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings, including by establishing systems and/or procedures for social workers and courts to comply with this right.	(1) para. 5: In light of the State party's information on the prevalence of application of customary law over its statutory law in most personal status matters, including marriage and inheritance, urges the State party to harmonize its statutory and customary laws with the provisions of the CRC and to eliminate its customary practices which are not in line with the CRC. In this regard, recommends that the State party: accelerate the adoption of the draft Children's Code aimed at harmonizing the national legislation with the CRC as well as the Family Code; take measures to implement its existing legislation aimed at promotion and protection of children's rights	<ul> <li>(2) para. 8: In view of the State party's information that Promotion and Protection of the Child Rights is a component of the multi-year budget forecast for the period 2019–2021 of the ministry responsible for child protection,  recommends that the State party: (a) Prioritize and increase substantially, to adequate levels, the allocations in the areas of health, education, nutrition and protection;</li> <li>(b) Establish a budgeting process that includes a child rights perspective and specifies clear allocations to children, including specific indicators and a tracking system; (c) Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the adequacy, efficacy and equitability of the distribution of resources  and to prevent corruption</li> </ul>	(1) para. 9: recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection system. The data should cover all areas of the CRC and should be disaggregated by, among others, age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis on the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used (d) Strengthen its technical cooperation with, among others, UNICEF and regional mechanisms.	noting certain restrictions faced by non-governmental organizations critical of the Government, recommends that the State party ensure that civil society actors can act freely and facilitate their registration within an appropriate timeframe also recommends that the State party strengthen further its collaboration with CSOs, including by providing support for services delivered by CSOs related to the promotion and protection of the rights

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128 Nigeria 2010	(2) para. 28: notes as positive that the Constitution incorporates provisions of non- discrimination and welcomes the fact that the Anti-Discrimination Bill is about to be passed by the National Assembly; remains concerned however that de facto discrimination of children prevails and is tolerated in the State party, in particular vis- à-vis the girl child, but also against children with disabilities, children in street situations and children of minority groups.	their decisions on this principle; concerned that certain practices that are inconsistent with this and other general CRC principles	(2) para. 34: welcomes the establishment of Children's Parliaments in all 36 states of the Federation, in line with the Committee's recommendation and their active participation in international as well as national forums; remains concerned about the limited participation of children in matters affecting them in children's institutions of all kind, in the community, in the family and in judicial and administrative procedures. It regrets the low level of acceptance thereof, especially in rural areas, and appreciates the State party's acknowledgement of this situation.	(2) para. 3: welcomes adoption of (specified) legislation; para. 7: welcomes the ongoing constitutional review in the State party and, in this context, the proposal to place the Child Rights Act (CRA) in the concurrent list of legislation which would make it automatically applicable in all states of the federation; remains concerned, however, that most northern states of the State party have not yet domesticated the CRA and about reports that some states that have passed such legislation have adopted a definition of the child which is not in compliance with that of the CRC; regrets that a comprehensive review on the compatibility of the existing statutory, religious (sharia) and customary laws with the CRC and the Child Rights Act has not been carried out.	(2) para. 16: welcomes information that budget allocations to health and education have increased and that funds saved from the debt relief programme will be invested in child- ren's programmes; wel-comes information from the State that a specific budget line on maternal health and the new born child has been included in the 2010 Government budget; notes with appreciation the implementation of a comprehensive economic and anti-corruption reform programme; nevertheless reiterates its earlier concern about insufficient budget allocations to children and that corruption remains endemic in the State party and its adverse effects on the protection and promotion of children's rights.	(2) para. 6: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data-collection systems; para. 18: notes with appreciation the establishment of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and its fully fledged department dealing with statistics on children during the reporting period; welcomes the appointment of the CRC Chair at the University of Lagos and the undertaking of a National Baseline Survey on child protection, including indicators, by the same; notes that data on children deprived of a family environment, refugee and internally displaced children, children in conflict with the law, children with disabilities, as well as single-parent families still has to be collected and analysed.	(2) para. 23: welcomes the State party's indication that state institutions work in close collaboration with civil society organizations in furthering the implementation of children's rights, as witnessed in the participatory process during the preparation of the State party's report; concerned about the reliance of the State party on civil society organizations in the provision of social services of the CRC, notably in the fields of child care and education, which may affect the responsibility of State party as the primary duty-bearer for the realization of the rights guaranteed under the CRC.

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129	Niue (2013) [Not yet included in KidsRights Index]	wedlock, adopted children and migrant children are discriminated in laws and in practice particularly concerned that girls, children born out of wedlock and adopted children do not have the same right to inherit family land as other children and that migrant children are often discriminated in the enjoyment of their rights to education, health and social security.	adoptions as well as some court decisions, remains concerned that the principle of the "best interests of the child" has not been incorporated in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings nor in all policies, programmes and projects relevant to children also concerned that interests of families, communities or adults often prevail over the best interests of the child as is the case notably concerning teenage pregnancy.	indication given during the dialogue with the State party that in practice, children have the opportunity to express themselves in court cases related to adoption, guardianship, access and custody further notes that the Youth Parliamentarian Project was successfully implemented in 2009 however, concerned that there are no specific laws or regulations establishing explicitly the right of the	Convention, including discriminatory laws and major legal gaps in the protection of children's	challenges faced by the State party, including the very limited human, financial and technical resources; para. 12: While noting as positive the allocation of resources for free education and health services for children, regrets the lack of information on overall resources allocated for the implementation of the Convention and on the measures in place to monitor and assess the impact of such resources	(2) para. 14: While noting that data and information on health and education are collected, expresses concern that there is no comprehensive data collection system and that there are many inconsistencies and gaps which exist in relation to data collection also notes that a national task force was established for data collection and analysis under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) global movement on Education for All. However, regrets that the initial exercise of the established National Task Force could not be completed due to lack of funding.	

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130	North Macedonia (2022) (until February 2019 former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	(2) para. 17: notes the establishment of the Commission for the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination under the Law on the Prevention of and Protection of Persons against Discrimination. However, remains seriously concerned at the existence of stereotypes and social norms that perpetuate discrimination against children, in particular Roma children, CWDs and LGBTI children, and on the basis of children's social status.	(1) para. 19: reiterates its previous CO and recommends that the State party: (a) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that the principle of the BIs is integrated into laws, regulations and administrative and judicial procedures; (b) Ensure that the BIs are a primary consideration in all decisions relevant to children and establish common guidelines for its adequate application in all areas; (c) Provide systematic training to all professionals with responsibility for determining the BIs in each area covered by the Convention.	(2) para. 20: While welcoming the adoption of the Law on Primary Education, providing for the creation of the student parliament and the student ombudsman, recommends to: (a) Undertake comprehensive legislative reform to guarantee children's right to be heard in all judicial and administrative proceedings affecting them; (b) Further promote existing spaces for participation and periodically evaluate the degree of acceptance of children's opinions in these spaces; (c) Promote the participation of children within the family, in childcare centres, schools and communities and encourage the implementation of mechanisms and models for children to participate in decision- making in matters that concern them	"(2) para. 7: While welcoming legal developments in several areas of the Convention, the Committee recommends that the State party: (a) Implement fully the legislation relating to children's rights and ensure its dissemination to all those working for and with children; (b) Ensure the participation of children in the process of drafting and reviewing existing laws that relate to their rights and that have an impact on them; (c) Develop child-rights impact assessment procedures for all national and subnational legislation and policies relevant to children."	<ul> <li>(2) para. 11: While noting the creation of a special budget line for inclusive education in the budget of the Ministry of Education and Science and two financial programmes aimed at the education of Roma children recommends that the State party: (a) Increase budgetary allocations for the realization of children's rights, paying particular attention to children in vulnerable situations;</li> <li>(b) Identify areas of potential savings where funds could be transferred to budgets relating to children in disadvantaged situations, including CWDs, children living in poverty and Roma children; (c) ensure that budgetary allocations are not affected by adverse economic conditions or emergencies</li> </ul>	(1) para. 12: reiterates its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a comprehensive and reliable data collection mechanism, with indicators on all rights guaranteed by the CRC and its Optional Protocols; (b) Ensure that data can be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly younger children, children: in alternative care, victims of neglect, violence or abuse, CWDs, refugee and asylum-seeking children, children: of unknown nationality, in conflict with the law, working children, in street situations of vulnerability	(2) para. 15: While welcoming the adoption of the Government's strategy on civil society cooperation and development (2018– 2020), the Committee recommends that the State party renew the strategy and strengthen its cooperation with non-governmental organizations, including child human rights defenders, by ensuring that consultative processes are systematic and inclusive and that the contributions of civil society are increasingly taken into account.

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131	Norway 2018	"(2) para. 3: notes with appreciation measures adopted to implement the Convention, in particular the new Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act (2018); further welcomes the efforts made to increase gender equality and combat discrimination against children in various categories; para. 4: urgent measures required on non- discrimination; para. 11: notes with concern that: (a) Girls are sometimes represented in an over-sexualized and objectifying manner in the media; (b) Children with an immigrant background are exposed to discrimination and often face difficulties at school, which teaching staff insufficiently address; (c) Children who do not conform to gender stereotypes are subjected to discrimination, bullying and intimidation, and violence."	(1) para. 13: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to: (a) Establish clear criteria regarding the BIs of the child for all authorities that take decisions affecting children; b) Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes, projects and international cooperation relevant to and having an impact on children.	recommends that the State party: (a) Increase efforts to strengthen compliance	(3) para. 3: notes with appreciation the legislative measures adopted to implement the Convention, in particular the introduction of a provision on children's rights into the Constitution (2014) the new Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act (2018), amendments to the Education Act (2017) and the Giant Leap Programme, aimed at implementing the Convention at the local level.	"(1) para. 6: recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs for children, with a particular emphasis on children in vulnerable and marginalized situations; (b) Allocate adequate budgetary resources ; (c) Significantly strengthen its efforts to ensure that each municipality is allocated the necessary funds to meet its obligations with regard to implementing children's rights; (d) Allocate earmarked funds to local authorities instead of block grants in order to ensure that funds intended for the implementation of children's rights are adequately used for their intended purpose."	(2) para. 9: while welcoming the availability of disaggregated data on a significant number of issues, encourages the State party to increase its efforts to ensure that its data- collection system allows for the collection of disaggregated data related to all areas of the CRC. In this regard, recommends that the State party disaggregate data by ethnicity, as the absence of such data prevents the State party from gaining the knowledge needed to measure discrimination based on ethnicity and develop measures to overcome it, in particular regarding children exposed to intersecting forms of discrimination.	NA

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132	Oman 2023	(1) para. 17: Taking note of targets 5.1 and 10.3 of the SDGs, recommends that the State party take measures to eliminate de jure and de facto discrimination against girls, children born to unmarried parents, CWDs, children of migrant workers and other children in vulnerable and marginalized situations, in particular with respect to their access to social and health services and to educational opportunities.	of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and	<ul> <li>(2) para. 20: While welcoming the participatory approach adopted in the preparation of Oman Vision 2040 and the UNICEF Voluntary National Review in 2019, recalls its general comment No. 12 and its previous CO recommends [to]: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal proceedings ;</li> <li>(b) Conduct research to identify the issues that are most important to children, hear their views on those issues, establish how well their voices are being heard in family decisions and identify the channels through which they can have the most influence on national and local decision-making;</li> </ul>	(2) para. 7: notes the positive developments in the State party's legislation, including Ministerial Decision No. 125/2019 issuing the executive regulation of the Law of the Child, and recommends that the State party: (a) Further strengthen its legislation in order to ensure full compliance with the Convention in all areas, including on nationality and minimum age of criminal responsibility; (b) Develop a child-rights impact assessment procedure for national legislation and policies relevant for children.	(2) para. 10: While welcoming the State party's child-friendly budgeting and transition towards programme and performance budgeting, recalls its general comment No. 19and, taking note of target 16.5 of the SDGs, recommends [to]: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of budget needs and establish transparent allocations to progressively address the disparities in indicators related to children's rights; (b) Ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, in particular with children; (c) Define budgetary lines for all children se protected even during times of economic crisis, natural disaster or other emergencies;	(1) para. 11: Recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends [to] (a) Further strengthen its National Centre for Statistics and Information, which now reports to the Council of Ministers, in particular in its efforts to collect data in areas where there are currently data gaps, such as child marriage, child protection, violence against children, CWDs and education; (b) Ensure that data collected on children's rights cover all areas of the CRC and the OPs and are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (c) Ensure that data and indicators on children's rights are updated and openly shared among the relevant ministries and other stakeholders, and used	(2) para. 14: While noting the State party's ongoing efforts to update its Non-Governmental Organizations Act, urges the State party: (a) To take measures to ensure the independence of civil society engaged in work related to human rights, in particular on children's rights; (b) To systematically involve children in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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133	Pakistan 2016	"(1) para. 18: remains extremely concerned about: (a) Serious discrimination against girls in the State party and the persistent gender disparity in infant mortality rates and school enrolment rates, the persistence of early marriages and exchanges of girls for debt settlement, as well as domestic violence targeting girls; (b) The status of girls under sharia law, whereby, for example, girls are entitled to only half of the inheritance provided to boys; (c) Widespread discrimination against children belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, CWDs, children born out of wedlock, children living in poverty, children from Dalit communities, children living in rural or remote areas and LGBT children."	"(2) para. 20: notes that the principle of the best interests of the child is enshrined in some of the State party's legislation. However, concerned that the implementation of legislation is not always in line with this principle, and, in particular, that the best interests of the child are often disregarded in the justice system."	(1) para. 5: inadequate follow up of previous CO (2009) on respect for the views of the child: regrets that the right to respect the views of the child does not appear to be widely known and implemented, and that the views of the child are rarely sought in establishing what may be in the child's best interests when relevant decisions are being made, including in administrative, civil and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 6: While reiterating the positive legislative developments, in particular in the areas of child labour and education, concerned about the significant delays in the adoption of a number of bills in the area of children's rights, which are crucial for the implementation of the State party's obligations under the CRCalso concerned that, despite the Committee's previous recommendations, the State party has not taken sufficient steps to harmonize its legislative framework with the CRC. The situation has been further exacerbated by adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 2010, as some federal laws on children's rights have not been retained by the provincial governments.	"(2) para. 12: notes that the State party's social welfare expenditure has increased in recent years. However, concerned that despite the commitments made as part of its previous dialogue with the Committee, the State party's budget allocations for the health and education sectors remain extremely low. also concerned that there are no systematic budget tracking mechanisms that take into account a child rights perspective and that the budget allocated for children is not spent appropriately."	(1) para. 5: inadequate follow up of previous CO (2009) on data collection which noted insufficient implementation of previous CO on data collection and expressed concern that the National Commission for Child Welfare and Development, mandated to provide the resources for data collection and system management, may not have sufficient human and financial resources to overcome the shortcomings of the existing statistical system and to fulfil its mandate in an effective manner.	"(2) para. 14: While noting the State party's rules and procedures to facilitate the registration of non-governmental organizations and its ongoing cooperation with civil society, concerned that such cooperation is limited and that restrictions are reportedly imposed on certain non-governmental organizations. It is also concerned about the insufficient financial support provided to non-governmental organizations."



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134	Palau 2018	(1) para. 4: recommends that the State party address the previous COs (2001) (CRC/C/15/Add.149) () in particular, those related to () non-discrimination (para. 33); para. 20: concerned that the Constitution does not explicitly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and that girls, CWDs and children of non-Palauan descent are subject to discrimination and are more exposed to exclusion.	NA	(2) para. 22: welcomes the reactivation of the Palau National Youth Congress and the increasing participation of children, in particular concerning conservation and environmental issues. However, concerned that the nature of the traditional society of Palau makes it difficult for children to participate and to be heard on matters affecting them.	(2) para. 5: notes the Palau child protection baseline research project of 2011, which provides a framework for the comprehensive review of child-related legislation and ongoing legislative reform, including the Family Protection Act of 2012. However, concerned that some domestic laws, such as the Juveniles Act, are not in conformity with the CRC.	allocations for the social, health and education	"(1) para. 4: recommends that the State party address the previous COs (2001) (CRC/C/15/Add.149) () in particular, those related to data collection (para. 21); para. 13: recommends that the State party: (a) Develop a comprehensive system of disaggregated data collection incorporating all aspects covered by the CRC, with a specific focus on children who are particularly vulnerable, including children of non-Palauan parents, children living in rural areas and on the outer islands and CWDs; (b) Ensure linkages between sector-specific data-collection systems and the Office of Planning and Statistics and encourage more data-sharing between the various actors working on children's rights."	NA

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135	Palestine (State of) 2020	(1) para. 20: remains deeply concerned about persistent de facto discrimination against some groups of children, particularly against girls, specifically with regard to custody, maintenance and inheritance, and against children belonging to the Bedouin communities, primarily living in Area C, concerning access to services and protection from stigmatization and violence.	(1) para. 22: concerned that considerations of age and gender of the child often prevail over the best interests of the child.	(2) para. 26: Noting the existence of about 50 student parliaments in the West Bank, concerned about the absence of a mechanism to systematically facilitate children's effective engagement with national processes on issues that affect them.	(2) para. 8: welcoming the Palestinian Children's Act No. 7 (2004, amended 2012) and the establishment of a committee to harmonize national legislation with international treaties in 2017, seriously concerned that: (a) The Palestinian Legislative Council was dissolved in 2018, and that since the Council's suspension in 2006, the State party legislates by decree-laws issued by the President, which are not recognized and applied in the Gaza Strip, leading to multiple sets of laws with varying degrees of protection; (b) The Legal Harmonization Committee only reviewed selected legislation and no mechanism and timeline have been established to fully harmonize national legislation with the CRC;	(1) para. 12: notes the limited financial resources of the State party in the context of the Israeli occupation and its blockade of the Gaza Strip, and the State party's reliance on decreasing international financial support. Nevertheless concerned that the preparation, approval, execution and monitoring of budgets lacks a child-rights perspective and the participation of civil society and children.	(2) para. 14: notes the work of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, but remains concerned that disaggregated statistical data on children's rights is not collected for all areas covered by the Convention and the Optional Protocols and is not sufficiently used in decision-making processes.	(2) para. 16: notes the formal cooperation agreements established by the State party with civil society organizations working in the area of children's rights, but concerned that, according to information received, there have been cases of harassment and arbitrary detention of human rights defenders and civil society representatives working on children's rights in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

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136	Panama 2018	(1) para. 4: urgent measures required on non-discrimination; reiterates its concern (see previous COs CRC/C/PAN/CO/3- 4, para. 33) at the continued disparities affecting Afro- Panamanian and indigenous children and CWDs with regard to access to health care, education and other basic services; seriously concerned at discrimination by police and other security forces against Afro- Panamanian children living in marginalized urban neighbourhoods, who are wrongly perceived as potential delinquents, as a result of such measures as curfews for children and mass media campaigns linking adolescents to alleged increases in criminality.	NA	(2) para. 17: notes the establishment of two councils of children and adolescents in municipalities and recommends that the State party strengthen efforts to give due consideration to children's and adolescents' views in decisions that concern them	(2) para. 4: urgent measures required on legislation (para. 6); para. 5: notes advancements made in the process of adoption of a bill establishing a system of guarantees and comprehensive protection for the rights of children and adolescents, but is concerned that this law has not yet been adoptedparticularly concerned about the systematic limitation of children's rights by the State party, depicting children as violent and in need of protection and guidance, rather than as rights holders, and about the impact of this view on the realization of their rights.	(1) para. 9: Concerned about insufficient measures taken to apply the State party's economic growth for the benefit of children, particularly of children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, recommends, with reference to its general comment No. 19 (2016) on public budgeting for the realization of children's rights, that the State party introduce a child rights perspective into its budgeting process at the national and provincial level	(1) para. 10: regrets the lack of continuity in existing mechanisms to collect data on the realization of children's rights, and recommends, that the State party: (a) Ensure continuity in the collection of comparable disaggregated data by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background; (b) Provide the National Statistics and Census Institute with the necessary human, technical and financial resources to function as the central data collection unit, guarantee continuous data collection and regularly publish reports; (c) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and are used	(1) para. 13: reminds the State party that human rights defenders work for the realization of children's rights and that they deserve special protection strongly recommends that NGOs, human rights defenders and journalists be permitted to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without threats and harassment. also recommends that the State party facilitate the involvement of civil society in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies and programmes regarding children's rights, including by increasing the accessibility of registration procedures and establishing mechanisms to avoid conflicts of interest arising in the collaboration between civil society and government.





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137	Papua New Guinea 2004	"(1) para. 26: concerned that, as noted by the State party, societal discrimination persists against girls and women and vulnerable groups of children, such as children with disabilities, children living in poverty, children born out of wedlock, adopted children and children of mixed parentage, and that the Constitution does not prohibit discrimination on the grounds of disability."	"(1) para. 29: concerned that the general principle of the best interests of the child contained in article 3 of the CRC is not always a primary consideration in all actions concerning children, in particular in customary law."	(1) para. 31: notes with concern that children's views are not systematically sought and taken into consideration with regard to decisions that may affect them and that respect for the views of the child remains limited within the family, at schools, in the courts and before administrative authorities and in the society at large.	(2) para. 8: noting that the State party has undertaken a legislative review programme and that the Child Rights Monitoring Committee (CRMC) has identified about 20 pieces of legislation that are not in compliance with the CRC on the Rights of Child, concerned that the completion of this programme is not given the necessary priority.	"(1) para. 16: concerned that the recent reduction of budgets for, inter alia, health care and education seriously hampers the State party's compliance with the provisions of CRC art. 4 in terms of budgetary allocations of resources for CRC implementation.	(2) para. 18: acknowledging the detailed data provided in the written replies to the list of issues in the area of health care and education, regrets the lack of comprehensive and up-to-date statistical data in the State party's report.	"(2) para. 22: notes with appreciation the cooperation of the State party with NGOs in the provision of services and their involvement in the preparation of various programmes relating to the CRC; expresses its concern that this involvement may result in a diminished direct commitment on the part of the State party."

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.38	Paraguay 2024	(2) para. 14: Noting Act No. 6940/2022 to prevent racism and discrimination against people of African descent, but very concerned about the existence of resolutions from State agencies and speeches from high-ranking officials that contain strong discriminatory content towards certain groups of children urges the State party: (a) To put in place laws and regulations to explicitly prohibit all forms of discrimination on the grounds of social origin, ethnicity, disability, sex, gender identity and sexual orientation, and to promote a positive image of children as rights holders; (b) To implement targeted policies and programmes to eliminate discrimination against children, in particular CWDS, Indigenous children, children living with HIV/AIDS, children in street situations and LGBTI children	(1) para. 15: Recalling its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children, in particular in the context of education and justice; (b) Evaluate and eliminate, on the basis of the procedure and criteria described above, practices, policies and services that may not be in the best interests of the child.	(1) para. 18: Recalling its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration in the family, at school in courts and in all relevant administrative, health and other processes concerning them; (b) Conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children, with particular attention paid to girls and children in vulnerable situations, and inform children of the mechanisms in place for them to be heard; (c) Consider re- establishing the Directorate of Protagonist Participation, reporting to the Ministry of Children and Adolescents, and its association with the National System for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child, with a view to strengthening programmes.	NA	(1) para. 7: Concerned by the continual decrease in the budget allocations for children, and recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Set up a budgeting process, guided by a costing analysis of the investment gaps for the fulfilment of children's rights, that specifies clear allocations to children; (b) Increase systematically the budget allocations for children including those in vulnerable situations; (c) Strengthen tax collection and audits to increase transparency and accountability and to eradicate corruption, in order to mobilize the maximum available resources for the realization of children's rights.	(1) para. 8: Recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection system and ensure that it covers all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic, national and Indigenous origin, migration status and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situations of children, in particular those in situations of vulnerability; (b) Prioritize the strengthening of the Institute of National Statistics to ensure the production and dissemination of consistent, unified and timely data that can be used to develop and disseminate public policies for the realization of children's rights.	(1) para. 12: urges the State party to build a climate of trust and cooperation with civil society and to systematically involve communities and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and children's organizations, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

COs = Concluding Observations

CRC = The Convention on the Rights of the Child

CWDs = Children With Disabilities HRDs = Human Rights Defenders SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals





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139	Peru 2016	<ul> <li>(2) para. 27: While noting the measures taken to address discrimination against children in marginalized  situations, such as the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination deeply concerned about:</li> <li>(a) The persistence of patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes that discriminate against girls, resulting in a high prevalence of violence against girls;</li> <li>(b) The prevalence of structural discrimination against certain groups of children, including indigenous and Afro- Peruvian children, children living in rural and remote areas, and in poverty, LGBTI children and CWDs, in particular regarding their access to education and other basic services, such as health care.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 29: notes the legal recognition of the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration. Nevertheless, concerned at reports that the right has not been consistently applied in practice, particularly in administrative and judicial decisions.	(2) para. 31: While welcoming the efforts of the State party to create child participation spaces, including the establishment of the Children's Consultative Council concerned that the opinions voiced in those forums are not sufficiently taken into consideration in decision-making processes also concerned about the State party's intention to subject the right of children to participate to parental authority in the revised Code on Children and Adolescents concerned at reports that children are rarely consulted in relevant administrative or judicial proceedings and not readily accommodated or recognized in the home, schools and communities, e.g. owing to, traditional and cultural conceptions.	(2) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of the following legislative measures; para. 6: inadequate follow- up to previous CO on legislation; para. 7: welcomes that articles 193-199 of the Code on Children and Adolescents were repealed in September 2015. Nevertheless concerned that the process of revising the Code has been delayed and that several provisions of the Code do not comply fully with the CRC, in particular as regards the child protection system, child participation, adoption and juvenile justice also concerned that the "begging bill" continues to be in force.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 13: welcomes that the State party increased its budgetary resources to implement children's rights and developed a tool for the classification and monitoring of public investment in children.</li> <li>(a) The imbalanced distribution of resources among the different sectors, such as child protection and participation; (b) The lack of information on budgetary resources for children in vulnerable and marginalized situations, including indigenous children;</li> <li>(c) The high corruption index in the State party and its negative impact on public resources, including resources allocated for children.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 15: While noting the significant efforts made by the State party to collect and analyse data on children, concerned that data are not sufficiently disaggregated and consolidated, which may constitute an obstacle for an adequate understanding and assessment of the situation of children in vulnerable and marginalized situations.	(2) para. 21: While noting that the State party cooperates with civil society in several areas relating to children's rights, expresses deep concern at reports of physical attacks and arrests of journalists and human rights defenders in the State party, especially those who defend the rights of communities, including children, affected by mining and hydroelectric projects

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140	Philippines 2022	<ul> <li>(2) para. 14: Noting the programme on diversity and inclusion and the dedicated inter- agency committee, the Committee recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Strengthen its efforts to combat discriminatory attitudes and ensure access to health care, education and basic services for girls, children living in poverty, children born to unmarried couples, children in street situations, LGBT children, children belonging to indigenous groups, children living in rural and conflict- affected areas, children in conflict with the law and other children in vulnerable situations;</li> <li>(b) Ensure that all cases of discrimination against children are investigated and prosecuted and that perpetrators, including school personnel where appropriate, are held accountable.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 15: recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to consistently interpret and apply the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration in administrative and judicial proceedings, decisions, policies, programmes and projects concerning children; (b) Continue to develop and implement procedures and criteria on, and provide systematic training and guidance for all relevant professionals to assess and determine, the BIs in every area covered by the Convention and to give the principle due weight as a primary consideration.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 18: While welcoming the establishment of the Child-friendly Local Governance Audit, the Committee recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Ensure the effective implementation of the National Framework for Children's Participation, promote and facilitate meaningful participation of all children within the family, communities and schools, including in Sangguniang Kabataan (local youth councils), and in judicial, administrative and other procedures and environmental matters;</li> <li>(b) Ensure that the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020 (Republic Act No. 11479) is not used to supress the right to freedom of expression and assembly.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 6: calls upon the State party to ensure the effective enforcement of the Special Protection of Children against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act (Republic Act No. 7610) and other legislation pertaining to children, and to align its legislation fully with the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, including by expediting the adoption of the bills on preventing teenage pregnancy, prohibiting discrimination and corporal punishment and promoting positive parenting.	"(2) para. 9: While noting the increase in child-related budget allocation and the establishment of the budget-tagging system for children urges the State party: (a) To integrate a child-rights perspective into budgeting by ensuring transparent and participatory budgeting processes that are accessible to children and all interested parties, establishing a tracking system to evaluate resource allocation and ensuring that such budgets are protected in times of crisis, disaster or national emergency; (b) To strengthen efforts to address corruption at all levels, including by re-establishing and resourcing an independent anti- corruption mechanism."	(2) para. 10: welcoming the development of a harmonized monitoring and evaluation system regarding the implementation of the Convention, recommends that the State party expand its system of data collection and analysis and make it publicly accessible, to include disaggregated data on children with special protection needs, including girls, children with HIV, children belonging to indigenous groups, CWDs, children in alternative care, children in street situations, victims of child labour, children affected by disasters, climate change and armed conflict, children in conflict with the law and child victims of violence.	(2) para. 12: recommends that the State party further strengthen the participation of non-governmental organizations, child- rights groups and child human rights defenders in children's rights matters, including at the local level, and in the development, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes related to children and reporting to the Committee, and that it review its policies and regulations accordingly.

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141	Poland 2021	(1) para. 5: "urgent measures must be taken"; para. 18: concerned that: (a) Discrimination is not prohibited in legislation on all grounds, in all aspects of life and in all forms, including multiple forms of discrimination and the phenomenon of territories, workplaces or services declaring themselves as being "free from/unwelcoming to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons"; (b) There is a reported increase in the number of incidents of bullying and discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, religious affiliation, sexual orientation and gender identity and the response by the authorities to such incidents is insufficient; (c) Gender stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society persist.	<ol> <li>para. 20: Recalling its general comment</li> <li>No. 14 recommends that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Integrate and consistently interpret</li> <li>and apply the right</li> <li>of children, including</li> <li>children born to same</li> <li>sex parents, to have</li> <li>their BIs taken as a primary consideration</li> <li>in all legislative,</li> <li>administrative and</li> <li>judicial proceedings and</li> <li>all decisions concerning</li> <li>children, including in</li> <li>custody disputes and all</li> <li>policies, programmes</li> <li>and projects that are</li> <li>relevant to and have</li> <li>an impact on children;</li> <li>(b) Develop procedures</li> <li>and criteria to provide</li> <li>systematic training and</li> <li>guidance for all relevant</li> <li>professionals to assess</li> <li>and determine the BIs of</li> <li>the child in every area,</li> <li>in particular in the areas</li> <li>of education, disability,</li> <li>alternative care,</li> <li>migration and asylum</li> <li>and justice, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	with and for children	(2) para. 8: While noting legislative work undertaken by the State party in several areas covered by the Convention, recommends that the State party conduct a comprehensive review of all its legislation to align it with the Convention and ensure the full applicability thereof.	"(2) para. 11: welcomes the increased support for families with children. In the light of its general comment No. 19 encourages the State party to: (a) Employ a child rights-based approach in the elaboration of its budget and implement a tracking system and indicators for the allocation and use of resources for children in individual ministries; (b) Take measures to ensure transparent and participatory budgeting through public dialogue, especially by encouraging the participation of children and building the capacity of children and of the authorities involved."	(1) para. 12: In the light of its general comment No. 5 (2003) recommends that the State party develop a centralized and integrated data collection system, disaggregate data by age, sex, disability, residence, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic and migration status and harmonize methodologies and procedures for the collection of data on children.	(1) para. 14: recommends that the State party involve civil society and organizations working for and with children in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and programmes concerning children's rights and in preparing periodic reports under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto.

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42 Portugal 2019	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: While welcoming the adoption of Law No. 93/2017 to prevent and combat discrimination on the grounds of racial and ethnic origin, colour, nationality, descent and country of origin and of the national strategy for equality and non-discrimination (2018–2030), recalls previous COs (para. 26) and recommends that the State party strengthen efforts to raise awareness among the public and civil servants, as well as law enforcement officials, on the importance of cultural diversity and inter-ethnic understanding, in order to combat stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination against girls, CWDs, children in migration, those of ethnic, religious and racial minorities, including Roma, people of African descent and intersex children.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 17: welcomes the translation into Portuguese and the dissemination of its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, as well as the integration of the BIs into legislation on adoption, self- determination of gender identity and on custody in case of divorce concerned, however, at the continued absence of legislation on and guidelines for the determination and application of the BIs in justice, health care, child protection, care placement, immigration, asylum procedures and education moreover concerned that this lack of guidance may result in contradictory interpretations of the law and decisions by different instances.	(2) para. 20: Welcoming the integration of the right of the child to be heard into legislation on the civil protection process, including through Law No. 141/2015, and the norms relating to health procedures, and recommends to: (a) Expand the right of the child to be heard in all civil, administrative and criminal judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child; (b) Ensure the effective and consistent implementation of legislation and regulations recognizing the right of the child to be heard in all legal proceedings directly or indirectly impacting them; (c) Reinforce measures to ensure that professionals dealing with children systematically receive appropriate training on hearing and taking into account children's views 	(2) para. 3: welcomes the progress achieved by the State party in various areas notes with appreciation also the legislative measures adopted to implement the CRC, in particular the revision of legislation on the promotion and protection of children and youth at risk and the restructuring of the national mechanism in charge of planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of actions to promote the rights and the protection of children and youngsters. para. 6: recalls its previous COS (CRC/C/PRT/ CO/3-4, para. 10) and recommends that the State party take all measures necessary for implementing its legislation in compliance with the Convention at the national, provincial and municipal levels, including the allocation of adequate human, technical and financial resources.	(1) para. 10: recalls previous COs (para. 16), recommends to: (a) Assess the impact of the austerity policies implemented under its economic adjustment programme (2011–2014) on the rights of children and determine the budget requirements to address the disparities in indicators related to children's rights, taking into consideration the guiding principles on human rights impact assessments of economic reforms (A/ HRC/ 40/57); (b) Utilize a child-rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children; (c) Define sufficient budgetary lines for all children, especially those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations	"(1) 11recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ PRT/3-4, para. 18) and recommends to: (a) Expedite the reform of its data- collection system in order to ensure the coordinated collection of data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, migration status and socioeconomic background and that it covers the entire period of childhood up to the age of 18, as well as all areas of the Convention; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention "	NA

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13	Qatar 2017	(2) para. 5: state is revsiiting its reservation concerning art. 2 CRC; para. 13: recognizes that the State party has initiated steps to expand education for girls, improve their safety and protect them against violence, but remains deeply concerned that they continue to be subject to multiple gender- based discrimination from the earliest stages of life; para. 15: remains concerned that children born out of wedlock, CWDs and children of migrant workers continue to be subject to persistent discrimination in the State party.	(2) para. 17: concerned that many of the criteria contained in the State party's legislation to determine the BIs of the child refer to conditions that must be fulfilled by adults rather than to the BIs of the child in each particular case recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children.	(2) para. 18: recommends that the State party: (a) Further strengthen its efforts to inform all children of their rights under the CRC with the aim of allowing them to express their views and facilitating informed decision-making on their part; (b) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration in courts, schools, relevant administrative and other processes concerning children and in the home through, inter alia, the adoption of appropriate legislation, the training of parents and professionals working with and for children, and the development of operational procedures or protocols for such professionals	(2) para. 6: Noting that the adoption of the bill on the rights of the child announced during the previous review, held in 2009, has yet to be concluded, reiterates its previous CO (see CRC/C/QAT/ CO/2, para. 12) and urges the State party, as a matter of priority, to review the bill in order to ensure that it is fully in line with the CRC and to take all appropriate measures to expedite its adoption and ensure its effective implementation.	NA	(2) para. 8: recommends that the State party continue to strengthen its mechanisms for data collection and ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention (see CRC/C/ QAT/CO/2, para. 18).	NA

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144	Republic of Korea 2019	<ul> <li>(2) para. 16: Welcoming the measures taken to support children in disadvantaged situations. Remains concerned that the adoption of a draft anti-discrimination act has been hampered since 2007. Concerned that: (a) Discrimination of rural children, economically disadvantaged children, CWDs, migrant, multicultural, and refugee children from the DPRK in getting their birth registered and in accessing childcare facilities, education, health care, welfare, leisure and State protection; (b) Achievement- based discrimination is widespread in schools; (c) Single- parent families face prejudice; (d) Cases of discrimination based on sexual orientation are persistent, [which] the State acknowledged by stating that its policies regarding young LGBTI persons is inadequate (CRC/C/ KOR/5-6, para. 36).</li> </ul>	"(2) para. 18: welcomes the establishment of the child impact assessment system. () recalls its previous COs to integrate, consistently interpret and apply the BIs as a primary consideration in all relevant proceedings, decisions, policies and programmesalso encourages the State party: (a) To expand the application of the child impact assessment system, with the participation of a wide range of children; (b) To develop procedures and criteria for determining the BIs in every area and for giving that principle due weight as a primary consideration."		judiciary, prosecutors and lawyers on the Convention and their capacity to invoke and	(2) para. 10: While welcoming the budgetary increase in the areas of education, early childhood and child welfare projects and the introduction of child and youth participatory budgeting practices, regrets that the State's child- related budget has not grown proportionately to its gross domestic product (GDP) urges the State: (a) To allocate adequate financial, human and technical resources, at all levels of government ; (b) To increase budget allocations for children and overall social expenditure proportionately to its GDP and reduce disparities between municipalities; (c) To introduce budgetary allocations for children in disadvantaged situations; (d) To enhance child participation in budgeting	(1) para. 11: urges the State party to establish a centralized system for the collection of data disaggregated by age, sex, disability status, geographic location, ethnic and national origin, socioeconomic and migration backgrounds, on all areas of the Convention.	NA

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145	Republic of Moldova 2017	"(2) para. 15: noting the efforts of the State party in preventing and combating discrimination , recommends that the State party: (a) Intensify efforts to ensure the effective elimination of any form of discrimination against CWDs, children belonging to ethnic minorities, in particular Roma children, LGBTI children, and other groups of children in vulnerable situations, including children living in poverty, children remaining behind while their parents migrate abroad, and children in street situations. Such measures should include, among other things, the modification of relevant laws, continued training on police sensitivity and responsiveness to minorities, and awareness-raising campaigns and education, especially at the community level and in schools; "	(2) para. 16: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children, including alternative care, adoption and juvenile justice. In this regard, the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 17: While welcoming various initiatives aimed at increasing child participation () recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the adoption and effective implementation of legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant () proceedings; (b) Develop toolkits for public consultation on national policy (); (c) Continue to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, community and schools (); (d) Expand the technical assistance project implemented in the child protection systems in 11 districts ().	(2) para. 6: reiterates its recommendation to the State party to further develop a comprehensive legislative framework, fully compatible with the principles and provisions of the CRC, and ensure the effective implementation of child-related laws at the national, regional and local levels.	(2) para. 9: Noting the impact of the financial- economic situation in the State party, strongly recommends that the State party: (a) Further increase budget allocations for the implementation of the rights recognized in the CRC, ensure a more balanced and equitable distribution of resources throughout the State party, including at the local level for social services; (b) Utilize a child rights-oriented budgeting process, which specifies clear allocations to children in the relevant sectors and agencies; (c) Define strategic budgetary lines for all children, including those who may require social measures, and ensure their protection in times of financial crisis, especially with respect to health and education;	(2) para. 10: While noting the efforts of the State party to collect data on children, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster, and Child Labour Surveys, recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection system, including establishing a centralized system covering all areas of the Convention The data should cover all areas of the CRC and be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic and national origin, migration status and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used.	"(1) para. 13: recommends that the State party systematically involve civil society, including non-governmental organizations and children's organizations, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights. "

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146	Romania 2017	"(2) para. 16: noting the information provided by the State party on two orders aimed at preventing school segregation and law No. 331/2015 amending the asylum legislation, remains deeply concerned that: (a) Roma children; CWDs; asylum-seeking and refugee children; LGBTI children; and children living in remote rural areas continue to face discrimination with regard to access to education, health care, employment and a decent standard of living; (b) Girls continue to be subject to multiple gender- based discrimination, particularly when they are in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, and are more exposed to violence and exclusion. "	(1) para. 18: reiterates its previous CO (see CRC/C/ROM/CO/4, para. 29) and recommends that the State party ensure that new legislation is assessed against children's BIs and that it review the training of professionals working with and for children to ensure that the principle of the BIs of the child is clearly understood and properly implemented.	"(1) para. 20: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration, in the family, at schools, in the courts and in all relevant administrative and other processes through, inter alia, the adoption of appropriate legislation, training of professionals, establishment of specific activities at school and general awareness- raising; (b) Provide additional support to the National Students Council to increase its capacity to facilitate children's participation at the local, county and national levels; (c) Ensure that legislation allows and supports adolescents in organizing themselves in associations and formal groups."	(1) para. 6: recommends that the State party take all necessary measures for proper implementation of its legislation and ensure that sufficient human, technical and financial resources are provided for the implementation of legislation.	(1) para. 9: concerned that the State party's budgeting process fails to provide specifically for transparent budgetary allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies, including for indicators and tracking systems at all levels, as well as targeted budgetary allocations for children in marginalized and vulnerable situations, such as Roma children, CWDs and children in rural areasalso concerned that despite recent economic growth, the State party fails to provide adequate allocations for health, education and social protection.	(2) para. 11: reiterates its previous recommendation (see CRC/C/ROM/ CO/4, para. 18) and further recommends that the State party expeditiously improve its data-collection system, ensuring that it covers all areas of the CRC and that the data are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, socioeconomic background and migratory status, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability, including Roma children, as well as impact assessments of the measures taken, and ensure access to the existing data.	(1) para. 14: calls on the State party to effectively involve civil society, including non-governmental organizations and children's organizations, in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of legislation, policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights and to develop a transparent system of contracting civil society organizations for the delivery of social services to complement the Government's efforts.

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147	Russian Federation 2024	(1) para. 6: urges the State party to amend its legislation, in particular laws concerning freedom of expression and non-discrimination, to better reflect the CRC; para. 17: Taking note of targets 5.1 and 10.3 of the SDGs, recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Adopt a comprehensive anti- discrimination law and ensure that it covers discrimination on all grounds and, in particular, hate speech; (b) Prevent discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including children belonging to minority groups, Roma children, the children of irregular migrant workers, the children of stateless persons, girls in the North Caucasus and children who do not possess permanent residence registration; (c) Repeal its laws prohibiting propaganda of "non-traditional sexual relations"	(1) para. 18: Recalling its general comment No. 14 recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Amend its legislation to better reflect the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration and strengthen its efforts to ensure that that right is appropriately integrated and consistently applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and in all policies, programmes and projects relevant to and with an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving them due weight as a primary consideration. Such procedures and criteria should be disseminated to the public, including religious leaders, courts of law, administrative authorities and legislative bodies.	(1) para. 19: In the light of the information concerning the draft act No. 157281-8 on amendments to the Family Code giving parental rights priority over the child's rights reminds the State party that children's evolving capacities must be recognized and respected by the adults who provide direction and guidance to children. Reminding the State party that, in the exercise of their rights, children should receive appropriate direction and guidance by parents as well as direct protection from the State in cases where parents fail to provide adequate protection of or, in some cases, abuse the rights of children recalls its general comment No. 12 on the right of the child to be heard and recommends that the State party ensure that children's views are given due consideration in the family, in schools, in the courts and in all relevant administrative and other processes concerning them	State party to amend its legislation, in particular laws concerning freedom of expression and non- discrimination, to better reflect the principles and provisions of the CRC. It also recommends that the State party ensure children's active participation in discussions concerning national legislation that has an impact on them.	"(2) para. 9: While noting the State party's information that the consolidated children's budget has significantly increased at both the federal and regional levels, regrets the lack of information on resources allocated specifically for children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations. Recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Define budgetary lines for all children, with special attention to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations and make sure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies; (b) Utilize a child rights- based approach in the elaboration of the State budget; (c) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of budget needs and ensure transparency in the allocation of resources 	(1) para. 10: While noting the lack of information on a comprehensive data- collection system and recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Further strengthen its data- collection system and ensure that data collected on children's rights cover all areas of the CRC and the OPs, with data disaggregated by disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, including migration status (b) Ensure that statistical data and indicators on children's rights are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the CRC.	<ol> <li>para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: cooperation with civil society (para. 15); para. 14: deeply concerned about: (a) Federal Act No. 255-FZ on monitoring the activities of persons acting under foreign influence and the continued application of Federal Act No. 121-FZ (b) The continued persecution of NGOs, including those working on the rights of children, and individual rights defenders as foreign agents or undesirable organizations; (c) The decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation declaring the international LGBT movement and its structural units as "extremist" negatively affecting children who belong to LGBT groups or  families.</li> </ol>

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148	Rwanda 2020	of target 10.3 of the SDGs, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the full implementation of relevant laws prohibiting discrimination, including by adequately sanctioning perpetrators and providing child victims of discrimination with appropriate remedies; (b) Ensure full access to education and health and social services for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, including CWDs, children in street situations,	(1) para. 16: notes with concern the removal of the principle of the BIs of the child from recently adopted Law No. 71/2018 and recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that the principle of the BIs of the child is explicitly provided, appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies and programmes that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving the BIs of the child due weight as a primary consideration; 	"(1) para. 17: Noting with concern that Law No. 32/2016 does not provide for children to express their views in adoption procedures or judicial decisions concerning custody or divorce, reiterates its previous recommendations (CRC/C/RWA/CO/3- 4, para. 24) and recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration in courts, schools and relevant administrative processes; (b) Allocate sufficient resources to the effective functioning of the children's forums and the National Children's Summit and ensure that their outcomes are systematically fed into public decision-making and that children receive the feedback; "	(2) para. 6: While welcoming the adoption of Law No. 71/2018, regrets the insufficient consultation with civil society on new legislation and recommends that the State party: (a) Fully harmonize its legislation with the principles and provisions of the Convention, in close consultation with civil society organizations and children; (b) Ensure that the implementation of child-related laws addresses disparities in the fulfilment of children's rights, in line with the Committee's previous recommendations.	(2) para. 9: While noting with appreciation the increased budget allocations for children, the very low levels of corruption and the consultations with children conducted by some districts on planning and budgeting processes, recommends that the State party: (a) Allocate adequate financial, human and technical resources for the implementation of all policies, plans, programmes and legislative measures for children ; (b) Implement a system for ensuring the efficient use of budgetary allocations for the realization of children's rights and identify measures to address any disparities between girls and boys, with particular attention to Batwa children, CWDs and children belonging to other vulnerable groups;		(1) para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: cooperation with civil society; para. 13: remains concerned about reports of the arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance of human rights defenders, including those working on children's rights, and the difficulties faced by civil society organizations in obtaining long-term registered status.

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149	Samoa 2016	(2) para. 24: notes that the State party's Constitution provides protection from discrimination on various grounds. () concerned, however, that children continue to face de jure and de facto discrimination on the basis of gender and disability.	NA	(2) para. 26: welcomes the establishment of the Samoa National Youth Council and the passing of key legislation that gives children the right to be heard in judicial court proceedings still concerned, however, that the Council lacks adequate financial and human resources for its effective functioning and that traditional attitudes may limit children's right to freely express their views within their family, in schools and in the community.	adoption of specified legislative measures; para. 8: welcomes the establishment, in 2008, of the Samoa Law Reform Commission, the Commission's work on the legislative compliance review undertaken of the CRC and the preparation	(2) para. 14: While noting that the budget allocations to sector ministries dealing with children have increased, concerned that the budget line for services aimed at the protection of children is the smallest within the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developmentalso concerned at the insufficient financial assistance available to non-governmental organizations providing services to children.	(2) para. 16: welcomes a number of statistical indicators included in the 2011 census conducted by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics, as well as the inter-agency referral system for children at risk of harm, the 2015 international independent assessment guidelines for the management of information and a number of nationwide surveys targeting children, in particular the baseline report of 2013 notes that the Child Protection Information System was developed in 2007, but regrets that it has not been more widely used and that it lacks resources and funding to function.	NA

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150 Sa	an Marino 2003	(2) para. 12: while noting that discrimination is prohibited under the Declaration of Citizens' Rights and of the Fundamental Principles of the San Marino Constitutional Order, remains concerned that no criminal law provisions exist to combat racism and discrimination etc.	(2) para. 15: noting the efforts undertaken by the State party, the Committee is concerned that a general principle of the CRC, as laid down in art. 3 (best interests of the child), is not fully applied and duly integrated into the implementation of the policies and programmes of the State party.	implementation of the	(2) para. 4: welcomes Act No. 36 of 26 February 2002 which has changed the system of the sources of law in the State party by considering general international law as an integral part of its constitutional order and notes that new laws have been adopted by the State party to harmonize the existing legislation with the CRC, but remains concerned that domestic legislation still does not fully reflect the CRC principles; further concerned that ius commune is still the predominant rule, which may not always be conducive to the realization of children's rights.	NA	"(1) para. 21: concerned at the lack of any concrete statistical data and other information on the prevention and prevalence of and intervention in cases of child abuse and neglect."	NA

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151	Sao Tome and Principe 2023	(1) para. 17: Noting that children in vulnerable situations are subjected to discrimination that persists throughout their life course and that perpetuates high rates of poverty, illiteracy, adolescent pregnancy and violence, recalling target 10.3 of the SDGs, recommends that the State party take all measures, including policy, legislative and awareness-raising measures, necessary to prevent and combat discrimination against children from economically disadvantaged families, girls, CWDs, children from rural and remote areas and other children in vulnerable situations and ensure access for such children to birth registration and high-quality health care, education and all basic social services, transport, clean water and sanitation, with particular attention given to Principe island.	the BIs into legislation, develop guidelines for, and build the capacity	(2) para. 21: notes that hearing a child above 7 years of age in proceedings concerning adoption, parental authority, guardianship and parental separation is provided for under article 7 of the Family Act, that the Children and Youth Parliament meets regularly. Recalling its general comment No.12 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that all children are heard in judicial and administrative proceedings in matters affecting them and establish procedures and provide training for all relevant professionals to comply with the principle; (b) Promote and enable the meaningful and empowered participation of all children, in particular girls, children from rural and remote areas and CWDs, within the family, in schools and in communities	(1) para. 8: reiterates its previous recommendations that the State party fully integrate the provisions of the Convention into national legislation and establish clear guidelines for the consistent application of the Convention.	(1) para. 11: Noting that budget allocations for social protection, including child protection, remain inadequate and difficult to assess, recalls its general comment No. 19 (2016) target 16.5 of the SDGs and the Committee's previous COs, that the State party substantially increase its budget allocations for social protection, in particular for families in vulnerable situations, strengthen results-based planning and budgeting with interministerial and cross-sectoral coordination and establish a child-friendly budgeting process with clear allocations for the implementation of the children's rights enshrined in the Convention, specific indicators and a monitoring and evaluation system.	(1) para. 12: Recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party pursue its efforts to establish a comprehensive system to generate, collect and manage disaggregated data on children's rights in all areas covered by the Convention and to improve coordination and data-sharing among the ministries concerned.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 10: recommends that the State party</li> <li>d) Strengthen the involvement of children and civil society in its work and in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies, plans and programmes relating to children's rights.</li> </ul>

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152 Saudi Arabia 2016	(1) para. 15: expresses deep concern that, in spite of the repeated recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms, the State party still does not recognize girls as full subjects of rights and continues to severely discriminate against them in law and in practice and to impose on them a system of male guardianship that conditions their enjoyment of most of the CRC's rights upon the agreement of a male guardian. remains concerned that children of Saudi mothers and non-Saudi fathers, LGBTI children, CWDs, children born out of wedlock, children of migrant workers and children belonging to Shia and other religious minorities remain subjected to persistent discrimination.	(1) para. 19: that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is not always respected, as in matters relating to family law or the imposition of norms and religious traditions.	(1) para. 22: In view of the persistence of traditional attitudes towards children in society, in particular towards girls, which limit their right to express their views and to have those views taken into account, draws the State party's attention to its general comment No. 12 (2009) on the right of the child to be heard.	(2) para. 4: notes the various legislative, institutional and policy measures adopted to implement the CRC, especially the adoption of the Child Protection Act and the Protection from Abuse Act, as well as their implementing regulations, in 2014; para. 7: Noting that the comprehensive review of the legislation relating to children announced during the last review, held in 2006, has yet to be concluded, that judges rule on the basis of their personal interpretation of religion and that the State party's legislation lacks a child-rights perspective and reflects a vision of the child as an object of protection rather than a subject of rights.	(1) para. 9: Reiterating its concern about the lack of a system to identify and track budget allocation and spending for children;	"(1) para. 10: Given the very limited data provided by the State party in its periodic report and in its replies to the Committee's list of issues, and given the insufficient progress made to establish a data-collection system, reiterates its recommendation that the State party strengthen its system for collecting disaggregated data that can be used to assess progress achieved in the realization of children's rights and to help design policies to implement the CRC."	"(1) para. 12: reminds the State party that human rights defenders deserve protection as their work is critical for the promotion of human rights for all, including children."



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Country	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child (BI)	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
3 Senegal 2024	(1) para. 13: Taking note of targets 5.1 and 10.3 of the SDGs recommends that the State party: (a) Amend article 1 of its Constitution to add explicit guarantees of equality and non- discrimination regardless of language, political or other opinion, status of property ownership, disability and birth status; (b) Guarantee access to justice in cases of discrimination and to health services and education without discrimination; (c) Amend legislation to explicitly protect CWDs from discrimination in schools; (d) Undertake systemic measures and develop a strategy to eliminate discrimination in law and in practice against vulnerable children, including girls, LGBTI children, children from poor households, CWDs, children living in rural areas, children in street situations and talibés; (e) Put measures into place to change discriminatory attitudes and practices	State party: (a) Ensure that the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Strengthen the capacity of all relevant professionals to assess and determine the BIs and to give that	its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that children's views are given due consideration, in accordance with article 12 of the Convention, in the family, at school, in the courts and in all relevant decisions concerning them through, inter alia, the adoption of appropriate legislation, the training of professionals, specific activities in schools, programmes and awareness-raising campaigns: (b)	"(1) para. 6: Concerned that the national legal framework is not in line with regional and international treaties on the protection of children's rights and about the delays in the adoption of legal reforms on children's rights recommends that the State party: (a) Expedite the adoption of the children's code and review its existing laws relating to children's rights to ensure that the code's articles and other laws are in full compliance with the CRC and that there are legal sanctions for non- compliance and establish a timetable for adoption and effective implementation; (c) Ensure that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for the rights of children are adequate and sufficient.	(2) para. 3: welcomes the increase in budgetary resources to implement children's rights; para. 9: Acknowledging the increase in budget resources in the Ministry of Women, remains concerned that the share of public spending on social sectors has declined in recent years and that the resources allocated for children's rights are largely insufficient. Recalling its general comment No. 19 recommends that the State party: (a) Allocate adequate budgetary resources at the national and local levels; (b) Allocate an additional share of the budget, on the basis of the significant increase in tax revenue and of the mining social fund, to support stakeholders in results-based planning and improve indicators concerning children(c) earmark resources for vulnerable groups of children, including girls, children in street situations, talibés and CWDs	(1) para. 10: Concerned about weak and uncoordinated data collection and the lack of control of the information system on violence against children and recalling its general comment No. 5 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the data-collection system covers all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, including violence against boys; (b) Accelerate efforts to develop a national child protection information management system; (c) Strengthen the National Statistics and Demography Agency with respect to child rights.	NA

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CWDs = Children With DisabilitiesHRDs = Human Rights Defenders SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals





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154	Serbia 2017	fact that Roma children, as well as CWDs, migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children, minority children, children living in remote	(2) para. 24: welcomes the amendments to the Law on health care that were adopted in 2011 to ensure the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration, and notes the general framework established to ensure that the BIs of the child are upheld as a fundamental principle of child protection. However concerned about the continuing misunderstanding with respect to its meaning and the responsibilities it entails, particularly among the judiciary, and about excessively long court cases and the non-enforcement of family judgments having a negative impact on the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration.	"(2) para. 28: notes as positive the ongoing efforts undertaken by the State party to ensure respect for the views of the child, including the consideration of that principle as one of the priority areas in the 2011 Law on social welfare. However, concerned that traditional practices and cultural attitudes in the family, schools and certain social and judicial settings continue to impede the full realization of the rights of children to express their views freely. Children in vulnerable or marginalized situations, such as children in alternative care and CWDs, are often not consulted in matters concerning them."	(2) para. 6: welcomes the efforts made by the State party to reform legislation related to the rights of the child, remains concerned at the inadequate harmonization of legislation and the absence of a comprehensive children's act noting that the reluctance to enact such an act poses a significant challenge to advancing children's rights in the State party. further concerned that the Law on the means of determining the maximum number of public sector employees has a negative impact on the provision of child services in the State party.	(1) para. 12: remains concerned that in its budgeting process the State party does not stipulate budget allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies or provide for indicators and tracking systems at all levels, nor does it target budget allocations for children in marginalized and vulnerable situations, such as Roma children, CWDs, and migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking children.	for monitoring Roma inclusion, remains concerned that the	NA

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Seychelles 2018	"(1) para. 17: reiterates its previous COs (CRC/C/15/Add.189, para. 24 and CRC/C/ SYC/CO/2-4, para. 35) and urges the State party to: (a) Amend its legislation to specifically prohibit discrimination on the basis 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; (b) Remove the terms "illegitimate child" and "illegitimate children" from the Civil Code and the gender discriminatory "carnal knowledge" provision from art. 15 (3) of the Penal Code; (c) Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy addressing all forms of discrimination "	and decisions and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children, including by establishing compulsory processes for the ex ante and ex post impact assessments of all laws and policies relevant to children on	(1) par. 19: Recalling its previous COs (see CRC/C/SYC/ CO/2-4, para. 39), recommends that the State party continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure that children's views are given due consideration in the family and at home, in courts, in schools, and in all administrative and other proceedings and in all matters concerning them through, inter alia, the adoption of appropriate legislation, the training of professionals and the establishment of specific activities in schools.	(1) para. 5: recommends that the State party take measures to explicitly and fully incorporate all provisions of the CRC into its national legislation; para. 6: Noting the insufficient implementation of legislation, in particular of the Children Act, the undergoing review of which has not reached the bill stage yet, and recalling its previous COs (see CRC/C/SYC/ CO/2-4, para. 11), urges the State party to accelerate amendment of the remaining legislation that contradicts the CRC and to ensure that all the principles and provisions of the CRC are fully incorporated into the domestic legal system and that the resources allocated for the implementation of legislation are sufficient and adequate.	(1) para. 10: While noting that Seychelles achieved high-income country status in 2015, regrets the absence of concrete information, including budget lines, regarding resources allocated to children and social sectors and indicating the percentage of each budget line and the geographic allocation of those resources; recalls its previous COs (see CRC/C/SYC/C/ CO/2-4, para. 19) and recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate budgetary resources, in accordance with article 4 of the CRC, for the implementation of children's rights.	(2) para. 11: welcoming the sets of statistical data provided and noting the information from the State party that collection of reliable data continues to be a challenge and that the surveys and studies that have been carried out within the State party are ad hoc and limited in scope or out- of-date or have been discontinued, urges the State party to: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection and management system, the data of which should cover all areas of the CRC and should be disaggregated by age, sex, type of disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background	(1) para. 14: recommends that the State party involve children in its cooperation framework with civil society, including non-governmental organizations.

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156	Sierra Leone 2016	(1) para. 13: recommends that the State party: (a) Finalize the review of the Constitution and ensure that its provisions on non-discrimination are in full compliance with the CRC; (b) Intensify its efforts to eliminate discrimination against groups of children in the most vulnerable situations, such as girls, CWDs, children living with HIV/AIDS, children orphaned as a result of Ebola and children in rural areas.	(1) para. 14: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that the BIs principle is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children. In this regard, the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority on determining the BIs of the child in every area and on giving them due weight as a primary consideration. The State party is encouraged to put in place strategies for monitoring the decisions taken.	(1) para. 15: encourages the State party to ensure that children's views are given due consideration, in accordance with article 12 of the CRC, particularly at the community level, through established networks such as village development committees and other community-based structures, as well as in the family, at schools and in relevant judicial and administrative procedures concerning children.	(2) para. 6: urges the State party to continue harmonizing all domestic legislation relating to children's rights with the CRC, including by reviewing the Child Rights Act and ensuring that the Act has precedence over all other laws. The State party should ensure that all the gaps that have been identified in other laws that concern children on issues such as trafficking, child marriage and child labour are adequately addressed.	(1) para. 8: recommends that the State party: (a) Allocate adequate budgetary resources and, in particular, increase the budget allocated to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs; (b) Strengthen efforts to ensure that all line ministries adopt a child-centred budgeting approach; (c) Taking note of SDG target 16.5 on reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms, take immediate measures to combat corruption and strengthen institutional capacities to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute corruption, incl. by putting in place the Public Expenditure Tracking Survey system to avoid diverting resources from CRC implementation.	<ol> <li>para. 9: recommends that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Allocate the necessary human and financial resources to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs for the maintenance and operationalization of the child protection information management system;</li> <li>(b) Collect data on all areas of the CRC, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	(1) para. 12: recommends that the State party strengthen the capacity of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and systematically involve civil society, including NGOs and children's associations, in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes relating to children's rights at the local level.

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157	Singapore 2019	(1) para. 19: () concerned about the persisting discrimination, either in law or in practice or in both, against inter alia children without Singaporean citizenship, girls, CWDs, children of ethnic minorities, children of unmarried couples and children of same-sex couples as well as the lack of attention paid to the discrimination against LGBTI children.	(2) para. 21: welcomes the positive measures taken to integrate the principle of the BIs such as the child- sensitive approach to child abuse victims in police investigations and hearings in youth courts, () recommends that the State strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, including the ongoing review process of the Children and Young Persons Act, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that () have an impact on children. () The State is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant professionals for assessing and determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight ().	(2) para. 22: welcomes the introduction of () child representatives in proceedings involving children, access for children to online consultation platforms such as REACH and the establishment of forum and panel discussions which allow students to exchange ideas with political leaders and policy-makers. Recalling its previous COs (CRC/C/ SGP/CO/2-3, para. 34), () recommends to: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that children's views are heard and given due consideration in the family, at schools, in the courts and all relevant administrative and other processes concerning children; (b) Adopt appropriate legislation, train parents and professionals working with and for children, and establish operational procedures () for such professionals; ().	of age can consent to sexual activity with his/ her spouse. The section implies that a minor under 16 years of age can get married. The proposed regulation, () should urgently be brought in line with the	the distribution of	(2) para. 12: welcoming the data collected and provided by the State (), including through the National Youth Survey, and taking note of the State's position that its current data collection is a sufficient basis for analysis and planning, () recalls its previous COS (see CRC/C/SGP / CO/2-3, para. 17) and recommends to: (a) Develop a standardized information system in order to facilitate analysis and cross- referencing of data, in particular with regard to cases involving child abuse, neglect, exploitation and CWDs; (b) Take into account the conceptual and methodological framework set out in the report of the OHCHR entitled Human Rights Indicators: a Guide to Measurement and Implementation ().	(1) para. 15: Recalling its previous COs (CRC/C/ SGP/CO /2-3 para. 22) () recommends that the State party take concrete steps to systematically involve children's organizations in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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158	Slovakia 2016	(1) para. 15: shares the concern of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance that the implementation of the Anti-discrimination Act is inadequately monitored and that the monitoring body, does not function effectively and independently seriously concerned that: (a) Despite numerous plans and strategies, Roma children, especially in segregated settlements, continue to face multiple forms of discrimination, mainly in education, health care and standard of living, including as they relate to housing, evictions and payment of benefits; (b) Incidents of different forms of hate speech against vulnerable groups, such as the Roma, Muslims, and LGBTI persons, including children, are increasing.	, ,	(1) para. 19: reiterates its previous COs (2007): remains concerned that the general principle of the best interests of the child (CRC art. 3) is not explicitly included in all legislative and administrative measures and programmes relevant to children.	(3) para. 4: notes with appreciation the adoption of various legislative measures in response to the recommendations of the Committee.	(1) para. 8: regrets the State party's decision to cancel the priority task stipulated in the National Action Plan for Children of designing and implementing a method for tracking resources allocated from the State budget for the implementation of children's rights, with a particular emphasis on children in vulnerable situations, including Roma children, and its explanation, set out in the written replies to the list of issues, that specifying funds designated to implement the CRC is not realistic and that the voluntary provision of data on the budget through annual collection by addressing competent institutions is sufficient.	(1) para.10: reiterates its previous COs (2007): remains concerned at deficiencies in the collection and analysis of disaggregated data; concerned that the lack of such data will negatively impact the ability of the State to accurately assess the situation of marginalized populations; observes nevertheless that such data has been collected in certain situations, such as criminal proceedings; moreover, concerned that the State's policy hampers the adequate collection and analysis of reliable disaggregated data on vulnerable groups, inter alia, the Roma community.	"(1) para. 13: concerned that civil society: (a) Reports difficulties in cooperating with the State party's authorities on promoting innovative practices in the field of child protection and in providing social services for children and families; (b) Considers that State and municipal and regional subsidies for non-governmental organizations, especially those providing social services, are insufficient."

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159	Slovenia 2013	(2) para. 7: insufficient folow-up to previous CO; para. 24: while being aware of legislative and policy measures adopted during the period under review to uplift Roma communities, remains seriously concerned about the persistent discrimination against Roma children in all stages of their lives, with no effective remedies for acts of discrimination committed by public and private actors; para. 26: concerned that children of same-sex couples face various forms of discrimination in school.	in cases involving children deprived of a family environment particularly concerned about the lack of understanding of the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken into account as a primary consideration in asylum-seeking, refugee and/or immigration detention situations	children to express their own views through a democratic process however, concerned that the child parliament project is run by civil society and therefore is not provided with adequate support, especially financial support, to enable the programme to be sustainable further concerned that the right of the child to be heard in legal proceedings and in the Social Work Centres is not adequately implemented in practice. In this respect,	(2) para. 8: notes the adoption of various child-related legislative measures during the period under review however, regrets the continued absence of a consolidated child law that would incorporate all the CRC provisions into the State party's national legislation.	(2) para. 14: appreciates the considerable allocation of resources for health, education and social services however concerned that the 2012 Fiscal Balance Act has had an adverse impact on the enjoyment of child rights under the CRC. also concerned about the absence of a child right's perspective in the budgeting process, as well as mechanisms for the identification, tracking and protection of strategic budget lines to ensure children's rights.	(2) para. 16: While welcoming the creation of a Child Observatory to monitor the situation of children in Slovenia and establishing a separate database for children in 2004, concerned that the data are not sufficiently disaggregated for all areas covered by the CRC, particularly with regard to children belonging to minority groups including Roma children, children with disabilities, migrant children, refugee and asylum-seeking children.	(1) para. 22: concerned about the limited cooperation with civil society in all aspects of CRC implementation despite its previous recommendation further concerned about the limited resources allocated to NGOs and also to children's organizations in the State party. This contributes to a narrowing of their scope for action and limits long-term planning; para. 39: concern about the absence of a consolidated data system on children at risk of abuse or neglect; para. 58: data on how many Roma children are living in poverty, have access to adequate housing, and to safe drinking water, are not collected; para. 69: concerned about the lack of disaggregated data on economic exploitation in the State party report.

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160	Solomon Islands 2018	(1) para. 4: recommends to address previous COs (2003, CRC/C/15/ Add.208) in particular, those related to non-discrimination (para. 22); para. 19: recalls its previous recommendation (para. 22) and recommends that the State party take more active measures to end all forms of discrimination against children, with special attention to discrimination against girls, particularly in relation to education and access to basic services for children living in rural areas, and to CWDs.	NA	(2) para. 20: notes that the 2017 Child and Family Welfare Act recognizes children's participation in matters concerning them. However, concerned that the participation of children is still limited to certain areas as a result of cultural practices where decision-making is left to the adults in the family and the community.	(2) para. 5: welcomes the drafting of the Youth Justice Bill and the ongoing legislative reforms, particularly the Education Act, the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act. However, concerned that the Child and Family Welfare Act has not been given a commencement date and that some child- related laws still have to be harmonized with the CRC, in particular the Islanders' Marriage Act and the Labour Act.	budget increase for the education and health sectors. However, concerned that there	"(1) para. 4: recommends to address previous COs (2003, CRC/C/15/Add.208) in particular, those related to data collection (para. 16); para. 13: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to develop a omprehensive system of disaggregated data collection incorporating all the areas covered by the CRC and covering all children, with specific emphasis on those who are in need of special protection, including CWDs and those on the outer islands, and that it provide appropriate human, technical and financial resources. recommends that the State party seek technical assistance from UNICEF."	NA

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161	Somalia 2022	(2) para. 24: welcomes that the Provisional Constitution provides for the equality of all children and prohibits discrimination. It is, however, deeply concerned about the structural discrimination against girls due to restrictive social, cultural and religious norms and practices that are harmful for their well- being and development. also concerned about the persistence of discrimination against CWDs, internally displaced children, children deprived of a family environment, children from minority clans and other children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations.	(2) para. 26: welcomes that the principle of the best interests of the child is set out in article 29 (7) of the Provisional Constitution. It is nevertheless concerned that the principle is not sufficiently reflected in law and in practice.	(2) para. 30: welcomes the State party's efforts to create platforms for children's participation in schools and children's parliaments. However, it regrets that little progress has been made to recognize the right of the child to be heard in policies and practice.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative, institutional and policy measures taken by the State party to implement the Convention, including the development of legislative bills; para.</li> <li>8: the Committee notes that the State party extensively referred to the Provisional Constitution of 2012, which had introduced a number of child rights standards, especially with regard to the definition of the child, non-discrimination, the principle of the BIs and outlawing harmful practices. However,  concerned that:</li> <li>(a) The Constitution remains provisional since 2012 and that the constitutional review process, aimed at adopting the permanent Constitution, has been slow; (b) Many bills relating to the rights of children have been pending before the Parliament for years.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 14: notes that the State party has qualified for debt relief, which could enable the Government to address social reform. However, seriously concerned about the reports of large- scale corruption, clan rivalries, lack of financial accountability and the absence of agreement on revenue distribution between the national Government and the federal member States that have an extremely negative impact on the realization of children's rights in the country. also concerned that budget allocations to health, education and social protection sectors remain very low and vary significantly among federal member States.	(2) para. 16: welcomes the information provided by the State party in relation to data on children affected by the conflict, asylum-seeking and refugee children, and trends concerning the immunization of children concerned about the absence of a data-collection system and data on the situation of children in all areas, as well as about the lack of updated population data, which hinders the assessment of the current situation of, as well as policy and investment impacts on, children.	NA

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2 South Africa 2024	(2) para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non- discrimination; para. 16: notes the State party's legislative and policy measures related to non- discrimination against children, such as the Protocol for the Prevention, Elimination and Management of Unfair Discrimination in Schools, the Intersectoral National Intervention Strategy for the LGBTI Sector and the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance remains concerned that children are discriminated against in terms of equal and full access to basic protectional, educational and health services, and to infrastructure, and in terms of their standard of living	(1) para. 18: Recalling its general comment No. 14 recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party ensure that the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes, projects and resource allocation, particularly at the provincial and local levels, that are relevant to and have an impact on children, including in the environmental, economic and administration sectors.	(1) para. 20: Recalling its general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Promote meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools, in the courts and in all relevant administrative and other processes concerning them, and include children in decision-making in all matters related to children, including environmental matters; (b) Formally institutionalize the annual Nelson Mandela Children's Parliament as a regular event and ensure that it is provided with a meaningful mandate and adequate human, technical and financial resources and that its resolutions are formally communicated and followed up on by national, provincial and local authorities.	(1) para. 6: recommends that the State party take all measures necessary for implementing its legislation in compliance with the CRC and its OPs, in particular by expediting the adoption of the second part of the Children's Amendment Bill and ensuring that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of legislation providing for the rights of children are adequate and sufficient.	of target 16.5 of the SDGs, recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights, in particular to the social	children's rights, and to inform planning, monitoring and allocation of the resources for the National Plan of Action for Children; (b) Expeditiously improve its data collection system and ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC and the OPs thereto, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of children, particularly children who	(1) para. 14: recalls its previous COs that tl State party systematically involve communities as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and children's organizations in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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163 South Sudan 2022	<ul> <li>(2) para. 22: welcomes the statutory equality and non-discrimination provisions for all children. However, it notes with serious concern: (a) The structural discrimination experienced by girls owing to restrictive social and cultural norms and practices based on patriarchal attitudes and resulting in education and health indicators for girls that are the lowest in the world;</li> <li>(b) The persistence of discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including CWDs, children living in nomadic and pastoralist communities, children deprived of a family environment, former child recruits and internally displaced children.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 24: While taking note of the provisions in the Transitional Constitution and the Child Act setting out the principle of the best interests of the child, the Committee is concerned that professionals engaged in determining this principle in legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as those administering customary law, lack the capacity to implement the principle in practice.	(1) para. 28: concerned that little progress has been made to implement the provisions of the Child Act on the right of the child to be heard, to meaningfully participate and express views on matters affecting children and to participate in political or development processes. notes with particular concern the deep-rooted cultural barriers that prevent children's voices from being heard in families, communities, within broader society, in courts and during administrative proceedings.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 6: notes that the State party referred extensively in its initial report to its Constitutional and statutory framework, including the Child Rights Act and the Bill of Rights set out in the Transitional Constitution, in which the principles and standards set out in the CRC are incorporated into national law, especially with regard to the definition of the child, the principles of non-discrimination and the BIs, and the need to outlaw harmful practices and prohibit the recruitment and use of children by the armed forces and armed groups. However,  concerned about:</li> <li>(a) The low level of awareness of the child rights framework among the public, children, parents, teachers and professionals working with and for children;</li> <li>(b) The continued application of customary laws and traditions that contradict the child rights framework.</li> </ul>	programmes that affect children and depriving	(1) para. 14: acknowledges that the current context of political instability and insecurity presents a challenge to the systematic collection of comprehensive and updated data on the enjoyment of children's rights in the State party. Nevertheless, it regrets that the last comprehensive collection of data on child-focused indicators took place in 2010, as part of the multiple indicator cluster survey.	NA

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164	Spain 2018	(1) para. 4: urgent measures must be taken on non- discrimination (para. 15);seriously concerned about persisting de facto discrimination against children on the grounds of disability, national origin and socioeconomic status. further expresses its concern at the persistence, despite efforts undertaken by the State party, of racial discrimination against and stigmatization of Roma children and children with migrant backgrounds.	"(2) para. 16: welcoming the inclusion of the BIs of the child in Organic Act No. 8/2015 and Act No. 26/2015; expresses its concern at the uneven implementation of this right in the autonomous communities; recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that the child's right to have his or her BIs interests taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all proceedings and decisions, policies, programmes and projects that have an impact on children; (b) Develop uniform procedures for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving them due weight as a primary consideration; (c) Train professionals."	"(1) para. 17: reiterates its previous COs (CRC/C/ ESP/CO/3-4, para. 30) and recommends that the State party increase its efforts to promote due respect for children's views, at any age, in the family, school, society at large and all relevant proceedings concerning themparticularly recommends that the State party: (a) Harmonize the relevant laws, particularly the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, with the CRC; (b) Develop skills and undertake training programmes among professional; (c) Ensure the effective and systematic implementation of the right of the child to express his or her views in relevant judicial or administrative proceedings; "	(2) para. 3: welcomes the fact that the obligation to evaluate the impact on children and adolescents of all draft legislation has been included in Act No. 26/2015; para. 5: reiterates its previous COs that the State party ensure that legislation and administrative regulations in all autonomous communities conform fully to the principles and provisions of the CRC (CRC/C/ESP/ CO/3-4, para. 10). also recommends that the State party ensure the alignment of regional legislation with the national legal frameworks related to children's rights, ensuring their homogeneous implementation and adequate and sufficient human, technical and financial resources.	(1) para. 4: urgent measures must be taken on allocation of resources (para. 9); para. 8: seriously concerned that the level of investment in children by the State party has not been high enough to offset the negative impact of the severe economic and social crisis that began in 2008; concerned about: (a) The negative impact of cuts in public investment on the implementation of the CRC, particularly for children in disadvantaged or marginalized situations, including children from low-income families and Roma children, mainly in the areas of education, health, housing and social protection; (b) The absence of consistent budgetary analysis	(1) para. 10: recommends that the State party: (a) Expand the capacity for collecting disaggregated data on children in all areas of the CRC at different territorial levels, especially on children in situations of vulnerability; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used; (c) Take into account the conceptual and methodological framework set out in the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation.	NA

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165 Sri Lanka 2018	(1) para. 16: urges the State party to take awareness-raising measures targeted at adults and children to overcome the prevalent perception that children are inferior to adults and to treat children as rights holders; recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure compliance with article 2 of the CRC by incorporating the principle of non- discrimination into its domestic legislation and conduct an in- depth revision of its legislation, in order to fully guarantee non-discrimination in law and practice; (b) Adopt a proactive and comprehensive strategy to eliminate discrimination against children in marginalized or vulnerable situations, including girls, children belonging to ethnic or ethnoreligious or indigenous minority groups, etc	NA	(1) para. 18: noting with concern that this right continues to be insufficiently implemented, recommends that the State party duly include the right of the child to be heard in all relevant legislation. Training of relevant professionals and awareness- raising measures should be undertaken to ensure that the right is consistently applied in all judicial and administrative proceedings affecting children and in family, school and community settings.	the adoption of the bill	children, with a special additional focus on children in	(1) para. 9: reiterates its previous COs (CRC/C/ LKA/CO/3-4, para. 21), and encourages the State party to set up a comprehensive data-collection system with the support of its partners and to analyse the data collected as a basis for assessing progress achieved in the realization of children's rights and for helping to design policies and programmes to implement the CRC. The data collected should be disaggregated by, inter alia, age, sex, ethnicity, geographic location and socioeconomic background to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children.	(2) para. 12: while welcoming the cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in certain fields and recalling the 2017 COs of the Committee against Torture (see CAT/C/LKA/CO/5, paras. 39–40), urges the State party to ensure that child rights defenders can safely carry out their functions in a manner consistent with the principles of a democratic society, that all instances of arbitrary arrest, intimidation and harassment of these activists are promptly and independently investigated and that those responsible for such abuses are held accountable.

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166	St. Kitts and Nevis 1999	"(1) para. 17: expresses its concern that the State party does not appear to have fully taken into account CRC art. 2 (non- discrimination) in its legislation, its administrative and judicial decisions, as well as in its policies and programmes relevant to children."	(1) para. 17: expresses its concern that the State party does not appear to have fully taken into account CRC art. 3 (best interests of the child) in its legislation, its administrative and judicial decisions, as well as in its policies and programmes relevant to children.	as in its policies and	(2) para. 8: notes the recent efforts by the State party to undertake a review of existing legislation regarding children and the family; concerned, however, that domestic legislation still does not fully reflect the CRC principles and provisions.	enough attention has been paid to allocating budgetary resources in favour of children "to	(1) para. 11: concerned at the lack of a data collection mechanism within the State party for the systematic and comprehensive collection of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data for all areas covered by the CRC in relation to all groups of children in order to monitor and evaluate progress achieved and assess the impact of policies adopted with respect to children.	(1) para. 12: notes with concern the lack of involvement of NGOs in the elaboration of the State party's report and the generally limited participation of civil society in CRC promotion and implementation.

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167	St. Lucia 2014	NA	(1) para. 24: concerned about the lack of information on the State party's efforts to ensure the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration in all actions concerning children, and to apply that right in all legislation, administrative and judicial proceedings, policies and programmes relating to children.	(2) para. 26: notes the State party's efforts to ensure respect for the views of the child through its National Youth Policy, the Youth Parliament, the National Youth Council and National Student Councils, as well as in judicial proceedings with respect to juvenile justice, custody, evidence and protection of witnesses concerned that respect for the views of the child is not adequately implemented in practice in all relevant areas and at the national and local levels.	(2) para. 8: notes that some of the recommendations of the Committee in its previous COs are being addressed within the framework of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and that the majority of draft bills have been submitted to the Government for consideration but have not yet been adopted concerned at the slow rate of adoption and implementation of various child-related legislative measures relating to, inter alia, non-discrimination concerning children born out of wedlock, recognition of the role of both parents in the upbringing and development of children, abuse and neglect, family contact for children deprived of a family environment, adoption and juvenile justice.	(2) para. 14: in the light of the current financial crisis and government spending cuts, notes the efforts to allocate resources with a view to protecting the most vulnerable members of society, incl. children notes the Government's commitment to poverty reduction, notably through the 2009 Poverty Reduction Strategy Action Plan concerned about the negative effects of austerity measures on public spending, in particular on benefits and services provided to families with children	(2) para. 14: concerned about the lack of data on the proportion of budgetary allocations for the implementation of children's rights under the CRC and information on the impact of austerity measures on children in the State party; para. 16: welcoming the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the National Population and Housing Census, as well as the introduction of the Child Health Passport; noting that some data is collected by individual government ministries and departments and NGOs concerned that there is still no comprehensive mechanism for generating, collecting, analysing and coordinating data also concerned that data are not sufficiently disaggregated for all areas covered by the CRC.	"(2) notes the establishment of the National Action Child Protection Committee (NACPC) in 2012, designated to be the coordinating body for government bodies and civil society in implementing the CRC, concerned that the NACPC lacks a clear mandate and the necessary authority and resources to effectively carry out its role."





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168	St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2017	(2) para. 20: notes that the Status of Children Act (2011) eliminated provisions discriminating against children born out of wedlock in matters of inheritance. However, concerned that the legislation of the State party does not fully reflect the provisions of article 2 of the CRC also concerned about reports of discrimination against the following groups of children: (a) CWDs, including children with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities; (b) Children living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.	(2010) of the right of the child to have his or her BIs taken as a primary consideration and the commitment made by the delegation during the dialogue to harmonize all relevant national legislation with	the views of the child in administrative and judicial proceedings; (b) There is no structure or programme to	(2) para. 5: notes that some progress has been made to harmonize the State party's legislation with the CRC, including through the proclamation of the Children (Care and Adoption) Act (2010) in 2015. However, concerned that the process has been slow and that several key pieces of legislation relevant to children, including the Status of Children Act (2011), are not yet fully in line with the CRC.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 11: notes that in 2015 the State party adopted a performance budgeting structure that made it possible to disaggregate budgetary allocations for child development and protection. Nevertheless,  concerned that:</li> <li>(a) The budget lines relating to the areas of child development and protection are insufficiently disaggregated; (b) Measures to ensure the allocation of funds for the development and protection of children in vulnerable situations, even in situations of crisis, are lacking.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 13: reiterates its previous concluding observations (see CRC/C/15/Add.184, para. 14) and urges the State party to: (a) Establish an effective mechanism for the systematic collection of disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data incorporating all the areas covered by the CRC and covering all children below the age of 18 years; (b) Make use of indicators and data in the formulation of policies and programmes for the effective implementation of the CRC; (c) Seek technical assistance from UNICEF, among others.	NA

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169	Sudan 2010	(1) para. 8: insufficient follow-up previous COs on non-discrimination; para. 29: concerned at the pronounced inequality in economic conditions between the northern and southern regions of the State party and at the discrimination experienced by Southern and non-Muslim Sudanese in all areas, including the social and political spheres, as well as ethnic discrimination; particularly concerned at the impact of this situation on the realization of the rights set out in the CRC by children belonging to these groups.	NA	(1) para. 33: in light of the predominance of traditional views on the rights of children, concerned that children's opinions are not given sufficient consideration and that respect for the views of the child within the family, at school, in the courts, before administrative authorities and in wider society remains limited.	(2) para. 9: welcomes the promulgation of the Child Act (2010); concerned, however, that the State party has yet to establish a regulatory and policy framework to effect its implementation; notes with particular concern the absence of a comprehensive body of subsidiary legislation.	(1) para. 8: insufficient follow-up previous COs on resource allocation; para. 17: concerned that financial resources allocated to the protection and promotion of children's rights are far from adequate and notes with concern the State party's information that no specific budget allocations have been made for the implementation of child rights; expresses its concern over the marginalization of social sector spending, as indicated by the considerable military expenditure in contrast to allocations for health and education.	(2) para. 19: noting the State party's information that it is in the process of establishing a national centre for child information within the National Council for Child Welfare, expresses concern at the absence of a centralized data collection system in the State party; notes that this is reflected in the lack of up-to-date, disaggregated data on many of the areas covered by the CRC, including children with disabilities, children in street situations, children infected with HIV/AIDS, child mortality and trafficking in children.	(1) para. 25: seriously concerned over the limitations placed on certain civil society organizations and regrets, in particular, the severe restrictions imposed on the operations of international and national NGOS, especially those working in the area of human rights and humanitarian assistance for children; also concerned that civil society organizations were not involved in the follow-up to the Committee's previous concluding observations or afforded adequate opportunities to present their views during the preparation of the State party's third and fourth periodic report.

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170	Suriname 2016	(1) para. 14: recommends that the State party ensure that all children in the State party enjoy equal rights under the CRC, both in law and in practice, without discrimination, and intensify efforts to ensure the effective elimination of any form of discrimination against children from Amerindian and Maroon communities, children of Haitian migrants, children living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTI children and other groups of children in marginalized situations through, among other things, awareness- raising campaigns and education, especially at the community level and in schools.	(1) para. 15: recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that the BIs principle is appropriately integrated and consistently applied in all legislation, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions — e.g. the placement of children in alternative care and adoption — and in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children, including CWDs. In this regard, encourages the State party to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs of the child in every area and for giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration.	"(2) para. 16: noting the adoption of the bill on Hearing Children in Judicial Proceedings in 2008 recommends that the State party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the child right to be heard in relevant proceedings, including by establishing systems and/or procedures for social workers and courts; (b) Conduct research to identify issues that are most important to children, including by consulting children to hear their views and to find out how well their voices are heard in family decisions and the channels through which they potentially have the most influence on national and local decision-making; (e) Promote inclusive participation in the Youth Parliament."		(2) para. 9: While noting the increase in social protection benefits and enhanced cooperation with international development partners for financing programmes, recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a budgeting process, which includes a child-rights perspective and specifies clear allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies, including specific indicators and a tracking system.	(2) para. 10: While noting the increased computerization of databases and the establishment of reporting systems, including the information database, SurInfo recommends that the State party: (a) Expeditiously improve its data collection system to ensure that the data cover all areas of the CRC and are disaggregated, including by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin, migration status and socioeconomic background.	NA

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71 Sweden 2023	(2) para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non- discrimination; para. 16: welcomes the strategy and the adoption of the Action Plan for Equal Rights and Opportunities for LGBTIQ People and the inquiry on the Discrimination Act (2008), but is deeply concerned about: (a) The absence of data on discrimination against children disaggregated by age (b) Persistent discrimination, including through expressions of racism, racist attacks and bullying, against children in disadvantaged situations; (c) Regional disparities, including in access to quality health- care services, social services and education, and in relation to the justice system.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 18:</li> <li>recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings, including in relation to parental custody and contact, alternative care, child justice, asylum and support for children who are victims or witnesses of crime;</li> <li>(b) Ensure legislative amendments are made to clarify the procedures and criteria for assessing and determining the BIs in the Aliens Act (2005) and the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments (1993);</li> <li>(c) Provide guidance and training to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 20: Noting that children's views are not systematically taken into account in decisions affecting them and that most municipalities lack structures for ensuring child participation in decision-making, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that all children can express their opinion and be heard in all decisions affecting them, including in courts and administrative proceedings and in decisions regarding migration and asylum, custody, residence and contact, placement in alternative care, social services and domestic violence, without the requirement for the consent of a parent or guardian; (b) Adopt legislative amendments to ensure that children's views are heard and taken into account	"(2) para. 6: Welcoming the incorporation of the Convention into national law and the inquiry on the compatibility of national legislation and practice with the Convention, recommends that the State party: (a) Address the incompatibilities identified in the inquiry and ensure that the Convention prevails whenever there is a conflict with domestic legislation or common practice; (b) Ensure that child-rights impact assessments are an integral part of inquiries conducted in preparation for new legislation and provide child- friendly avenues for the participation of children in the development of national and subnational legislation and regulations relevant to the fulfilment of children's rights."	<ul> <li>(1) para. 9: Recalling its general comment</li> <li>No. 19 recommends to incorporate a child rights-based approach into the State budgeting process and to: (a) Implement a tracking system for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children throughout the State party, and assess how investments in all sectors serve the BIs of children;</li> <li>(b) Define budgetary lines for children in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, including CWDs, children belonging to minority groups, children living in poverty, and asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, and ensure that those budgetary lines are protected even in situations of economic crisis or other emergencies; (c) Strengthen transparent and participatory budgeting processes at the national and municipal levels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(1) para 10:</li> <li>concerned about</li> <li>the lack of data</li> <li>disaggregated by</li> <li>disability, ethnic origin</li> <li>and socioeconomic and</li> <li>migration background</li> <li> recommends</li> <li>[to]: (a) Strengthen</li> <li>its data-collection</li> <li>system regarding</li> <li>both qualitative and</li> <li>quantitative indicators</li> <li>that encompass all</li> <li>areas of the CRC, and</li> <li>ensure that the data</li> <li>are disaggregated by</li> <li>age, sex, disability,</li> <li>geographical</li> <li>location, ethnic</li> <li>and national origin,</li> <li>and socioeconomic</li> <li>background;</li> <li>(b) Strengthen the</li> <li>collection and analysis</li> <li>of data on discrimination</li> <li>against children,</li> <li>CWDs, statelessness</li> <li>and children with an</li> <li>"unknown nationality",</li> <li>the socioeconomic</li> <li>situation of children,</li> <li>and violence against</li> <li>children, including</li> <li>abuse, neglect and</li> <li>sexual exploitation</li> </ul>	(1) para. 7: recommends that the State party: (b) Effectively monitor and evaluate progress in the implementation of children's rights in accordance with the national strategy and associated action plan, with the appropriate involvement of children and civil society.

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172	Switzerland 2021	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various measures taken by the State party to implement the CRC, including the revision of article 261 bis of the Criminal Code to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation; para. 4: urgent measures must be taken in respect of non-discrimination; para. 17: welcomes the efforts to combat discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations and to expand the grounds on which discrimination is prohibited under the Criminal Code to include sexual orientation concerned about de facto discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations, in particular with regard to access to education and health services, and that discrimination on all explicit grounds covered under the CRC, including sex, disability or socioeconomic or other status, is not prohibited under the Criminal Code.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 19: remains concerned that the concept of "the good of the child" in the Constitution does not correspond to the principle of the BIs enshrined in the CRC, and has contributed to the insufficient implementation of the principle of the BIs in decisions affecting children. Recalling its previous COs, recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in programmes and administrative and judicial proceedings (b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration; etc.</li> </ul>	"(2) para. 20: While welcoming the 2020 study commissioned by the State party on the implementation of the right of the child to be heard, recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Guarantee the right of children to be heard in any decision affecting them, including in criminal and asylum proceedings, and ensure that this guarantee extends to CWDs, children in alternative care, young children and asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children; (b) Strengthen measures to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children, in particular children in disadvantaged situations, within the family, in the community and in schools, etc. "	(2) para. 7: recommends that the State party ensure the compatibility of cantonal legislation with the Convention, and develop a child-rights impact assessment procedure for national legislation and policies relevant to children.	(1) para. 10: regrets the limited progress made in developing a child-specific approach for the planning and allocation of resources in the federal and cantonal budgets, and the lack of information on child- related expenditure at the cantonal level. With reference to its general comment No. 19 reiterates its previous COs for the State party to incorporate a child rights-based approach into the State budgeting process, including by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and use of resources for children and assessing how investments in all sectors serve the best interests of children.	collection and analysis of data on the situation of children is fragmented and inconsistent across cantons, and that there is no centralized system of disaggregated data collection or data on certain groups of children in disadvantaged situations. is of the view that a comprehensive system	<ul> <li>(2) para. 14: welcomes the financial support available for civil society to raise public awareness about children's rights; para.</li> <li>15: While welcoming the efforts of the State party to support and collaborate with civil society recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Engage children's organizations, including organizations, including organizations of CWDs, LGBTI children, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies and programmes concerning their rights; (b) Ensure access by civil society organizations working with and for children to public financing at the national, cantonal and municipal levels.</li> </ul>

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173	Syria 2019	(1) para. 17: remains concerned about discriminatory provisions in the Penal Code, the Personal Status Code and the law on nationality that have a negative impact on children regarding, inter alia, access to nationality, inheritance, parental recognition or age of custody. In the light of the armed conflict it is also concerned about discrimination against children based on where they live, particularly regarding access to education, health services and safe water. urges the State party to: (a) Repeal all the legal provisions that discriminate against girls, as well as provisions not allowing children to receive their mother's nationality, not allowing children born to unmarried parents to have their father's name registered in civil records, and establishing a different age of custody for girls and boys;	(1) para. 18: With reference to its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, recommends that the State party ensure that this right is appropriately integrated in court procedures related to divorce and custody, in placement of children in public care, in military and security operations and in reconstruction efforts.	(1) para. 22: recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ SYR/CO/3-4, para. 40) and, recommends that the State party enact legislation recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant judicial and administrative proceedings, and develop toolkits for public consultation with children on national policy development.	"(1) para. 8: recalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ SYR/CO/3-4, para. 13) and urges the State party to: (a) Promptly adopt the Child Rights Bill, pending since 2006, and ensure that it supersedes other laws and guarantees that all rights apply to all children, independently of religious and cultural specificities; (b) Amend the Penal Code, the law on nationality and the Personal Status Code in line with article 33, paragraph 3, of the Constitution."	assessment of the budget needs of children, and allocate adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of	(2) para. 12: notes the efforts by the State party to ensure that the child data unit of the Central Bureau of Statistics remains operational. Recalling its previous COs (CRC/C/ SYR/CO/3-4, para. 23) recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the data collected be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and nationality, to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, in particular in the light of the ongoing armed conflict; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 15: welcomes the State's cooperation with organizations providing psychological and social support to child victims of the armed conflict, as well as with those facilitating family reunification and access to identity documentsrecalls its previous COs (CRC/C/ SYR/ CO /3-4, para.</li> <li>29) and recommends that the State: (a) Systematically involve non-governmental and children's organizations in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to child rights;</li> <li>(b) Ensure that reported instances of intimidation, harassment, physical attacks and arbitrary arrest of HRDs or civil society activists working on children's rights are  investigated, and that those responsible for such abuse are held accountable.</li> </ul>

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174	Tajikistan 2017	"(2) para. 14: While noting that discrimination is prohibited by law, reiterates its previous CO (CRC/C/TJK/ CO/2, para. 26) and recommends that the State party continue to take prompt measures to end instances of discrimination in practice against girls, CWDs, children living with HIV/AIDS, Roma/Jughi children, children in care institutions, children living in rural and remote areas, asylum seeking and refugee children, including by prioritizing support to these groups through targeted programmes to ensure their equal access to all public services, and particularly to education and health services, as well as by addressing social and cultural attitudes and practices. "	(1) para. 15: recommends that the State party ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, particularly in preventing unnecessary separation of children from their parents and placement in residential care institutions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children.	(2) para. 16: takes note of the law restricting the right of the child to be heard only in family and adoption cases and only to children above 10 years of age recommends that the State party establish by law that all children are to be heard in all matters affecting them. further recommends that the State party conduct programmes and awareness-raising activities to cultivate an attitude of respect for the views of the child and to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, community and schools, and that training in this regard is provided to all professionals working with or for children.	(2) para. 5: While noting the adoption of the Children's Rights Act in 2015 recommends that the State party enact regulations and establish enforcement mechanisms to ensure its implementation. also recommends that the State party harmonise its various laws pertaining to children, in particular the Family Code (2010), the Children's Rights Act (2015), the Criminal Procedure Code (2016), and the Act on Parental Responsibility for the Education and Raising of Children (2011), ensuring they are aligned with the provisions of the CRC and provide guarantees of complete support and protection for all children in the State party.	how investments in any sector may serve the BIs of the child, ensuring that the different impact	(2) para. 9: While noting the limited progress achieved in data collection, (a) reiterates previous COs that the State party should collect data concerning all persons under the age of 18emphasizes that such data are essential to make an analysis of the children's situation in order to design targeted policies; (b) Recommends that the data collected and generated be disaggregated, inter alia, by age, sex, geographic location, ethnicity and socio- economic background and is effectively used to inform policy makers ; (c) Recommends that the State party seek technical assistance from, inter alia, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in this regard.	(2) para. 12: While welcoming the increasing cooperation with civil society organizations, recommends that the State party continue to strengthen its collaboration with civil society working for children's rights, including by systematically involving them in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.

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175	Thailand 2012	that are being taken to eliminate to some extent the disparities in access to education and health as well as special measures taken concerning children in the disadvantaged North-East and South of the country; expresses concern that the efforts are insufficient to	(2) para. 35: noting the State party's information that various laws affecting the rights of children incorporate the principle of the best interests of the child; nevertheless concerned that this principle is not fully applied in judicial and administrative proceedings and decisions and in decisions regarding placement and management of alternative care.	(2) para. 39: noting the State party's information that there are Child and Youth Councils at national, regional and district levels; concerned that not all children have the opportunity to express their views freely and participate in the decisions that affect them in the home, community, and administrative and judicial procedures, partly due to traditional attitudes; also concerned that the Child and Youth Councils lack support in resources and personnel to organize activities.	(3) para. 11: welcomes the adoption of several specified pieces of legislation in the area of child rights, which contribute to the harmonization of national law with the CRC principles and provisions; welcomes the establishment of a Sub-committee under the National Child and Youth Commission with the aim of further revising the existing laws to be in conformity with the Constitution and the CRC.	to other sectors and implementation of the full range of children's rights; concerned that the low ratio of 0.5% of the national budget allocated to the MSDHS has not changed for	(2) para. 9: insufficient implementation of previous COs on data collection; para. 23: notes the establishment of the National Information Centre and the National Statistical Office, which maintain data in some areas of children's rights and a database on children with disabilities; concerned that there is no effective system of data collection covering all areas of the CRC which would allow for assessment, analysis and evaluation of the data and information on laws, policies, plans and programmes for children based on the CRC.	NA

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176	Timor Leste 2015		(2) para. 26: welcomes the information in the periodic report that the best interests of the child principle is mainstreamed across all sectors of government and is enshrined in the draft children's code and the draft law to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons. However concerned about insufficient information regarding the State party's efforts to ensure the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration in all actions, and to apply that right in all legislation, administrative and judicial proceedings, policies and programmes relating to children.	(2) para. 28: notes the State party's efforts to ensure respect for the views of the child in various draft laws and in relevant administrative processes and judicial proceedings relating to children also notes the numerous child participation activities carried out by the National Youth Council, the National Directorate for Youth and the Youth Parliamentconcerned that traditional and cultural practices do not readilyrecognize the views of the child in homes, schools and communities, and that respect for the views of the child is not adequately implemented in practice in all relevant areas and at the national and local levels, including with respect to children with disabilities.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the ongoing legal reform that has contributed to the improvement of children's rights in the State party. However concerned about the delay in the adoption of legislation in all areas affecting children's rights that is instrumental to the implementation of the CRC.	(2) para. 14: welcomes the significant increases in budgetary allocations for health, education and social services for children, as well as international assistance and development aid in relation to the implementation of the CRC however, concerned about the lack of data on the proportion of budgetary allocations for the implementation of children's rights under the CRC.	(2) para. 16: notes that data collection processes are under development and that several ministries have developed databases for collecting and analysing data on children notes the various surveys that have been conducted on children's issues however, concerned that no national central database on children has been developed and about gaps in the overall data collection apparatus of the State party, in particular with respect to national planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting; lack of data on: corporal punishment; child abuse; children with disabilities; street children; sexual exploitation; juvenile justice (paras. 32, 34, 44, 58, 60, 62).	NA

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177	Togo 2023	(1) para. 18: notes with concern the persistent discrimination against girls, CWDs, LGBTIQ+ children, children living with HIV/AIDS, children in conflict with the law and other children in vulnerable situations. Recalling target 10.3 of the SDGs and its previous COS urges : (a) To formulate a comprehensive and long-term anti- discrimination strategy with clear targets and a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to modify and eliminate negative attitudes and practices and change deep-rooted stereotypes against children in vulnerable situations; (b) To ensure the implementation and impact assessment of such a strategy in coordination with organizations of children and women, traditional and religious leaders and the media;	(1) para. 19: Recalling its general comment No. 14 (2013), urges the State party to expeditiously review article 4 of the Children's Code to appropriately define the principle of the BIs, develop guidelines and build the capacity of relevant officials to apply it and ensure that it is consistently interpreted and applied in all proceedings, policies and programmes concerning children.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 22:</li> <li>notes positively the establishment of children's advisory councils at the national, regional and prefectural levels. Recalling its general comment No. 12 (2009),</li> <li>recommends [to] :</li> <li>(a) Combat actively the negative perception of children as incapable of understanding matters that concern them; (b) Promote and enable meaningful and empowered participation of all children, particularly girls, children from rural areas and CWDs, within the family and in schools, communities and the media in all matters related to them, and ensure that their views are given due weight; (c) Ensure that children are heard in a child-friendly manner in judicial and administrative proceedings and their opinions taken into account, review legislation accordingly</li> </ul>	"(2) para. 7: While welcoming the Children's Code, the Personal and Family Code, the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure during the reporting period, which took into account the Committee's previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Accelerate the adoption of pending legislation; (b) Ensure its effective implementation, especially in rural areas, including by allocating adequate financial resources and promoting the capacity- building of judges, enforcement officials, lawyers, teachers, health professionals and other relevant professionals."	(2) para. 10: Noting the creation of a specific budget line to combat trafficking in children and the progress made in the allocation of resources to social sectors, concerned that the State party's social expenditure remains insufficient to generate change in the life of vulnerable children and families. Recalling its general comment No. 19 (2016) and previous COs, recommends that the State party: (a) Increase allocations to social sectors, including child protection; (b) Establish a child-friendly budgeting process with clear allocations to children, including those in vulnerable situations, specific indicators and monitoring and evaluation systems; (c) Strengthen measures to combat corruption.	(2) para. 11: Noting the Child Protection Dashboard and sectoral databases, recalls its general comment No. 5 (2003) and urges the State party to consolidate an integrated data- collection and management system and ensure that it covers all areas of the Convention, includes data on the situation of children with HIV/AIDS, CWDs, LGBTI+ children, children without parental care, child victims of trafficking and violence, including violence in institutions, and sexual exploitation and abuse and other children in vulnerable situations, and that it is publicly available online and regularly updated.	<ol> <li>para. 15: notes with concern that the State party's legislation and regulations restrict the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association reiterates its previous COs and urges the State party: (a) To recognize human rights defenders, particularly child human rights defenders and children's rights defenders, protect them from intimidation and stigmatization and legitimize their work;</li> <li>To build a safe and enabling environment of trust and cooperation with civil society, including by adopting the new draft law on non-governmental organizations; (c) To involve systematically CSOs and children's organizations in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans and programmes related to children's rights.</li> </ol>

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178	Tonga 2019	"(1) para. 21: concerned about: (a) Section 118 of the Criminal Offences Act, which recognizes only women and girls as potential victims of rape and related offences, and that the protection afforded under the section does not extend to boys; (b) Discriminatory provisions excluding girls from landownership and inheritance rights; (c) Discrimination against children born to unmarried parents, who are referred to by the stigmatizing adjective "illegitimate" and who cannot inherit land or title; (d) Discrimination against CWDs."	(2) para. 23: notes that the Guardianship Act provides for the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration. However, concerned that the best interests of the child are not independently assessed and are subsumed into the best interests of the family and the community.	(2) para. 27: welcomes the active Youth Parliament organized by the Tongan National Youth Congress. However, concerned that the nature of the traditional society of Tonga makes it difficult for children to participate and to be heard on matters affecting them.	(2) para. 5: welcomes the ongoing legislative amendments, such as the adoption of the Family Protection Act and Education Act in 2013 and the work towards developing comprehensive child protection legislation and policy. However, concerned that some domestic laws, such as the Criminal Offences Act, are not consistent with the Convention.	(2) para. 11: welcomes the steady budget increases for the education and health sector. However, concerned at the heavy reliance on donor funding. It is also concerned that the State party does not stipulate budget allocations for children in the relevant sectors and agencies, provide for indicators and tracking systems at all levels or target budget allocations for children in marginalized and vulnerable situations.	(2) para. 13: takes notes of the 2016 census and the establishment of the National Statistics Committee and notes that the State party's poverty report is disaggregated by age and also includes multidimensional child poverty measures. However, concerned that comprehensive data collection on all areas of the Convention is insufficient.	NA





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179	Trinidad and Tobago 2006	(2) para. 28: noting that discrimination is prohibited under the Constitution; but the grounds mentioned in the Constitution are not in full compliance with CRC art. 2 and no additional legislation exist that explicitly prohibits all forms of discrimination; some groups of children, in particular children living in poverty and children affected by HIV/ AIDS, may suffer from discriminatory attitudes and disparities in accessing basic services; only battery and assault against male children is punished under the Children's Act and discrimination remains in sentencing of male and female offenders for sexual offences against children.	(2) para. 31: noting that the Family Court protects the best interests of the child; concerned that principles laid down in CRC art. 3 are not fully applied and systematically integrated into the policies and programmes of the State party.	lives and that the provisions of CRC art. 12 are not fully integrated into the	(3) paras. 3: specified legislation welcomed; para. 10: welcoming the set of legislation enacted in 2000 to harmonize the domestic laws with the CRC.		(1) para. 8: insufficient implementation previous CO on data collection; para. 20: concerned at the absence of comprehensive and up-to-date statistical data in the State party's report and the lack of an adequate national data collection system on all areas covered by the CRC; such data is crucial for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of progress achieved and impact assessment of policies with respect to children.	(2) paras. 22, para. 24: while welcoming the consultation held by the Human Rights Unit of the Office of the Attorney-General in the preparation of the second periodic report, notes that the dialogue with the civil society on CRC implementation of the CRC is limited and not systematic and that the Government provides limited funding for NGOs.

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180 Tunisia 2021	(2) para. 4: urgent measures must be taken on non-discrimination; para. 14: notes with appreciation the legal prohibition of racial discrimination and that the Constitution ensures the protection of children from discrimination deeply concerned about: (a) The lack of comprehensive legislation that prohibits all forms of discrimination (b) Limited progress in amending the Personal Status Code, which continues to allow discrimination against women and girls; (c) persistent stigmatization of LGBTI children; (d) Persistent disparities in availability of services between children in different regions and between urban and rural communities; (e) Persistent de facto discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations 	<ol> <li>para. 16: Recalling its general comment</li> <li>No. 14 and its previous</li> <li>COS recommends</li> <li>that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is</li> <li>consistently applied in all administrative and judicial proceedings, as well as in policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to, and have an impact on, children; (b)</li> <li>Finalize the procedure, with a clear set of criteria, to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration;</li> <li>(c) Evaluate and eliminate, on the basis of the procedure and criteria described above, practices, policies and services that may not be in the BIs, including those relating to societal violence against animals.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>para. 17: Recalling its previous COs the Committee recommends that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Strengthen efforts to promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children, including children in disadvantaged situations, in the Children's Parliament, Youth Parliament and municipal councils, including by ensuring the implementation of the national action plan on municipal councils for children and ensuring that their views are taken into account by policymaking bodies;</li> <li>(b) Ensure that children are heard and that their views are given due consideration in relevant administrative and judicial proceedings in respect of all rights covered by the Convention and in all decisions affecting them.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to implement the CRC, including the adoption of legislation to establish an independent human rights institution, combat violence against women and girls, prohibit trafficking in persons and criminalize female genital mutilation; para 6: notes with appreciation that the Constitution of 2014 enables the direct applicability of the CRC by domestic courts. Recalling its previous COs, recommends that the State party: (a) Continue to align its legislative framework concerning children with the principles and provisions of the CRC, including by expediting the revision of the Child Protection Code; (b) Strengthen the implementation of its domestic legislation concerning children etc.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 9: welcomes the measures taken to mitigate the impact of economic crises on the enjoyment by children of their rights. Recalling its general comment No. 19 and its previous COs, recommends that the State party:</li> <li>(a) Take a child rights-based approach in the elaboration of the national budget and conduct a comprehensive assessment of the distributional impact of government investment in sectors supporting the realization of children's rights, with a view to allocating adequate budgetary resources for the implementation of children's rights;</li> <li>(b) Identify measures, including increased budgetary resources, to address any disparities among children in disadvantaged situations, including children living in poverty, in rural areas, CWDs etc.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 10: commends the State party for its efforts to collect and analyse data on children, including the launch of the ChildInfo database Recalling its previous COS recommends to: (a) Ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background; (b) Ensure that data and indicators on children's rights are shared among the ministries concerned and used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the CRC; (c) Continue its technical cooperation with UNICEF among other entities, to strengthen its data collection/management etc.	NA

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181	Türkiye 2023 (until June 2022 Turkey)	(1) para. 5: draws the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non- discrimination; para. 18: deeply concerned that discrimination persists against children in situations of particular vulnerability, including CWDs, asylum-seeking, refugee and migrant children, children of ethnic and religious minorities, LGBTI children and children whose parents are accused of links to terrorist organizations, noting in particular their restricted ability to benefit from basic services, including education, health and protection from violence, and to enjoy an adequate standard of living remains deeply concerned that no urgent and systematic efforts have been carried out to combat and change the persistence of adverse and traditional attitudes and norms	have their BIs taken as a	on the rights of the child and municipal children's councils, to increase	(2) para. 8: While welcoming the positive developments in the State party's legal, regulatory and policy framework strengthening protection for children, recommends that the State party develop child rights-based holistic legislation to ensure the cohesive incorporation of all provisions of the Convention and its Optional Protocols.	general comment No. 19 and, taking note of target 16.5 of the SDGs, recommends	(1) para. 12: Recalling its general comment No. 5 (2003) recommends that the State party: (a) Improve expeditiously the data-collection system managed by the Turkish Statistical Institute and ensure that data collected are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin, religious affiliation and socioeconomic background, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of children, especially those in particular situations of vulnerability; (b) Carry out systematically at regular intervals the child profile survey to collect data on established child well- being and vulnerability indicators and ensure that such data are shared among the ministries and other relevant central and local state agencies concerned	(1) para. 15: Deeply concerned about the challenging environment in which CSOs working on children's rights operate following the attempted coup in 2016, reminds the State party that human rights defenders deserve special protection as their work is critical for promoting children's rights and thus strongly recommends that the State party: (a) Take immediate action to allow journalists, human rights defenders and all CSOs working on children's rights to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without threats and harassment; (b) Investigate promptly and independently all reported instances of intimidation and harassment against these entities, ensuring the accountability of those found responsible for such acts;

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Co	ountry	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child (BI)	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
? Tu	urkmenistan 2024	(1) para. 16: Noting the persistence of de facto discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations, including CWDS, children living in poverty and children belonging to minorities, in particular Baluchi, Nohur, Kazakh and Uzbek minorities, and recalling its previous COs recommends that the State party: (a) Undertake legislative and administrative actions to prevent and eliminate disparities in the enjoyment of rights by all children, including those belonging to ethnic minorities, girls, CWDs and children living in poverty; (b) Conduct comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns, especially in rural areas, to combat discriminatory attitudes based on sex, disability, nationality, ethnicity, or religion and to promote inclusivity.	(2) para. 17: While noting the adoption of the new revised Criminal Code, of amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code and of the law on administrative procedures, and recalling its general comment No. 14 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the right of children to have their BIs taken as a primary consideration is appropriately integrated into, and consistently interpreted and applied in, all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions concerning children and all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children; (b) Strengthen the capacity of all professionals working with and for children to assess and determine the BIs in every area as a primary consideration, including through systematic training on the development of relevant procedures and criteria.	(2) para. 18: While noting information about the engagement of the Assembly (Mejlis) in awareness-raising campaigns and recalling general comment No. 12 recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure the effective implementation of legislation recognizing the child's right to be heard, in particular article 16 of the Law on the State guarantees of the rights of the child, in all legal and administrative proceedings affecting the child, including by establishing child-friendly systems and procedures and providing training for judges, social workers and all other relevant professionals; (b) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools and ensure the active involvement of children, especially those from disadvantaged groups, in decision-making in all matters affecting them.	resources, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are provided for its realization; (b) Ensure that the implementation of article 32 of the Law on the State guarantees of the rights of the child, on the duties of the child, is not used to justify violations of the rights of the child guaranteed in national law and international law, in particular the CRC and the OPs thereto; (d) Ensure	(2) para. 9: While noting with appreciation the 18.7 per cent increase in State funding for education, health and social services between 2015 and 2022 notes with concern the lack of budget transparency and the weak capacity for monitoring. Recalling its general comment No. 19 recomments that the State party: (a) Define budgetary lines for all categories of children, paying special attention to those in specific disadvantaged or vulnerable situations who may need affirmative social measures, in particular CWDs and those living in rural and remote areas; (b) Develop and enforce policies for transparent and participatory budgeting, incorporating consultations with parents, children and civil society to enhance accountability and ensure that decisions are responsive to the needs of children.	(1) para. 4: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations concerning the following areas, in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: data collection (para. 11); para. 10: concerned that, despite the national census conducted in 2022, data on the status of children's rights remains largely unavailable, outdated and insufficiently disaggregated. This lack of comprehensive and disaggregated data hinders the development and monitoring of effective policies and practices affecting children's rights. In addition, notes the absence of publicly accessible data, which limits transparency and accountability in the implementation of the CRC and the OPs thereto.	(1) para. 15: concerned about the restrictions on the registration of civil soc organizations imposed the Law on introducing changes and amendments into the Law on Public Associations, of 22 August 2020 urges the State party to lift these restrictions on ci society organizations, particular those workir with and for children, a to systematically involv all relevant civil society organizations in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CRC and the OPs there

COs = Concluding Observations

CRC = The Convention on the Rights of the Child

CWDs = Children With Disabilities HRDs = Human Rights Defenders SDGs = Sustainable Development Goals





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183	Tuvalu 2020	(1) para. 16: concerned about: (a) The prevalence of discriminatory provisions in the State party's legislation despite the Committee's previous recommendations (CRC/C/TUV/CO/1, para. 24), in particular the Tuvalu Lands Code 1962 and the Native Lands Act 1956, which discriminate against women and girls in relation to land inheritance rights and child custody, as well as the Penal Code 1965, which criminalizes consensual sexual activity between boys; (b) The persistent de facto discrimination against, among others, girls, CWDs and children living in the outer islands, especially with regard to access to education, health care and services, and development.	(2) para. 18: While welcoming the recognition of the principle of the BIs of the child in the Labour and Employment Relations Act 2017 and the child welfare and protection bill, concerned that this principle is not sufficiently incorporated into all legislation, policies and programmes that are relevant to and have an impact on children, and is not fully implemented in decisions affecting children, including in the family, schools, the community and administrative and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 20: While noting the policy measures taken to provide the youth with opportunities to express their views on issues that affect them, concerned that: (a) Children cannot participate in the Falekaupule meetings where decisions relating to education and health are made; (b) Owing to traditional customs that hinder respect for the views of the child, children remain excluded from decision- making processes that affect them, including in the family, community and schools.	(2) para. 5: recommends that the State party addresses previous COs (2013) (CRC/C/ TUV/CO/1) that have not been (sufficiently) implemented, in particular, those related to legislation; para. 6: welcomes the ongoing constitutional review process as a means of ensuring compliance with the principles and provisions of the CRC. concerned, however, about the delays in the adoption of draft bills concerning children and the insufficient steps taken to harmonize its legislative framework with the Convention.	(2) para. 5: recommends that the State party addresses previous COs that have not been (sufficiently) implemented, in particular those related to allocation of resources; para. 10: While welcoming the adoption of the Falekaupule (authorization of the budget) Amendment Act 2014, recommends that the State party: (a) Increase the budget allocations for the implementation of all legislation, policies, plans and programmes in favour of children in all relevant sectors, with priority given to the areas of health care, education and social protection; (b) Use a child-rights approach in the budgeting processes 	<ul> <li>(2) para. 5: recommends that the State party addresses previous COs that have not been (sufficiently) implemented, in particular, those related to data collection (para. 16); para. 11: While noting that some data on education is available, reiterates its previous COs and recommends to expeditiously create an integrated and comprehensive data-collection and management system, covering all areas of the CRC, with disaggregated data, in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared among ministries, civil society organizations and development partners and are used</li> </ul>	(1) para. 54: recommends standing government structure to coordinate and prepare reports to and engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms, and to coordinate and track national follow-up to and implementation of treaty obligations and the recommendations and decisions emanating from the mechanisms. emphasizes that such a structure should have the capacity to consult systematically with civil society.

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184	Uganda 2005	(2) para. 30: notes that the Ugandan Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, creed, religion, social or economic standing, or political opinion; welcomes the information provided by the delegation that the Equal Opportunity Commission will be established within a year; concerned at the fact that discrimination against certain groups of children still exists in practice, particularly with regard to girls, CWDs, children living in poverty, refugee children, children affected by and/or infected with HIV/AIDS, former child soldiers and Batwa children.	NA	(2) para. 35: noting with appreciation the efforts made by the State party to implement the principle of respect for the views of the child, such as the child forum; remains concerned that traditional societal attitudes appear to limit children in freely expressing their views in schools, the courts, or within the family.	(2) para. 12: takes note that some progress has been made by the State party in the effort to bring domestic laws into compliance with the CRC, e.g. in the area of juvenile justice, but remains concerned at the lack of a systematic and comprehensive legislative review.	(1) para. 10: insufficient implementation previous CO on resources allocation; para. 16: concerned that insufficient allocation of resources has resulted in a lack of sustainable results; para. 20: notes the relatively high rate of economic growth in the State party and that considerable debt relief has been provided via the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative, but it is concerned that the resources allocated for children are very limited and insufficient to respond to national and local priorities for the protection and promotion of children's rights.	(2) para. 22: noting that in the last few years the State party has made remarkable progress in its data collection system, including the creation of a semi-autonomous organization charged by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics with developing statistics in the country; nevertheless concerned at the lack of a comprehensive data collection system that gathers data from the village and sub-county levels and forwards them to the district level for consolidation and analysis.	"(2) para. 26: while appreciating the fact that NGOs have been involved in the preparation of the State party's report; of the opinion that civil society, and in particular the role of NGOs, should be further strengthened in the promotion and implementation of the CRC."

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5 Ukraine 2022	(2) para. 14: While welcoming the adoption in 2012 of the law on the principles of preventing and combating discrimination in Ukraine recalls its previous COs and urges the State party to ensure that all children in the State party enjoy their rights under the CRC without discrimination on any ground. It further urges the State party: (a) To take effective measures to combat racist and xenophobic activities among youth (b) To strengthen monitoring of the situation of children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including Roma children, and, on this basis, develop a comprehensive strategy containing specific and well-targeted actions aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against children in vulnerable situations.	(2) para. 15: While welcoming Law No. 936-VIII, of 2016, introducing the notion of the BIs the Committee recommends that the State party strengthen its efforts to ensure that this right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions, as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children. In this regard, the State party is encouraged to develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the BIs in every area, including of children affected by the armed conflict, and for giving these due weight as a primary consideration.	(2) para. 18: notes the amendments of 2017 to the Civil Procedure Code and the new Education Act and recommends that the State Party: (a) Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of its legislation, such as article 9 of the Child Protection Act and relevant provisions of the Family Code, recognizing the right of the child to be heard in relevant legal and administrative proceedings; (b) Promote the meaningful and empowered participation of all children within the family, communities and schools and include children in decision- making in all matters concerning them.	(2) para. 7: Noting the adoption of and amendments to various legislative acts in the area of children's rights, including its legislation on protection of childhood, recommends that despite the difficulties linked to the armed conflict, the State party take all measures necessary to ensure the effective implementation of its legislation in compliance with the CRC and its Optional Protocols, as well as to raise the awareness of the public about new legislative developments.	(1) para. 10: recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the recovery and reconstruction allocations prioritize children and their needs now and in the post-conflict situation, including by conducting a comprehensive assessment of budget needs and establishing transparent allocations; (b) Utilize a child rights approach in the elaboration of the State budget, by implementing a tracking system for the allocation and the use of resources for children throughout the budgetary lines for all children, paying special attention to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations who may require affirmative social measures, and make sure that those budgetary lines are always protected even in time of armed conflict.	(2) para. 11: notes the efforts of the State party to collect data in different areas and recommends that, despite the lack of access to certain parts of its territory, the State party: (a) Take measures to strengthen its data collection system. The data should cover all areas of the CRC and its Optional Protocols and should be disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographic location, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situation of all children, particularly those in situations of vulnerability; (b) Ensure that the data and indicators are shared and are used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects; (c) Take into account the OHCHR framework on Human Rights Indicators.	NA

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186	United Arab Emirates 2015	<ul> <li>(1) para. 8: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on non-discrimination; para.</li> <li>23: concerned about the persistence of discrimination against girls under the personal status law, notably in the field of inheritance and custody, and that no information was provided on the measures taken to prevent and eliminate gender-based discrimination.</li> <li> also concerned that certain rights under the Constitution are guaranteed only to citizens and not to non-citizens residing on the territory of the State party and that bidoon children and children born out of wedlock continue to experience serious discrimination in relation to the enjoyment of their rights under the CRC.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 8: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on best interests; para. 27: reiterates its concern (see CRC/C/15/ Add.183, para. 26) that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is not always respected, for example in matters relating to family law particularly concerned that judges often consider underage marriage as being in the best interests of the girl child, a situation which reveals a misunderstanding of the concept of best interests and leads to multiple violations of girls' rights.	(2) para. 31: notes the information provided by the State party according to which the Emirates are in the process of forming a children's parliament that will represent all children of the State. nevertheless remains concerned about the representativeness of such a parliament and traditional attitudes towards children in the society which continue to limit respect for their views, especially within the family and in schools.	(2) para. 8: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on legislation; para. 10: while noting the progress made towards the adoption of the Children's Rights Bill, is concerned about the slow and lengthy nature of the process. Para. 37a: concerned that the existing legislation of the State party does not specifically criminalize all forms of violence against children; para. 43: concerned that the legislation of the State party does not adequately protect children from pornography and prostitution.	(2) para. 14: While welcoming the increasing spending on education and in the light of the high economic growth in the State party, concerned about the lack of information on the allocation of resources for the implementation of all rights under the CRC, the measures taken to establish a tracking system for budgetary allocation, the use of resources for children throughout the budget and the level of resources allocated to children in the most disadvantaged situations.	(2) para. 8: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection; para. 16: while noting the current development of a joint cooperation programme with UNESCO to compile data on children, regrets that the State party was unable to provide such data, both in its periodic report and in its written responses to the Committee's list of issues; para. 53: concerned about the lack of disaggregated data on children with disabilities.	(1) para. 21: expresses its concern about the very limited number of independent NGOs working specifically in the field of children's rights and therefore the lack of information transmitted to the Committee and the difficulty of assessing the situation of children on the basis of a variety of sources also concerned about the reported continual harassment of human rights defenders in the State party, which greatly undermines the emergence of a vibrant civil society, as well as the protection and promotion of children's rights.

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87	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 2023	(1) para. 5: would like to draw the State party's attention to the recommendations in respect of which urgent measures must be taken: non-discrimination; para. 19: remains deeply concerned about persistent discrimination, such as through expressions of racism and bullying, against children in disadvantaged situations, including children belonging to minority groups and LGBTI children; insufficient progress in ensuring the protection of all children under 18 years of age against discrimination on the grounds of their age; and the over-representation of children of Asian and African descent and Muslim, Roma, gypsy and traveller children in the criminal justice system and the large proportion of these groups of children who are living in poverty; para. 20: reiterates its previous	<ol> <li>para. 21: Noting with concern that the principle of the BIs is not systematically applied in all matters affecting children, recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party:         <ul> <li>(a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in all policies, programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings affecting children, including in relation to placement in alternative care, domestic violence, custody, trafficking in children, child justice, migration and asylum procedures;</li> <li>(b) Strengthen the capacity of all relevant professionals to assess and determine the BIs and to give that principle due weight as a primary consideration;</li> <li>(c) develop and implement a tool for the purpose of child rights impact assessments throughout the State party.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	(1) para. 23: Noting with concern that children's views are not systematically taken into account in decisions affecting them and in national and local decision-making, and underscoring the importance of the availability of age- appropriate information to facilitate child participation recommends [to]: (a) Ensure the right of all children, including younger children, CWDs and children in care, to express their views and to have them taken into account in all decisions affecting them, including in courts and relevant judicial proceedings and regarding domestic violence, custody, placement in alternative care, health care, including mental health treatment, education, justice, migration and asylum; (b) Strengthen measures to promote the meaningful participation of children 	to align it with the CRC and address any inconsistencies; (b) Expeditiously bring forward the amendments necessary to enact the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	Crown dependencies and: (a) Implement a tracking system for the allocation, use and monitoring of resources for children, with a view to eliminating disparities and ensuring equitability ; (b) Introduce budgetary allocations for children in disadvantaged situations and ensure that children are not affected by austerity measures; (c) Ensure that, in situations of economic crisis, regressive measures are not taken without meeting the requirements set out in para. 31 of the Committee's general comment No. 19; (d) Withdraw the budget for Northern Ireland	(2) para. 12: Recognizing the large body of data available on children's rights, recommends [to]: (a) Strengthen its data-collection system with regard to both qualitative and quantitative indicators to encompass all areas of the CRC and ensure that the data are disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic origin, nationality and socioeconomic background; (b) Improve the collection and analysis of data, including in the overseas territories, on violence against children, mental health, food insecurity, malnutrition, education and the situation of children in disadvantaged situations, including children in alternative care, CWDs, asylum- seeking and migrant children and children of incarcerated parents	NA

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38	United Republic of Tanzania 2015	<ul> <li>(2) para. 25: While noting the anti- discriminatory provisions contained in the laws of the State party reiterates its concern (CRC/C/TZA/CO/2 para.</li> <li>27) that discrimination against certain groups of children still exists, in law and in practice, particularly against pregnant teenage girls and teenage mothers (in the Mainland), children with albinism, children with disabilities, children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS and children living on the streets.</li> <li> also notes with concern that almost no systematic measures have been undertaken  to change the discriminatory laws, attitudes and practices.</li> </ul>	incorporated in policies and programmes concerning children also concerned at the	(2) para. 32: notes with interest the existence of children's clubs and student councils to promote the participation of children. However concerned about the scarcity of information on these councils in rural and remote areas and the involvement of and outreach to children in vulnerable situations. also concerned that the views of the child are rarely taken into account in decisions made by families and in administrative and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 7: notes the status of the constitutional reform process and the information according to which further legislative changes to improve the promotion and protection of human rights in the State party will be introduced once the Constitution is approved. Nevertheless reiterates its concern that certain laws do not fully comply with the principles and provisions of the CRC and hinder the full realization of children's rights in the State party, notably the Law of Marriage Act, 1971 (Rev. 2002), chapter 16 of the Penal Code and the laws on inheritance.	(2) para. 13: notes the State party's commitment to annually increase its budget allocation for children. However expresses its concern that there is no specific budget allocation for children or for the implementation of the CRC in the State party also concerned that the economic growth resulting from, for instance, the extractive industries, has not led to increased investment in children and that the State party continues to over-rely on donor funding.	(2) para. 15: welcomes the efforts made by the State party towards introducing a central management information system in the context of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan. Nevertheless reiterates its concern over the absence of a centralized data collection system (CRC/C/TZA/CO/2, para. 18), as well as over the deficiencies in compiling, analysing and processing data relating to the rights of the child.	NA

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189	United States of America - has not yet ratified the CRC [Not yet included in KidsRights Index]							

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190	Uruguay 2015	<ul> <li>(2) para. 23: While noting that the State party has a national plan against racism and discrimination , concerned that discriminatory attitudes and social exclusion still affect some sections of the child population, and in particular CWDs, girls, children living in rural and remote areas, children from economically disadvantaged families and adolescents also concerned that adolescents are often portrayed as criminals in the media, and are therefore subjected to discrimination in law and in practice. para. 43: regrets that discrimination against CWDs remains widespread in the State party; para. 57: discrimination in the education system.</li> </ul>	(2) para. 25: While noting that article 6 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence incorporates the principle of the best interests of the child , concerned that the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is not always respected, particularly in judicial and administrative decisions and when children are separated from their parents also notes with concern the impossibility of appealing or revising decisions when this right has not been respected.	(2) para. 27: While welcoming the establishment of the Children's Advisory and Consultative Council as a consultative body to the Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents concerned about its lack of interaction with the various institutions involved in the implementation of children's rights also concerned that the participatory councils in the education field are not completely operational, further regrets the lack of information on how the right of the child to be heard has been implemented in relevant administrative and judicial proceedings.	(2) para. 4: welcomes adoption of specified legislation such as Personal Integrity of Children and Adolescents Act; para. 21: While noting as positive the statement of the delegation during the interactive dialogue on its commitment to raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 years, equally applicable to boys and girls remains concerned that the age of marriage is 16 years in national legislation; para. 31: concerned that the legislation does not provide a specific sanction for those inflicting corporal punishment.	expenditure is allocated for children remains concerned about: (a) Sectoral elaboration of the budget making	(2) para. 6: inadequate follow-up to previous CO on data collection; para. 15: While noting that the State party has established an information system for childhood (SIPI), as part of the Uruguayan Institute for Children and Adolescents, as well as the Comprehensive Information System on the Social Area concerned that there are many inconsistencies and gaps in relation to data collection, particularly in the fields of health, juvenile justice, violence and abuse, disability, and concerning children without parental care and those of African descent.	(1) para. 11: remains concerned that in practice the Council has not ensured effective coordination between the various institutions and relevant actors, including civil society organizations involved in the implementation of children's rights.

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191	Uzbekistan 2022	(1) para. 17: Recalling SDG targets 5.1 and 10.3 recommends that the State party adopt, implement, monitor and evaluate a comprehensive anti- discrimination law and a strategy comprising measures, including awareness-raising and media campaigns, to change social norms and behaviours that contribute to discrimination, in particular on the basis of gender, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity also recommends that the State party implement targeted policies and programmes to address discrimination against girls, CWDs, children belonging to minority groups, refugee, asylum- seeking and internally- displaced children, children in alternative care, children in street situations and other children in vulnerable situations.	(1) para. 18: reiterates its previous CO that the State party explicitly stipulate the principle of the BIs in its legislation and ensure that it is integrated and consistently applied in all administrative and judicial proceedings concerning children, including by developing specific procedures, criteria and tools and by providing training for education, justice, police, child protection and health professionals to strengthen their capacity to apply the principle of the BIs in their work.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 19: notes as positive that presidential decree No. 4296 on additional measures for further strengthening guarantees of the rights of the child (2019) and subsequent legislative amendments provide for the right of children to express their views on all matters affecting their interests and in the course of any judicial or administrative proceedings, and that their views should be taken into account regardless of their age welcomes the establishment of the youth parliament for persons aged between 14 and 30, youth consultations and the so-called "U-report" that has been used to consult children on new laws and policiesconcerned about:</li> <li>(a) Children, especially those below 10 years of age, rarely being heard in judicial proceedings etc .</li> </ul>	(2) para. 6: Taking note of the amendments made to the Children's Rights Safeguards Act in 2016 and 2017, the Committee reiterates its recommendation (previous CO) that the State party ensure the incorporation of all principles and provisions contained in the Convention and its Optional Protocols into domestic legislation and their application by relevant authorities.	(2) para. 9: notes as positive the measures to expand the social assistance to low- income families with children. Recalling its general comment No. 19 (2016) and Sustainable Development Goal target 16.5 recommends that Uzbekistan introduce evidence- based and results- based participatory planning and budgeting in social sectors by fostering a culture of learning within the public administration and mahallas on data collection, analysis and use. Para. 10: taking note of the Anti-Corruption Act of 2017, the State anti- corruption programme of 2021–2022 and the establishment of structures to counter corruption at different levels, recommends that the State party ensure that corruption is addressed in practice	and ensure that it	(2) para. 14: Noting as positive the measures taken to enhance the role of NGOs since 2017, the Committee recalls its previous COs and urges the State party to create an enabling environment for NGOs, including those working on children's rights, to foster their participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of legislation, policies and programmes relating to the rights of the child and in the preparation of periodic reports to the Committee.

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192	Vanuatu 2017	(2) para. 19: notes that the State party's Constitution provides protection from discrimination on various grounds. () however concerned that there remains de jure and de facto discrimination of children based on gender and disabilities.	NA	(1) para. 21: concerned that there are no specific court rules for procedures dealing with children and that the Criminal Procedures Code is silent with regard to respect of children's view during criminal cases.	(2) para. 5: welcomes the establishment of the Vanuatu Law Commission and the ongoing legislative reform. However, concerned that there is no comprehensive child protection law, that some laws still have to be harmonised with the CRC, in particular the Control of Marriage Act and the Penal Code.	(1) para. 11: reiterates its previous COs (CRC/C/15/ Add.111, para. 11) and recommends that the State party in planning its future budgets increase allocated budgetary resources for children to the maximum extent possible in accordance with article 4 of the CRC and in particular increase budget and expenditures for the Child Desk coordination within the Ministry of Justice and Community Services (MoJCS).	(2) para. 12: notes with appreciation the establishment of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the Prime Ministers Office, the Health Information System (HIS) and the Vanuatu Education Management Information System (VEMIS). () concerned that: (a) There is no clarity on how the work of the M&E Unit is aligned to the National Statistics Office and to what extent it influences the State party's policy planning and budgeting; (b) Relevant child nutritional indicators are not part of the HIS; (c) VEMIS only monitors children in schools and not out-of school children/CWDs	NA





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193	Venezuela 2014	(2) para. 27: notes with satisfaction the adoption of the Law against Racial Discrimination and other laws aimed at protecting the rights of indigenous peoples welcomes the adoption of the Education Act with a non-discrimination provision concerned at reports that those legal advances have not translated into greater protection of children from discrimination regrets the lack of information on the measures taken to combat discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability, and against children living with HIV/AIDS particularly concerned at the persistent patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes that discriminate against girls and the lack of adequate measures to address this situation.	(1) para. 30: remains concerned that, in spite of its legal recognition, the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration is not properly implemented in practice	(2) para. 34: welcomes the development of guidelines to ensure that children's right to be heard is implemented in legal proceedings. However, concerned about how the guidelines are translated into practice. Taking note of the legal progress made in allowing children older than 15 years to be part of the Community Councils, nonetheless, regrets the lack of information on the actual representation of the elected children, their role and the results achieved further concerned about the lack of a comprehensive strategy to promote the participation of children in all spheres of life.	(2) para. 8: welcomes the reform of the Child and Adolescent Protection Act (LOPNNA), in 2007, and the adoption of various other legal instruments which have resulted in increased and harmonized legal protection of children's rights, in accordance with the CRC concerned about the lack of adequate implementation of this legislation in some areas and that accountability for children's rights is not systematically ensured further concerned that the State party has not yet reformed or adopted all relevant legislation in accordance with the CRC	(2) para. 16: welcomes the efforts made in terms of increasing social investment, during the reporting period, regrets that it is still difficult to disaggregate the precise spending on children in the total public expenditures. concerned about: The reduction in real spending of the budget allocated to programmes and projects implemented by the Autonomous Institute of the National Council for Children's and Adolescent's Rights from 2012 to 2013; The lack of a preliminary evaluation of the impact of the recent budget cuts on the enjoyment of children's rights; para. 17: concerned about corruption resulting in less resources being available for the implementation of children's rights.	(2) para. 19: While noting the initiative to develop the Statistical Information System on Children and Adolescents (SIENNA) concerned about the slow progress with regard to establishing it; para. 42: no official data on sexual violence against children; para. 44: absence of disaggregated data on violence against children para. 50: lack of disaggregated data on children with disabilities.	(2) para. 23: welcomes the statement made by the State party during the dialogue about wide participation of children and civil society in discussions about new policies, plans and draft laws concerned that dialogue with independent civil society organizations specializing in children's rights in the State party is decreasing because of the expanding role of the "fora for participatory democracy", such as the Community Councils concerned about reports that the reformed Child and Adolescent Protection Act (LOPNNA) has not been fully implemented and that the lack of required regulation on civil society participation has led to reduced participation of civil society in the implementation of children's rights

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194	Vietnam 2022	(2) para. 16: notes the adoption of the strategy for ethnic affairs for the period 2021–2030, but remains deeply concerned about the persistence of disparities in the enjoyment of rights among children in vulnerable situations, including with regard to access to household registration, health services, education and social protection; and discriminatory gender stereotypes, as reflected in the imbalanced sex ratio at birth and high dropout rates from school and child marriages among girls.	<ul> <li>(1) para. 18: concerned about the insufficient application of the principle of the BIs by professionals working with and for children.</li> <li> recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is consistently applied in programmes and legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings;</li> <li>(b) Provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority on determining the BIs in every area and on giving those interests due weight as a primary consideration.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 20: recommends that the State party: (a) Promote the meaningful participation of children, in particular children in disadvantaged situations and young children, in the family, community and schools, including by developing toolkits for consulting children on national policy issues and conducting awareness-raising activities to combat negative societal attitudes that hinder children's right to be heard; (b) Develop operational procedures or protocols for professionals working with and for children on ensuring that proceedings are child- friendly and that due weight is given to the views of children in those proceedings, and strengthen related training for such professionals.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 3: welcomes the various legislative, institutional and policy measures taken to implement the CRC, including the adoption of the 2016 Law on Children and amendments to the Labour Code and the Labour Code and the Labour Code and the Law on Statistics; para.</li> <li>6: recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a review of all its legislation, including the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, to fully align it with the Convention;</li> <li>(b) Develop child-rights impact assessment procedures for national and subnational legislation and policies relevant for children.</li> </ul>	(1) para. 9: reiterates its previous COs and urges the State party: (a) To increase allocations of financial, human and technical resources for the implementation of all legislative measures, policies, plans and programmes for children ; (b) To amend the Law on State Budget to introduce a system for tracking and ensuring the efficient use of budgetary allocations for the realization of children's rights; (c) To conduct regular assessments of the distributional impact of government investments in sectors supporting the realization of children's rights and identifying measures to address any gender disparities, with particular attention to CWDs, children belonging to ethnic or religious minority groups and children living in poverty	(2) para. 10: notes with appreciation the expansion in 2021 of the national list of indicators, but is concerned that several indicators relevant for children, including in the areas of child labour, early childhood development, access to water and sanitation and education, are not aligned with international standards. recommends that the State party: (a) Ensure that national indicators relevant for children are aligned with international standards, integrate a comprehensive set of child rights indicators into the national statistical system and ensure that data collected include all children who are 16 and 17 years of age; (b) Ensure that data collected on children's rights covers all areas of the CRC disaggregated by age, sex, disability, nationality	(1) para. 13: Noting with deep concern the restrictive environment for independent CSOs and human rights defenders, including child human rights defenders, and the chilling effect of the Penal Code on their work in promoting children's rights, urges the State party: (a) To ensure that CSOs and human rights defenders, including child human rights defenders, are able to promote children's rights and exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without being subjected to harassment (c) To investigate promptly and thoroughly all allegations of intimidation and threats directed at human rights defenders, including child human rights defenders, and their families, and ensure that they have adequate access to justice and are protected 

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195	Yemen 2014	(1) para. 29: concerned at the persistence of discriminatory social attitudes against categories of children in marginalized/ disadvantaged situations, including Muhamasheen children, children born out of wedlock and CWD, deeply concerned at discrimination against girls owing to the persistence of traditional attitudes and norms by which girls are perceived as inferior to boys; para. 39: concerned at a discriminatory provision against CWD contained in article 4(b) of the Nationality Act No. 6 (1990), according to which one of the prerequisites for children born in the State party to foreign parents to acquire Yemeni nationality, once they have attained majority, is not to have a disability.	relating to children.	(2) para. 35: notes as positive that the Children's Parliament has held its elections regularly since its establishment in 2004 expresses concern at the lack of adequate financial and technical support for holding the Children's Parliament sessions also concerned that children are generally not perceived as rights holders in Yemeni society and that their participation in the public sphere and opportunities to have their voices heard in decision-making processes are lacking at the policymaking level and in the family, schools and the community.	(2) para. 9: welcomes the fact that recommendations made by working groups of the National Dialogue Conference include provisions guaranteeing children's rights, which are expected to be incorporated into the draft constitution. It also notes the comprehensive revision of 54 laws, bills and regulations related to children, which resulted in a package of draft amendments in line with the CRC concerned that divergent views on the rights of the child within the Parliament, in particular on setting the age of majority and the minimum age of marriage at 18 years, risk delaying the adoption of the draft amendments.	(2) para. 15: notes the information provided by the State party during the dialogue that a project was being developed to ensure budgetary allocations for children concerned at the lack of specific allocations for children in the social budget of the State party concerned at the reduction of financial allocations in the social sector, in particular health and education, compared to gross domestic product and public expenditure in the State party since the Committee last considered a report of the State party in 2005, and its negative impact on children.	(2) para. 17: notes that the State party has developed a juvenile justice information system reiterates its concern at the lack of an adequate data collection mechanism allowing for the systematic and comprehensive collection of disaggregated data on all areas covered by the CRC and in relation to all groups of children; para. 53: notes the efforts of the State party to ensure the rights of children with disabilities through services provided by the Disability Fund for Care and Rehabilitation and the Social Fund for Development remains concerned about the lack of accurate disaggregated statistical data on children with disabilities.	(2) para. 25: notes the efforts of the State party to strengthen its cooperation with civil society on issues related to children's rights regrets the scarcity of information received on the extent of the involvement of the civil society and children in the State party's reporting process.

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196	Zambia 2022	(1) para. 18: recalls its previous COs and recommends that the State party: (a) Strengthen its efforts to eliminate discrimination against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, including girls, CWDs, children living with HIV/AIDS, children with no legal identity, children with albinism, migrant and unaccompanied children and LGBTI children; (b) Systematically conduct awareness-raising and education on the issues of discrimination, intolerance and hate speech against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, particularly LGBTI children.	<ul> <li>(2) para. 19: welcomes the development in 2018 of guidelines on BI determination for the establishment of a standardized procedure in the management of children in vulnerable situations.</li> <li> recommends to: (a) Ensure that the principle of the BIs is incorporated in legislation that is relevant to and has an impact on children;</li> <li>(b) Consistently apply the guidelines on BI determination in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and in all decisions concerning children,</li> <li> as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that have an impact on children; (c) Provide systematic training and guidance for all relevant professionals</li> </ul>	(2) para. 20: notes with appreciation the strengthening of the National Child Justice Forum in 2018 and the inclusion of a provision to mainstream child participation through operational procedures in the final draft of the children's code recommends that the State party: (a) Establish a youth parliament and ensure that it is provided with a meaningful mandate and adequate resources in order to facilitate children's effective engagement with national legislative processes that affect them; (b) Ensure that the children's code bill enshrines provisions on child participation in all settings and decisions regarding children ; (c) Mainstream child participation as an obligation for all actors that directly interact with children	containing the children's code has been approved by the Cabinet Office and is pending adoption by the parliament, recommends that the State party promptly adopt the children's code bill and ensure that the human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of all legislation providing for the rights	<ul> <li>(2) para. 9: Welcoming the projected increase of social sector budget allocations by 34% in 2022 as compared to 2021 recommends that the State party: (a) Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the budget needs of children and allocate adequate resources for the implementation of children's rights and, in particular, address disparities on the basis of indicators relating to children's rights; (b) Make sure that budgetary lines for all children, paying special attention to those in disadvantaged or vulnerable situations, are protected even in situations of financial and economic crisis, natural disasters, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and other emergencies, and that there is no regression; (c) Strengthen children's forums</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(2) para. 10: welcomes the adoption of the Statistics Act in 2018, the establishment of the Integrated National Statistical System, the creation of the Zambia Statistics Agency and the setting up of sector-specific management information systems recommends to: (a) Continue strengthening its data-collection system and ensure that data collected cover all areas of the CRC, with data disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location, ethnic and national origin and socioeconomic background in order to facilitate analysis of the situations of vulnerability;</li> <li>(b) Improve quality assurance of the sector-specific management information systems, such as those on social protection</li> </ul>	(1) para. 13: recommends that the State party systematically involve civil society and organizations working for and with children in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and programmes concerning children's rights, and in preparing periodic reports to the Committee.

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197	Zimbabwe 2016	(2) para. 26: While welcoming the inclusive non- discrimination provision in the Constitution, concerned that national legislation remains inconsistent with the CRC non-discrimination provisionsreiterates its concern about high levels of discrimination against certain groups of children, including CWDS, children in street situations, living in rural areas, born out of wedlock, orphans, children living in foster care, LGBTI children and children affected or infected by HIV/AIDS. seriously concerned about the situation of girls, who suffer marginalization and gender stereotyping, compromising their educational opportunities, and who are more vulnerable to sexual violence, abuse and HIV/AIDS.	(2) para. 28: welcomes the Constitutional provision on the paramountcy of the best interests of the child in every matter concerning the child. However, concerned that the best interests of the child are not reflected in all relevant legislation nor applied in all areas and that its content is not well defined.	(2) para. 32: While welcoming the Constitutional guarantee of the child's right to be heard, nonetheless reiterates its concern (para. 16) that, in practice, children are usually excluded from participating in decision- making owing to the perception that they lack capacity and for cultural reasons commends the State party for the establishment of the Youth Parliament, Cabinet and Council to promote children's participation in issues that affect them, however, notes that the inadequate resourcing of these mechanisms has impeded their effective functioning.	provisions promoting and protecting the rights of children in line with the CRC. While noting the ongoing harmonization process with regard to existing	(1) para. 6: pervasive corruption continues to divert resources that could enhance the implementation of the rights of children; para. 14: notes with concern the significant reduction in the budget of children's rights programmes in recent years and the resulting impact on the implementation of the CRC.	(2) para. 18: While noting the adoption of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, reiterates its concern (para. 14) about the shortcomings in compiling, analysing and processing data relating to children's rights.	NA

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