



PREVIOUS UPR KEY ISSUES

Cambodia was reviewed that first in 2009 and second 2014. Over two cycles, 51 recommendations addressed Child Rights (48 supported, and three noted). In second cycle, Cambodia received 31 recommendations addressing the rights of the child.

Among of received 31 recommendations, there were 19 supported (accept) such as 118.26, 118.37, 118.43, 118.55, 118.59, 118.62, 118.63, 118.65, 118.66, 118.67, 118.68, 118.69, 118.70, 118.71, 118.72, 118.73, 118.74, 118.76, 118.77, 118.78, 118.93, 118.125, 118.137, 118.151, 118.153, 118.155, 118.167, 118.171. **Out of these, three were noted (rejected) recommendations: 118.5, 118.57, and 118.161.**

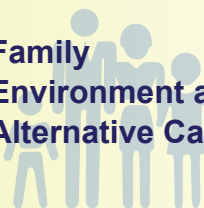
NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Cambodia made significant progress in developing and implementing laws and policies such as National Action Plan (NAP) for Child Development 2016-2018, Positive Parenting Strategy 2017-2021, Action Plan for Improving Child Care 2016-2018, 3rd Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020, Education Strategic Plan 2014-2018, Master Plan for Child Friendly School 2015-2018, Policy on Child Protection in School 2016, the National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development 2010 with accompanying Action Plan 2014–2018, NAP on the Reduction of Child Labor and Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor 2016-2025, Policy on Child Development and Protection in the Agricultural Sector 2016-2020, Policy on Child Labor Migration 2014, Guidelines for addressing child labor in the fisheries sector, Joint Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017-2021, the Law on Juvenile Justice, etc.

CHALLENGES

IMPACT

Family Environment and Alternative Care



As many 'other' types of Residential Care Institute and Facilitator (RCIF) fail to provide care for children shows a need for greater policy reform and monitoring. MoSVY needs to expand its purview to better respond to the increased number of RCIFs in Cambodia. The number of Cambodian social workers is limited, one social worker covers 1-2 districts. This is too large an area for effective social protection.

Basic Health and Welfare



Young people face many sexual and reproductive health concerns such as Sexually Transmitted Infection, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion and HIV and AIDS. Child marriage has a multifaceted and profound impact on children's lives, affecting their health, education, psychological development, social life, relationships and increased risk to future adversities. Children under 5 suffering from malnutrition has remained high that showing sign of stunting, underweight, etc.

Education



The enrollment in early childhood education by children 3-5 years old is still low - especially for children in remote areas, ethnic minority, poor family, and children with disability. The children with disability were either never enrolled in school or dropped out, and reasons for school dropout of children with disabilities include the costs associated with school, concerns for safety, bullying, and the student not feeling welcome or supported. The perception of the violence against children in school, teachers and school directors made distinction between punishment and violence.

Child Labor



Cambodian lacks standardized guidelines for conducting labor inspections. The Child Labor Department did not receive any funding for inspection-related costs and that due to these financial constraints, the inspectorate was only able to conduct inspections in and around the capital city of Phnom Penh. There are limited the legal framework to protection domestic workers, whilst Cambodian Labor Code explicitly excludes them.

Juvenile Justice



The justice system in Cambodia is not yet fully equipped to respond to the needs of children who conflict with the law, victims, witnesses or suspects. Necessary procedures and facilities for dealing with minors in the justice system are lacking. As a result, children are routinely processed through the criminal justice and prosecuted as adults.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Increased budget and human resources to implement the Positive Parenting Strategy 2017-2021 nationwide, current strategy prioritize only five provinces; and set up the better coordination and clearer roles and responsibilities among relevant ministries such as MoWA, MoSVY, CNCC, and MoI; (SDG 1.1 and 16.2).
- 2 Develop National Action Plan for Improving Child Care (2019-2023) with a specified budget for implementation, regularly conduct monitoring and evaluation of Residential Care Institution and Facilities based on MOSVY's standards to ensure effective of reintegration of children to their families and communities (SDG 11.7).
- 3 Increase budget by 2020 to improve child friendly environment, education, and food in Residential Care Institution and Facilities so children living in Residential Care Institution and Facilities and transit center of Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation receive better education, nutrition and less violence; (SDG 2.1).
- 4 Provide professional social workers for every commune and district in Cambodia to respond the needs of communities through recognizing the existing community social workers, expand recruitment and formally include as a member of the CCWC by 2020; (SDG 11.1).
- 5 Increase budget and human resources in commune health centers, raise awareness among community people on negative impact of teenage pregnancy and child marriage, and educate community people on safety sex and reproductive health by 2020; (SDG 3.7).
- 6 Strictly enforce the legal age for marriage to prohibit child marriage through take the certain measures to promote awareness-raising and to strictly prohibit child marriage ceremonies and prevent children from being an illegal couple living together by 2020; (SDG 5.3).
- 7 Make quality education more inclusive and equitable for the most vulnerable children including children with disability by training teachers about inclusive education for all and integrate the inclusive education into the curriculum of pedagogy school, and developing comprehensive tools and methodologies for teaching disability students, by 2019; (SDG 4.a).
- 8 Increase accessibility of early childhood under six years old, especially under three years old by 2020; building more Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centers; and adequate enough school facilities by 2020; (SDG 4.1).
- 9 Amend the Labor Law by stipulating the specific provisions to protect workers' rights mainly focus on children in domestic work, car wash garage, restaurant, and agriculture (over 15 years old) such as working hours, freedom of expression-rights in creation or participation in labor union, effective labor dispute and inspection mechanisms and procedure, by 2020; (SDG 8.8).
- 10 Develop a Child Protection Law in different settings in consultation with civil society organizations and development partners within the development process, with a sufficient budget allocation for implementation in all relevant ministries, by 2020; (SDG 16.3).
- 11 Set up a comprehensive data collection system and to analyze data collected as a basis to assess progress achievement in the realization of child rights and to help design policies and programs to implement the Convention. The data should be disaggregated by age, sex, geographic location, ethnicity and socio-economic background to facilitate the analysis of the situation of all children; and to inform a national plan of action and program development to ensure that data can drive the effective programming for the best benefit of children and their families. This data should be consistent standard and realizable for both government and NGOs to identify or use in the implementation stage, by 2021; (SDG 16.6).
- 12 Establishment of an independent national human rights institution, including child rights unit, well-resourced in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the "Paris Principles"), by 2023; (SDG 16.6).
- 13 Enforce the implementation of Juvenile Justice Law through developing its operational plan and adequate sufficient recourse, instantly set up the child friendly court procedure and facilities; and make availability of Juvenile Justice Expert; and expert child friendly judicial police official at least one in all police stations in charge of criminal justice both subnational and national level; and separate of child prisoners from adult prisoners; and set up the child friendly prison for children prisoners, by 2021; (SDG 16.3).

SUBMITTED BY: CHILD RIGHTS COALITION CAMBODIA (51 NGO MEMBERS) AND 3 CYL NETWORKS



AEA, BSDA, CCASVA, CCD, CCH, CCPCR, CHC, CIAI, CKIMHRDA, CKO, CLA, COCD, COLT, CPCDO, CRF, CVCD, CWDA, ERIKs, GNC, HAGAR, Happy Tree, HCC, HOMELAND, ICS, KHEMARA, KKKHRDA, KnK Cambodia, Krousar Thmey, KYA, KYCC, LAC, MithS amlanh, OEC, PE&D, PJJ, Plan International Cambodia, PSOD, RAO, RCYCD, Santi Sena, Save the Children, SCADP, SFODA, Sovan Komar, TdH Germany - Cambodia, ThH NL – Cambodia, TLC, VCAO, Wathnakpheap, WOMEN, World Vision International; and **3 Child and Youth Led Networks: CAN, AYRG and CCYMCR.**