

# **APPENDICES:**

## APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

### REQUEST LETTER TO CBO

LORNA NTELES,

S.L.P 282,

ARUSHA

23/09/2005

MKURUGENZI,

KITUO CHA KULELEA WATOTO WA MITAANI-CHISWEA,

S.L.P 1052,

ARUSHA.

Ndugu,

YAH:OMBI LA KUFANYA KAZI YA UTAFITI UNAOHUSU WATOTO WA  
MITAANI.

Kichwa cha habari chahusika. Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa chuo huria Tanzania.Nasomea

shahada ya pili katika nyanja ya elimu sayansi katika maendeleo ya jamii. Kozi hii

hutolewa na chuo hicho kikishirikiana na chuo cha Southern New Hampshire, Marekani.

Nikiwa mwanafunzi, na ili nifuzu mafunzo husika, ninahitajika kushiriki katika mradi na

kisha kuuandikia ripoti mradi huo. Mradi huo unahitajika kuwa ni wowote ule wenye

shughuli za kimamii. Ni matumaini yangu kuwatutashirikiana katika utafiti ili kubaini

cha kufanywa kuendana na mahitaji ya jamii husika.

Kwa maelezo haya, ninaomba kufanya kazi na kikundi chhako kwa kujitolea (volunteer),

na nitakuwa tayari pia kushirikikatika shughuli nyinginezo hapo kituoni zinazohusu

huduma kwa watoto na ushauri.

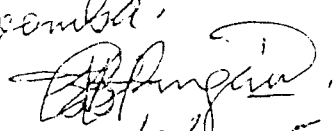
Nitashukuru iwapo ombi langu litafikiriwa na kukubalika.Natanguliza shukrani,

Wako.



L.NTELES

SIMU NAMBA 0748416234

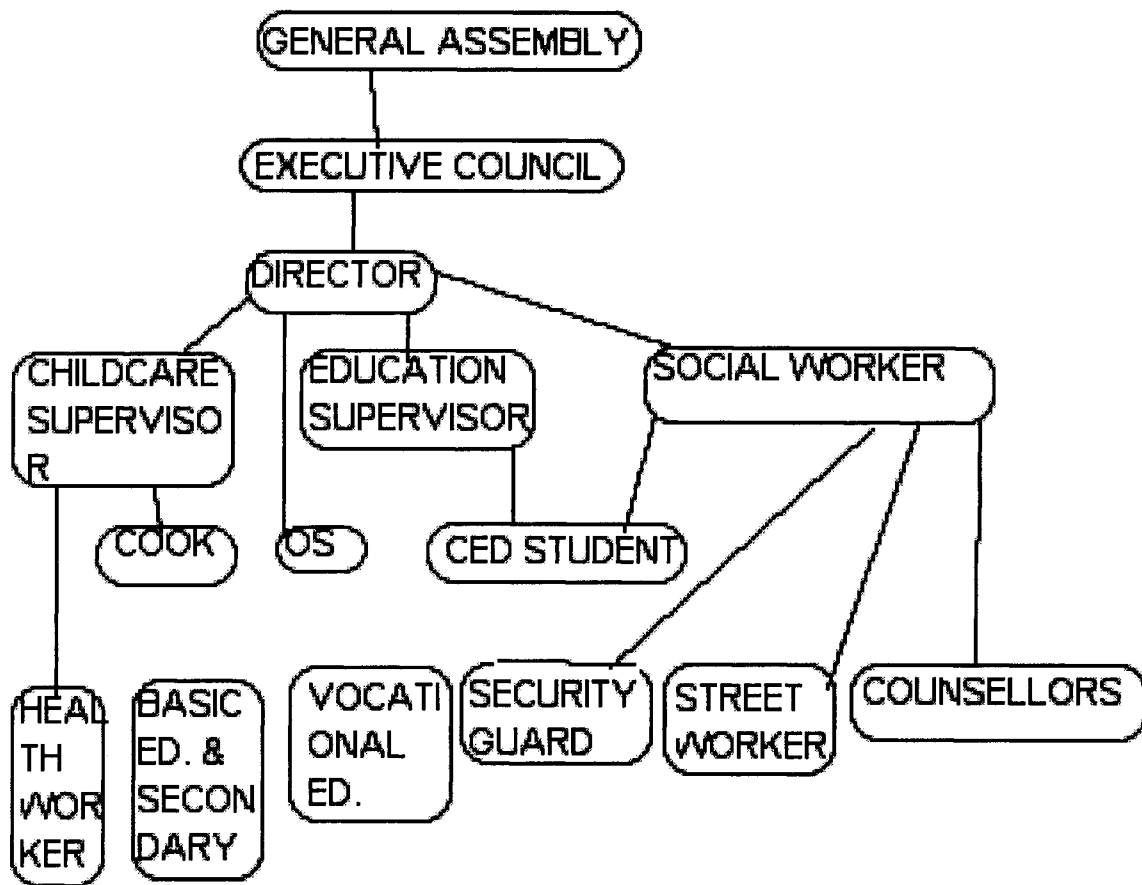
Kubali kumetolewa kama  
uhusianishi.  
  
27/9/2005

## NEEDS IDENTIFICATION WORKSHEET

PRESENT SITUATION	DESIRED SITUATION	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO BRIDGE THE GAP
THE COMMUNITY IS UNAWARE OF CHILDREN RIGHTS AND THEREFORE THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN STREETS IS INCREASING	At least 80% of people in Arusha municipality become aware of children rights.	Capacity building on children rights to community members
LACK OF A VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER THAT CAN ACCOMMODATE STREET CHILDREN FOR FREE.	CHISWEA to have a vocational training center that could cater for needs of youths already in streets, for self employment purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .publisizing the need</li> <li>• .councelling the children</li> <li>• .Organise fund raising events</li> <li>• .establish a vocational training center.</li> </ul>
RAPIDLY INCREASING NUMBER OF STREET CHILDREN HAS HAMPERED THE PROVISION OF BASIC NEEDS AT THE CBO.	.Absence of street children in Arusha municipality and its neighbouring suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building on children rights to community members and to mobilize its practicability.</li> <li>• .Organise fundraising events.</li> </ul>
BAD CULTURES,CUSTOMS,NORMS AND VALUES MAKE MANY ORPHANS PUSHED FROM HOMESTEAD AND HENCE MORE STREET CHILDREN.	Orphans taken good care of, by relatives concerned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪government intervention</li> <li>• capacity building on discrimination of cultures, thus implementing the good ones</li> </ul>
CONTINUING VULNERABILITIES OF CHILDREN; SEXUAL EXPLOITATION EXCLUSIONARY TENDENCIES AGAINST THIS SOCIAL GROUP.	Well protected children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise voices for government intervention</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 3: ORGANISATIONAL CHART

## ORGANISATIONAL CHART



## KEY:

- ED = EDUCATION
- OS = OFFICE SECRETARY
- CED = COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## APPENDIX 4: QUESTIONNAIRE

**CHILDREN IN STREETS WELFARE ASSOCIATION (CHISWEA)  
QUESTIONNAIRE**

PURPOSE: To investigate on the knowledge and practice of children rights in the society.

PLEASE PUT A TICK ( ☐ ) WHERE APPLICABLE.

1) Code No-----

2) Ward-----

3) Sex Of Respondent

- i. Female ( ☐ )
- ii. Male ( ☐ )

4) Age of respondent

- i. 0-20 ( ☐ )
- ii. 21-40 ( ☐ )
- iii. 41 and above ( ☐ )

5) Marital status

- i. Single ( ☐ )
- ii. Married ( ☐ )
- iii. Separated ( ☐ )
- iv. Divorced ( ☐ )
- v. Widow/widower ( ☐ )

6) Educational level

- i. No formal education ( ☐ )
- ii. Adult education ( ☐ )
- iii. Primary education ( ☐ )
- iv. Secondary education ( ☐ )
- v. Higher education(college/university) ( ☐ )

7) Tribe

- i. Mmasai ( ☐ )
- ii. Mmeru ( ☐ )
- iii. Muirak ( ☐ )
- iv. Mwarusha ( ☐ )
- v. Mchaga ( ☐ )
- vi. Msukuma ( ☐ )
- vii. Others, please specify ( ☐ )

8) Occupation

- i. Animal husbandry ( ☐ )

- ii. Agriculturist ( )
- iii. Civil servant ( )
- iv. Employed in private sector ( )
- v. Religious leader student ( )
- vi. Others, please specify-----

9) Number of children in the family in which you live.

- i. 0 ( )
- ii. 1-3 ( )
- iii. 4-6 ( )
- iv. more than 6 ( )

10) Age distribution of children mentioned above.

- i. 0-6 ( )
- ii. 7-12 ( )
- iii. 13-18 ( )

11) Among the children mentioned in 9) above, how many, have gone to school or are still in school? (Add them then write the total).

---

12) Have you heard anywhere about 'children rights'?

- i. Yes ( )
- ii. Very little ( )
- iii. No ( )

13) If question 12) above is 'yes' or 'very little', what was the source of information?

- i. At school ( )
- ii. TV /radio /other broadcasting devices ( )
- iii. Seminar ( )
- iv. From a friend ( )
- v. Others, please mention -----

14) Please mention the children rights that you know.

15) Do you understand the children rights?

- i. Yes ( )
- ii. Very little ( )
- iii. No ( )

16) Who are involved in decision making in the family?

- i. Father alone ( )
- ii. Mother alone ( )
- iii. Both parents ( )

- iv. Children alone ( )
- v. Parents and children ( )

17) What kind of care should we provide our children so as to strengthen family hood?

18) Are there any cultural practices in your tribe, that are in favor of children rights?

i. Yes ( )

ii. No ( )

If yes, please describe-----

19) Are there any cultural practices in your tribe, which oppose the practice of children rights?

i. Yes ( )

ii. No ( )

If yes, please describe-----

20) How common is child beating in your neighborhood?

i. Very common ( )

ii. Common ( )

iii. rare ( )

iv. never witnessed ( )

21) If children are protected, loved and cared for by parents/guardians, will family hood be strengthened and hence the flow of children to streets?

i. Yes ( )

ii. Very little ( )

iii. No ( )

22) Do you think, that, if a widow is made the only inheritor of her deceased husband belongings, it could easify the attainance of basic needs by her children and thus reduce the chances of such children moving to streets? (And, simultaneously, the government is improving household income through TASAF projects)

i. Yes ( )

ii. No ( )

If yes, please describe-----

## APPENDIX 5:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS –IN PEER EDUCATION(TRAINING OF  
TRAINERS’ SESSION) AT CHISWEA CENTER.

S/NO	NAME	TITLE
1	PANGA, SIMON (MR.)	CHISWEA’S DIRECTOR
2	MARY, SANKA (MRS)	SECRETARY
3	GRACE,CHWEZI (MRS)	MEMBER
4	LORNA NTELES (MRS)	CED STUDENT
5	EDWARD.P. (MR.)	MEMBER
6	KASWALALA,R (MR.)	MEMBER
7	MOLLEL, P (MR.)	MEMBER
8	KASWIMILA, E (MR.)	MEMBER
9	KIVUYO (MRS)	MEMBER



## APPENDIX 6: TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE 1: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION ON THE UNDERSTANDABILITY OF CHILDREN RIGHTS BY THE TARGET COMMUNITY.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	14	13.3	13.5	13.5
	not really	62	59.0	59.6	73.1
	not at all	29	27.7	26.9	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 2: NEED FOR CHILDREN RIGHTS TO BE KNOWN AND PUT IN PRACTICE.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	88	83.8	84.6	84.6
	VERY LITTLE	11	10.5	10.6	95.2
	WILL NOT HELP AT ALL	6	5.7	4.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 3: Sex of respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	50	47.6	47.6	47.6
	Male	55	52.4	52.4	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 4 :Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	35	33.3	33.3	33.3
	married	48	45.7	45.7	79.0
	widow/er	8	7.6	7.6	86.7
	divorced	13	12.4	12.4	99.0
	separated	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 5: Number of children in the family

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	ABSENT	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1-3	47	44.8	44.8	45.7
	4-6	32	30.5	30.5	76.2
	more than 6	25	23.8	23.8	100.0
	Total	105	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 6 : On Number of children who are/have attended school

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	16	15.2	15.2	15.2
1	11	10.5	10.5	25.7
2	34	32.4	32.4	58.1
3	20	19.0	19.0	77.1
4	10	9.5	9.5	86.7
5	4	3.8	3.8	90.5
6	4	3.8	3.8	94.3
7	3	2.9	2.9	97.1
8	3	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	Valid	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 7: From the question, "Have you heard about children rights?"

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes,a lot	61	58.1	58.1	58.1
Very little	31	29.5	29.5	87.6
No	13	12.4	12.4	100.0
Total	105	100.0	100.0	

(Source: survey data, Arusha municipality, June 2006)

TABLE 8 :Do you understand the children rights?

	Frequency	Percent	ValidPercent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	14	13.3	13.5	13.5
not really	62	59.0	59.6	73.1
not at all	29	27.7	27.9	100.0
Total	105	100.0		

TABLE 9: From the narrative " If children are protected, loved and cared for, will this reduce the flow of children into streets?(N.B :the government is emphasizing on economic .development at household level)".

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YES	88	83.8	84.6	84.6
VERY LITTLE	12	10.5	10.6	95.2
WILL NOT HELP AT ALL	5	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	105	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 10: Are children involved in any matters concerning decision making in the family?

Are children involved in any matters concerning decision making in the family?	Mean	N	% of Total N	Variance
Yes	4.05	21	20.0%	1.248
very rare	3.96	48	45.7%	1.743
not at all	3.17	36	34.3%	3.686
Total	3.70	105	100.0%	2.422

TABLE 16: Is there an element in your tradition, that assists attainment of rights by the children?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	present	30	28.6	31.3	31.3
	absent	65	60.9	67.7	99.0
	Do not know	10	1.5	1.0	100.0
Total		105	100.0		

TABLE 17: A CROSS TABLE-to represent some project findings.

If a widow is, by law made the inheritor of all family possession, can this exasperate the provision of needs to her filials, hence, much lesser flow of children into streets?		number of children in the family	Do you understand the children rights?
Yes	Mean	1.73	2.12
	N	95	96
	Std. Deviation	.832	.602
	Median	2.00	2.00
	Variance	.2	.363
	Skewness	.422	-.050
NO	Mean	2.10	2.22
	N	10	9
	Std. Deviation	.738	.833
	Median	2.00	2.00
	Variance	.544	.694
	Skewness	.166	-.501
Total	Mean	1.77	2.13
	N	104	103
	Std. Deviation	.827	.621
	Median	2.00	2.00
	Variance	.684	.386
	Skewness	.351	-.088

(Source: survey data, Arusha municipality, June 2006)

TABLE 18 : Correlation

		Education of respondent	number of children in the family
Education of respondent	Pearson Correlation	1	-.085
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.389
number of children in the family	Pearson Correlation	-.085	1

Listwise N=105

## APPENDIX 8: PROJECT'S BUDGET

BUDGET CATEGORY/ ACTIVITY	COSTS
Personnel -Guided discussions and interviews .project manager-----	7,500/-
-Teach drama- training coordinator-----	10,000/-
-Teach plays -----	free(that is, no costs are incurred)
Other costs - prepare and distribute 200 + 100 brochures( different versions)-----	28,000/-
-CHISWEA's children to show drama to public-transport costs-----	free
-CHISWEA's children to participate in gardening, so as to get green vegetables for center's use , help some needy neighbours, and for sale.	20,000/-
-distribute 50 fund raising forms	14,900/-
Prepare and Administer 105 questionnaires.-----	30,000/-.
-Transport charges(CEDstudent)-----	individual
TOTAL COSTS=130,400/-	

## APPENDIX 9: FOCUS GROUP CHECKLIST

### I: Children at CHISWEA(open ended)

1. Where are your parents?
2. Do you like them? Why?
3. Why were you in streets?
4. What were you doing in the streets ?
5. for how long did you stay in the streets?
6. Why did you accept coming to CHISWEA?
7. Has CHISWEA helped you meet some of your dreams? How?
8. What made most other children run from their homes?

### II: CORE QUESTIONS

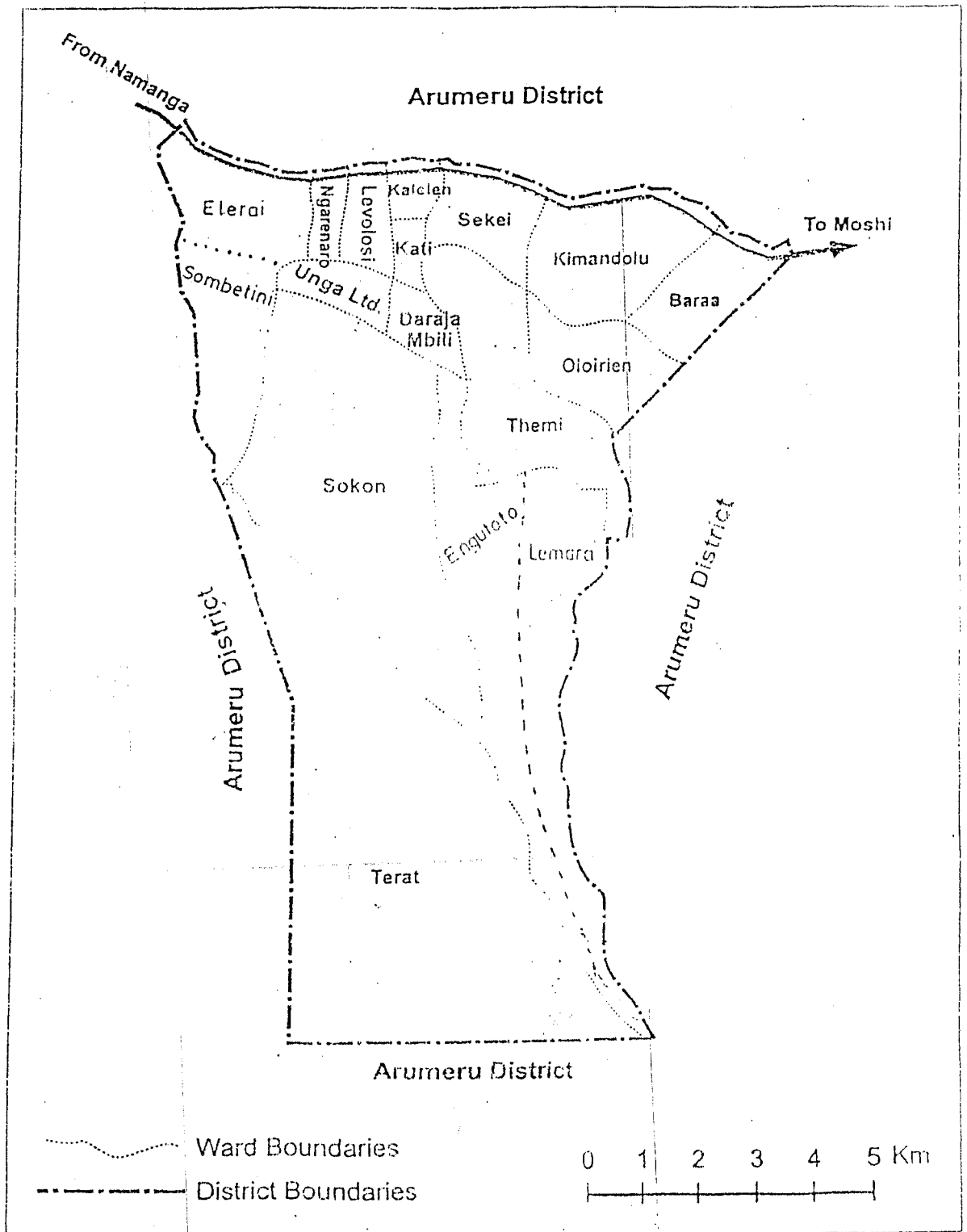
1. Do you like going to school? Why?
2. Do you ask your parent/guardian questions? Who do you ask life-skills questions? Are they answered?
3. Now that you have heard CR, can you tell others?
4. Are CR practicable at family level? Societal level?
5. Do you think your parents can practise such rights? Why/ how?
6. In which activities do you engage yourself when in CHISWEA?
7. What are your comments on the CR package delivered?

### III: CHISWEA CARE

1. What can you say about your guardians at chiswea (friendly? unfriendly? helpful? )

## 2. Other suggestions?

## Arusha Municipality



April 2000

# Jakaya wants children protected

By KILASA  
MTAMBALIKE

PRESIDENT Jakaya Kikwete yesterday called on authorities with the obligation to protect and defend children's rights to take stern measures against perpetrators of harassment and cruelty to children.

The president made the remarks at the Kempinski Kilimanjaro Hotel when opening a national stakeholders meeting discussing a gruesome report on child abuse. He said that reasons often attributed to child abuse never justify harassment of children.

Mr Kikwete said he expects the meeting to analyse the report thoroughly. The report has been prepared by the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance for the purposes of identifying weaknesses in legislation and policies in order to assist the government and society in general to find a remedy to cruelty to children.

"I have had the opportunity to read the report. The researchers have managed to attribute so many reasons to atrocities meted out on children. However, the truth remains that child abuse has no justification," he said.

Mr Kikwete further said that the government

values greatly the welfare and development of children and would continue to do. He added that the government would not stand aside and watch as incidences of child abuse increase.

"Statistics from the 2004 census show that over 50 per cent of Tanzanians are children. If we do not prepare them well or create the appropriate environment for them to become productive citizens the nation would be at a great loss," he said.

The report reveals some gruesome details of child abuse with cases of abandonment leading in areas of concern followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse and psychological abuse.

According to the report, researchers have found that most people are aware of sexual abuse but responsible institutions have failed in their duties effectively in curbing the vice.

The report further accuses some people, parents and guardians of failing to act responsibly in protecting children against sexual abuse.

It also shows globalisation, television, books, magazines, moral decay and poverty as factors contributing to the increase of sexual abuse.



## Foreword

Tanzania's children have been the subject of several important reports during this past year: the Report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child; the National Report on the Follow-up to the World Summit for Children; and this Situation Analysis, which attempts to synthesise information about the condition of children in a manner which will be widely accessible for planners and activists at many levels. You will see from these reports that the situation of Tanzania's children is largely not a good one, and in some respects it has been declining.

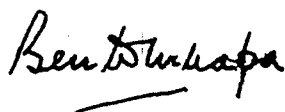
This trend must be turned around, if we are to achieve the sustainable human development that we are aiming for in our Development Vision 2025. There is, however, an increasing realisation that this is not just the responsibility of the Government, or NGOs or international organisations, but the responsibility of each and every one of us. Everybody has a role to play, including children themselves.

We can no longer exclude children - 50 per cent of the population - from the development process. Not only because children have the right to be included, to have their opinions heard, but because their input is beneficial to the process. Listen to children and you will be surprised by their understanding of the issues, and the practical ways they suggest to deal with them.

According to the National Report on the Follow-up to the World Summit for Children (MCDWAC, 2000) the situation of children in Tanzania indicated a decline due to the inability of attaining the required goals. However, developments at the macro-level are encouraging, and this gives us reason for optimism. The huge challenge is to bring these positive developments to the micro-level where they can impact positively on the situation of children.

We are, in Tanzania, determined to provide an environment conducive for children to grow up healthy, educated and in dignity. All stakeholders must remember to have the best interest of children at the centre of all development policies. And, we need to do this not just for the children of Tanzania, but with the children of Tanzania.

I count on your commitment to play your part.



Benjamin William Mkapa  
**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED**  
**REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

Dar es Salaam  
**8 January 2002**

**PROJECT TITLE:  
CAPACITY  
BUILDING ON  
CHILDREN RIGHTS.**

IN ARUSHA MUNICIPALITY

BY: LORNA NTELES  
2007

**INTRODUCTION**

- The project deals with capacity building on children rights and its impact towards the reduction of street children in Arusha Municipality.
- The host organisation is 'Children of the street welfare Association (CHISWEA)', is an organization dedicated to improve the lives of street children in the city of Arusha Municipality

**PROBLEM  
IDENTIFICATION:**

- In Arusha municipality, children under 15 constitute about 46% of the population.
- There has been an increase in street children numbers since the early 1990s.
- Between December 2003 and January 2005 census data of the street children in Arusha municipality identified 296 part time street children and 195 full time street children. Majority of them were found to be between 10 and 19 years old.

This problem was identified during the CHISWEA's annual participatory meeting held on 26th September 2005. It caters towards solving other problems identified in the APR.

**PROJECT GOAL**

- "To have a community that understands and practices 'children rights' thus reducing the chances for, & number of street children".

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- To equip children at CHISWEA and target group, with children rights package for six months.
- To create and impart to community awareness on children rights through mobilization techniques.
- To improve the economic status of CHISWEA and target community through conscientization and participation in eight months.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### The theoretical literature.

- • Newsletters from Mkombozi and CCF(Children for children future) centers for street children.
- • Arusha municipal council :Human resource development department-Annual reports(of 2003 & 2004)
- • Textbooks/References :Report on the findings of the research on administration of juvenile justice in Tanzania.Published by the human rights center,Dar-es-salaam.

## ...contd

- Ngone,D &Judith,E's(1998)report from 'The African contexts of Children's Right' seminar ,reveal that;Children's rights are too often interpreted as 'children being allowed to do what they like'. Yet there are no problems when rights are expressed as 'needs'. Unfortunately, in many cases the idea of 'rights' is viewed as un-African.

## EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

- • Kuleana's project on exercising children rights in prisons in Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera.

### POLICY REVIEW

- Tanzania ratified in 1991, as UN CONVENTION on the rights of the child. Children on their own were identified as incapable of effectively fighting such conditions as natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

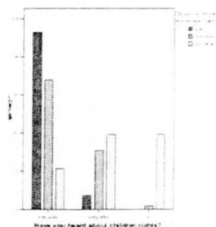
- Since the information needs to come directly from the people the instruments selected included:--
- Focus group interviews,
- Semi-structured questionnaire.
- Disguised Observation and/or participant observation depending on compatibility into sample group and Record reviews
- **Sample:** A sample of 105 was attained by stratified sampling technique that is 90 from
- probability sample and 15 respondents attained by non-probability sampling

• Descriptive analysis has been used since it is largely the study of distributions of one variable. The Analysis is uni-dimensional ie composition, efficiency, preferences etc are in respect to one variable.

- Data was coded and classified according to attributes.

## FINDINGS :

- From 105 responses,
- 87.6% have heard about children rights, but only 13.3% understand and practice the rights
- 57% have more than 5 children but 58.1% have less than 2 children in/through school
- 20% showed their involvement of their children in decision making, 80%showed no interest in the matter.



## IMPLEMENTATION

- Input indicators:
- 4 hours a week from september 2005
- 3 meetings
- 3 days, 6 hours each for training
- Money spent= 130,400/-
- 200 brochures produced
- Drama, ngoma, and a kung-fu group
- Discussion with center's neighbors for support of CHISWEA activities

### • OUTPUT INDICATORS:

- 8 CHISWEA staff trained on peer education and children rights as trainers
- Drama & ngoma shows on monthly basis
- 200 brochures distributed
- Monitoring reports
- In-kind donations from neighbours

### • IMPACT INDICATORS:

- Community's concern on the need for clarification on children rights
- Parents of children at the center educated on the child's right during home- visits & re-unification
- Children at the center-involvement in new games and in creating drama on subject matter
- Basic needs provision by center improved

## MONITORING

- What was monitored: Timing of activities from September 2005 to January 2007, availability of personnel, budget, Knowledge, attitudes of staff and job performance.

## MONITORING TOOLS EMPLOYED

- Visits to project site
- monthly progress reports
- reviewing the project's budget
- beneficiaries' interview
- observation.
- Information that could not be obtained from routine records, such as feelings and opinions, personal interactions and interpersonal communication, was gathered by using the techniques involved in carrying out interviews, in facilitating focus group discussions and in undertaking observation.

## MONITORING OUTPUT

- These are direct tangible products or services that the project delivered as a result of its activities. The outputs of activities in this project's implementation were recorded both by project facilitators and project users and reported in APR.

## EVALUATION

- Evaluation:-Formative evaluation & summative evaluation. Evaluation has helped towards giving a feedback on Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability of the project.

- For summative evaluation, Observations, interviews and document studies were used in data collection. Observations helped to determine whether or not the project was successful. To evaluate the outputs from capacity building, internal records used included documents such as the CBO's Mission statement, APR, and key informants' reports.

- The output of the formal evaluation made revealed that, children rights-knowledge and practice, mean a lot towards family cohesion and was also necessary for family re-unification. The evaluation also pressed the need for extensive CR –capacity building.

## SUSTAINABILITY

- Financial sustainability: more drama are to be produced for shows in institutions for small fee.Fund raising has been postponed to 14/02/2007
- Institutional sustainability: CHISWEA staff have voluntarily accomodated the project's plans in their action plan.

They have the appropriate skills, the project members have been trained in peer education and children rights. These skills were necessary towards helping them to continue delivering the necessary information successfully.

The community is eager to know 'what, and why-children rights'.

#### POLITICAL SUSTAINABILITY

- The government of URT apprehends all efforts that help to eradicate the circumstances that favour the violation of children rights
- The former president, Benjamin Mkapa, made a foreword in the UNICEF-TANZANIA REPORT of 2001, emphasizing on the need of the community putting into action the spelt 'CR' by the UN convention. An article on Daily news with the heading, 'Jakaya wants children protected' is also another sign to reveal the government's involvement in children rights

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- It has become evident that many miss the important points of the children rights package, both in theory and in practice.
- The assessed problem is seen to be evident in greater magnitude, in families with more than two children, in single youths, and in families that practice polygamy/polyandry.
- There is, therefore, strong need for capacity building on children rights as means to strengthen family hood and hence reduce the number of children leaving their families for streets

## Recommendations

- There is need to extend the capacity building on children rights to all age groups and to other wards in Arusha municipality
- There is need of authentic participation of all members in our societies, to make children rights much more practicable. This invites the government's supreme role.
- In order to achieve concrete results, all sectors of society need to be committed, and held accountable for meeting their obligations to children.

**Children should be  
made to live. They  
make our tomorrow's  
adults. Do you mind  
creating for them  
possibilities for  
survival?  
'CHILDREN RIGHTS'**

**THANK YOU!**

## Convention on the Rights of the Child

*Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by the  
General Assembly of the United Nations, resolution 44/25  
of 20 November 1989*

*Entry into force: 2 September 1990*

## PREAMBLE

*The States Parties to the present Convention,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924*

and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

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

*Recalling* the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules); and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,

*Recognizing* that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

*Taking due account* of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

*Recognizing* the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

*Have agreed* as follows:

## PART I

### Article 1

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

### Article 2

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

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

### Article 3

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

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

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

### Article 4

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

### Article 5

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

### Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.  
2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

### Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.



Article 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

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

Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

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

a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 20

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

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

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

Article 21

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Article 22

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

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

#### Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training,

health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

#### Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

a) To diminish infant and child mortality;

b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;

c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;

d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;

e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

#### Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the

competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

#### *Article 26*

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

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

#### *Article 27*

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

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

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

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

#### *Article 28*

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

- a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;
- b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;
- c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

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

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

#### *Article 29*

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

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

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

#### *Article 30*

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

*Article 31*

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

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

*Article 32*

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

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

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

*Article 33*

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

*Article 34*

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

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

*Article 35*

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

*Article 36*

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

*Article 37*

States Parties shall ensure that:

a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;

b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

*Article 38*

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian

law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

#### Article 39

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

#### Article 40

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof

reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

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

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

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

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

b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

#### Article 41

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

a) The law of a State Party; or

b) International law in force for that State.

### PART II

#### Article 42

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

#### Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being

given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

#### *Article 44*

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

b) Thereafter every five years.

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Article 45*

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

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

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

c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly that it request

the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

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

### PART III

#### *Article 46*

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

#### *Article 47*

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

#### *Article 48*

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

#### *Article 49*

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

#### *Article 50*

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General

Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

#### *Article 51*

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

#### *Article 52*

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

#### *Article 53*

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

#### *Article 54*

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.