UNCRC, its Principles & General Measures of Implementation OCTOBER 12,2021 FLORINGR F. ALGO LASMAE Philippines

SESSION OBJECTIVE

To familiarize with the basic concepts, background, and significance of the UNCRC, its four principles and the general measures of implementation.

PROGRAM FLOW



Activity Flow	Methodology			
Preliminaries				
What is UNCRC? What are its 4 Principles	Presentation and Interactive Discussion			
The UNCRC General Measures of Implementation				
Q&A Post-assessment Test				

Let's play Word Association!



Type in the chat box your answer



Answer: Child

Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



Let's play Word Association!

Type in the chat box your answer

GHTRIS

Answer: Rights

Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



Let's play Word Association!

Type in the chat box your answer

TINOCN OVNE

Answer: Convention

Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



Let's play Word Association!

Type in the chat box your answer

YOBD FO GHTRIS

Answer: Body of Rights

Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



Let's play Word Association!

Type in the chat box your answer

SELCTIRA

Answer: Articles

Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



What is UNCRC?

PLEASE WRITE IN THE CHAT BOX YOUR IDEA ABOUT UNCRC.

Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



What is UNCRC?



It is an international instrument of law, which state parties ratify / agree on for every child.

With 54 articles

What is UNCRC?



Children are plagued by armed conflict, child labor, sexual exploitation, and other human rights violation.

Some children in all nations face unemployment, homelessness, violence, poverty and other issues that dramatically affect their lives.



Needs Vs. Rights

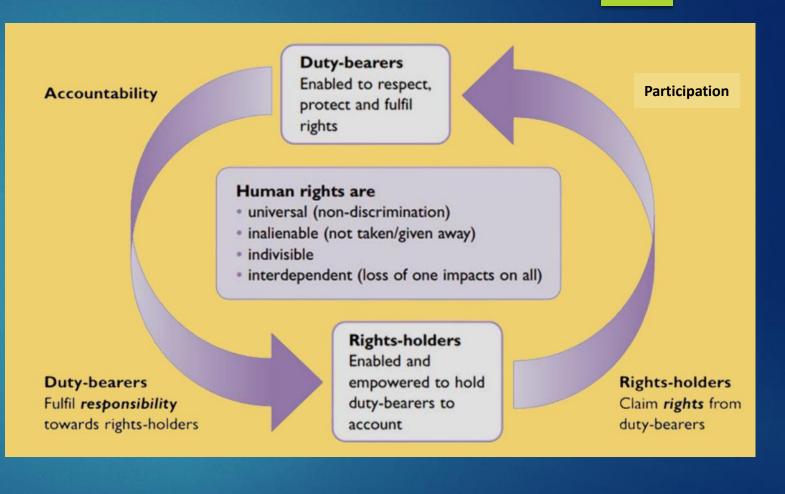


- Shift from needs to rights
- Needs are not necessarily universal;
- Rights are always universal
- Needs do not imply obligations;
- Rights always imply obligations
- Human rights are inherent, indivisible, interdependent



Child Rightsbased Framework







All of us born with human rights.
They apply to all age groups.
There is no hierarchy of human rights.
All rights are indivisible and interrelated, with a focus on the child as a whole.
Decisions with regard to one right must be made in the light of all other rights.



The Child in the eyes of CRC



Children are neither the property of their parents nor are they helpless objects of charity.

They are human beings and are the subject of their own rights.

The child is an individual and a member of a family and community, with rights and responsibilities appropriate to his or her age and stage of development.



Historical Background

Ratified by 196 States Parties

The CRC was carefully drafted over the course of 10 years (1979-1989) The Philippines ratified the Convention on July 26, 1990 becoming the 31st country.

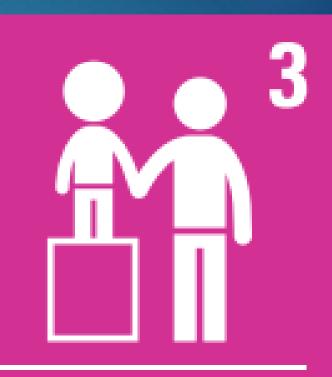
Approved and adopted into international law by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989



Who is a child?

A child is every human being below the age of 18 years unless, national laws recognize the age of majority earlier – (CRC, Article 1)





BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD

convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf (unicef.org)



https://www.unicef.org/media/60981/file/convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf



LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

https://www.unicef.org/media/60981/file/convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf



RESPECT FOR CHILDREN'S VIEWS

https://www.unicef.org/media/60981/file/convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf



"Wherever standards set in applicable national or international law relevant to the rights of the child that are higher than those in this Convention, the higher standard shall always apply" - Article 41

UNCRC

National Laws



Role of Parents (Art.5)

"States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or the members of the extended family or community, 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 CRC."



Role of State Parties (Art.4)

"States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the CRC.."

JAMBOARD: Categories of Rights

Group 1:

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Group 2: https://jamboard.google.com/d/16SSPrP2QAZZkJ0-H4Wde53gkx8zIEOXHuZKnZOVY5uQ/viewer?f=0

JAMBOARD

of Crea		of Creation - Inte	f Creation – Integrated		Aboitiz Foundation, rmely Asilo de la sa, Inc.)	Kingdom Adventures: Village of Hope	
Little Children of the Cagayan de Oro C Philippines, Inc. Welfare & Develop Office			Philippine Island Kids International Foundation, Inc.		Philippine Teen Challenge		
House of Joy		Katilingban sa Kalambuan Organization, Inc.		SignPost Philippines		Iloilo City Social Welfare & Development Office	
SOS Children' Cebu	s Village -	Gloria Christi Regis Center for Street & Abandoned Children		Social Welfare and Development Learning Network – Region VI		Junior Social Work Association of the Philippines - Central Philippine University	
GROUP A		UP A			GROL	JP B	



SURVIVAL RIGHTS

What MUST children have to live?

Every child has the inherent right to life, and the State has an obligation to ensure the child's survival and development. They include rights to adequate food, shelter, clean water, and primary health care.

- Right to life
- Right to health
- Right to social security
- Right to adequate standard of living
- Right to parental care and support



DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

What MUST children have to grow whole?

These are rights to the resources, skills and contributions necessary for the full development of the child. They include rights to formal education, leisure and recreation, cultural activities and information.

- Right to education
- Right to information
- Right to rest and leisure
- Right to enjoy one's culture and religion
- Right of the CWB to special care



PROTECTION RIGHTS

What MUST children be protected from and when ?

These rights include protection from all forms of child abuse, neglect, exploitation and cruelty, including the right to special protection in times of war and protection from abuse in the criminal justice system.

- Right to a name, nationality and identity
- Right to privacy
- Right to be protected from abuse and neglect
- Right to be protected from commercial & sexual exploitation
- Right to be safe in emergency or especially difficult circumstances
- Right to legal assistance & appropriate judicial processes



PARTICIPATION RIGHTS

When and where MUST children take a part?

Children are entitled to the freedom to express opinions and to have a say in matters affecting their social, economic, religious, cultural and political life. Participation rights include the right to express opinions and be heard, the right to information and freedom of association.

- Right to opinion
- Right to freedom of expression
- Right to freedom in association
- Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion



https://www.unicef.org/media/60981/file/convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf



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HOW THE CONVENTION WORKS

https://www.unicef.org/media/60981/file/convention-rights-child-text-child-friendly-version.pdf

What do you see in the picture?



Pick one here ③

VIRTUAL CHOCOLATES



What do you see in the picture?





"State parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike" (Article 42)

And the obligation of the State Party to make reports widely available within the State" Article 44



THE PROCESS OF LAW REFORM

- States parties should review national legislation and ensure that national laws are compatible with the rights set out in the CRC.
- Additionally, States are urged to review and withdraw any reservations made on Convention articles and to ratify other relevant international instruments such as the two Optional Protocols.



DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

- The establishment of independent human rights institutions for children should not substitute, but rather be complementary to self-monitoring governmental institutions.
- The Committee elaborates on this issue in its General Comment no.2 on the role of independent national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child.



DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES OR AGENDA FOR CHILDREN

- States parties need to develop a comprehensive national strategy for children based on the CRC.
- The strategy must set realistic and achievable targets and must include adequate allocation of human, financial and organizational resources.



DEVELOPMENT OF PERMANENT GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- Full implementation of the CRC requires effective coordination both horizontally between government agencies and departments and vertically across different government levels, from local, regional to central, but also between the government and the private sector.
- Different governments have found different ways to ensure the coordination of child rights, for example by appointing a Commissioner, or by delegating the responsibility to a Council, or specific government department



SYSTEMATIC MONITORING – DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

- Two kinds of monitoring can be distinguished: the first is the monitoring of violations, the second is monitoring the implementation of the Convention.
- The Committee encourages States to use different methods for the collection of qualitative and quantitative date. These can include interviewing children directly and asking them for their opinions and views.
 However, it is important that data are not only collected, but also properly evaluated and the outcome used to influence policy.



ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN (BUDGET ANALYSIS, ETC

- States are expected to allocate a budget for children " to the maximum extent of their available resources ".
- Steps should be taken at all levels of Government to ensure that economic and social planning and decision-making and budgetary decisions are made with the best interest of children as a primary considerations and that children are protected from the adverse effects of economic policies or financial downturns.



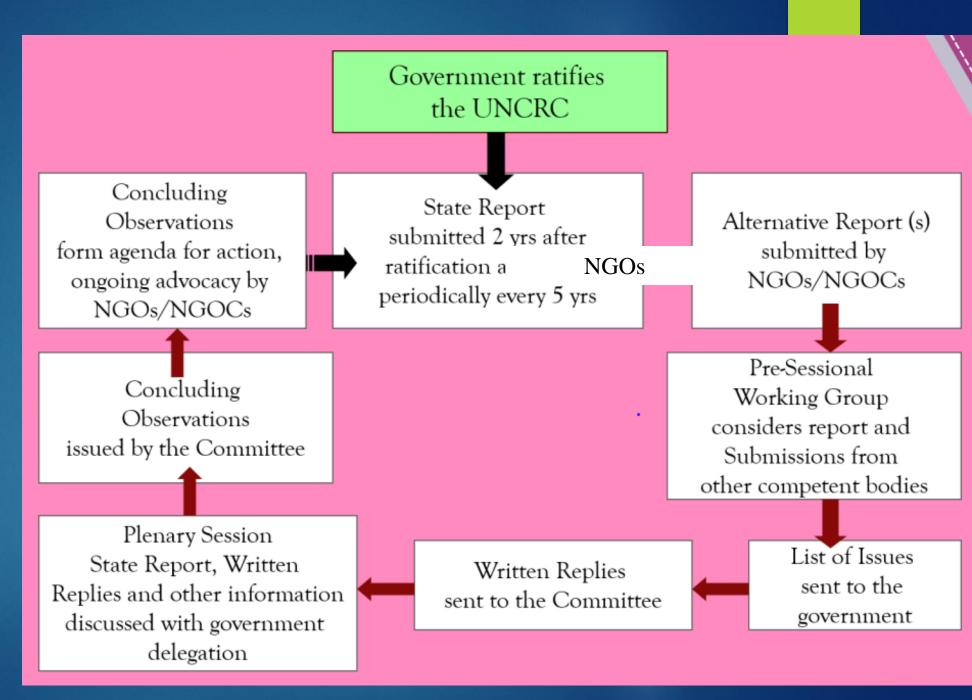
EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS-RAISING ON THE CRC

- Awareness raising on the CRC should be geared towards adults and children alike. The text of the Convention should be widely available and be presented in understandable language, e.g. by publishing a child-friendly version of the CRC.
- State reports submitted to the Committee should be easily and widely accessible by the general public.
- As part of the process of creating awareness, children need to learn about their rights and the CRC. This should be incorporated into the school curriculum at all stages.
- Education should extend to training and capacity building of personnel working with children. These include child psychologists, teachers, health and social workers, the police and others.

COLLABORATION IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY INCLUDING CHILDREN

 In its general comment no.5 the Committee says that "Implementation is an obligation for States parties, but needs to engage all sectors of society, including children themselves. NGOs, the media, civil society and in particular children and young people should participate and be directly involved in the process

CYCLE OF REPORTING





Thank you! Maraming Salamat po! Daghang salamat!







FLORINOR F. ALGO ASMAE PHILIPPINES October 26,2021





SESSION OBJECTIVES:

- To discuss international and local framework on working for and with CISS and;
- To understand the steps in achieving equality for CISS applicable in the program of work.





Topic Flow	Methodology
reliminaries egistration Prientation of Netiquette resentation of Objectives re-Assessment	
. Who are the CISS? International and Local Framework he PNMSSP-CISS . What is Child Rights Programming? .pplication of CRP to Project	Presentation and interactive discussion
&A ost- Assessment Test	



Word Association!

Type in the chat box the first thing that comes into your mind when you read the given word ⁽²⁾ Are you ready?





Word Association! The first word that comes into your mind when you read the given word

CHILD





Word Association! The first word that comes into your mind when you read the given word

STREET





The first word that comes into your mind when you read the given word

STREET SITUATIONS





The first word that comes into your mind when you read the given word

VULNERABLE





Word Association! The first word that comes into your mind when you read the given word

RIGHT



Pick one here ③





WHO ARE CISS?

Children in Street Situations





"Respect us as human beings";

"I would like for people who have never lived on the streets to see us as persons with pride, like normal people";

"It's not about getting us off the streets and into shelters. It's about giving us a status";

"Governments should not say we should not be on the streets. They should not harass us if on the streets. We should be accepted"; "Living on the street does not mean that we cannot have rights"; "The street leaves its mark: either you get out or you don't"; "We don't want help, charity, pity. Governments should work with the community to give us rights. We're not asking for charity. I want to become someone to fend for myself"; "[People] should give us a chance to use our gifts and talents to

achieve our dreams"; "Give us the opportunity to change our stor" (UN GC 21)

Ano ang aming kwento

WHO ARE CISS?

Children who depend on the streets to live / work and who have formed strong connections with public spaces (UN GC 21)

Children living in or fending themselves in the streets of urban or rural areas without the care of parents or a guardian or basic services needed for a good quality of life (RA 7610)

Those who stay four hours and above in the streets, and engaging in economic activities (DSWD AO 08, Series of 2009)

INTERNATIONAL & LOCAL FRAMEWORK





LOCAL FRAMEWORK

The Philippine National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan on Children in Street Situations 2021-2025

It is the government's pioneer program framework designed to holistically address the issues and concerns of children in street situations using a child-rights approach and strengthened multi-sectoral cooperation among various dutybearers.

It is led by Council for the Welfare of Children.

LOCAL FRAMEWORK

The Philippine National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan on Children in Street Situations

2021-2025

The major government partners are:

- DepEd
- DOH
- DILG
- DSWD

Key Councils and Commissions are:

- Commission on Human Rights
- Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council
- National Police Commission

LOCAL FRAMEWORK

The Philippine National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan on Children in Street Situations

2021-2025

CISS Definition

the Philippine government has not yet released a standard definition of children in street situations.

Risk and Consequence of Being in Street Situations

They are exposed to drugs, solvent, cigarettes, alcohol, and gambling, with some of them dealing with drug-addicted or gambling parents and constant rioting and fighting between street gangs

Step 1

Commit to Equality: Recognize street-connected children have the same rights as every other child and reflect that in law and policy;

Step 2

Protect Every Child: Protect street-connected children from violence, abuse, and exploitation, and ensure they have access to justice when they are harmed or in conflict with the law;

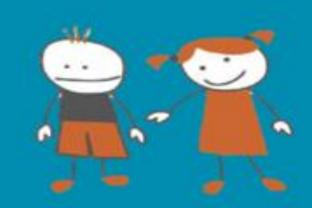
Step 3

Provide Access to Services: Enable street-connected children's access to the same essential services as every other child so they can reach their full potential; and

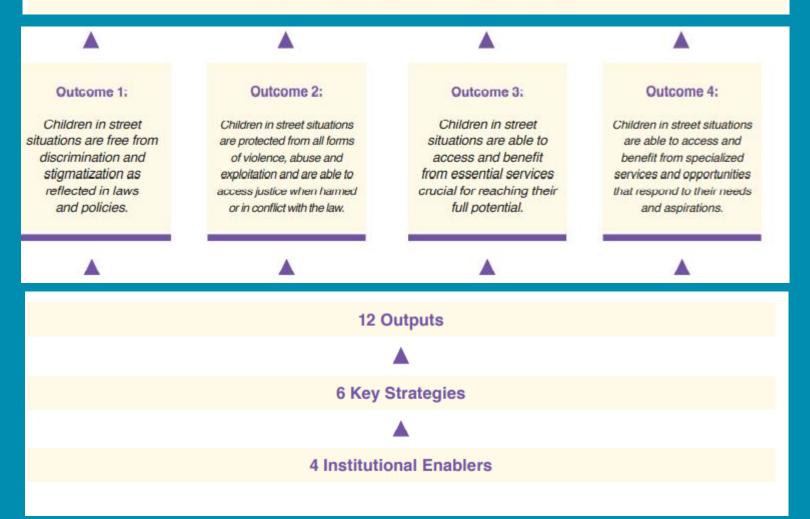
Step 4

Create Specialized Solutions: Develop and deliver specialized services and opportunities that tune into the unique needs and challenges of life for streetconnected children.

CSC,2018



The rights of children in street situations are respected, protected, and fulfilled.



The Philippine National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan on Children in Street Situations 2021-2025

Outcome 1:

Children in street situations are free from discrimination and stigmatization as reflected in laws and policies.

Output 1.1: Improved laws, policies, and mechanisms prohibiting discrimination against CiSS

Output 1.2: Reduced stigma from the wider society

Outcome 2:

Children in street situations are protected from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation, and able to access justice when harmed or in conflict with the law.

> Output 2.1: Recognized legal identity of CiSS through birth registration

Output 2.2: Strengthened child protection policies and mechanisms

Output 2.3: Increased access to justice systems that serve the best interest of CiSS

Outcome 3:

Children in street situations are able to access and benefit from essential services crucial for reaching their full potential.

> Output 3.1: Improved quality and standard of living and social services

Output 3.2: Increased access to universal health care and rehabilitation services

Output 3.3: Increased access to formal and non-formal education

Outcome 4:

Children in street situations are able to access and benefit from specialized services and opportunities that respond to their needs and aspirations.

> Output 4.1: Improved data collection on CiSS

Output 4.2: Accessible and practical care measures on the streets

Output 4.3: Improved alternative care services

Output 4.4: Strengthened family reunification program Across all these outcomes and outputs, six key strategies shall be employed:

Integrating a child rights approach in all policies, strategies, and mechanisms relevant to CiSS

> Capacity development

Cross-sector collaboration and coordination

Systems strengthening

Institutionalizing child participation

Policy development

and advocacy

Independent CWC with its own budget Functional SC-PWCiSS with nationwide reach

Responsive agencies and LGUs Institutional preparedness for systematized management and sharing of data on CiSS The Philippine National

Multi-Sectoral Strategic Plan

on Children in Street Situations

2021-2025

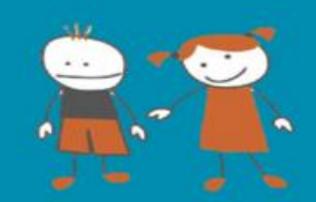
EYE BREAK FOR 5 MINUTES ③



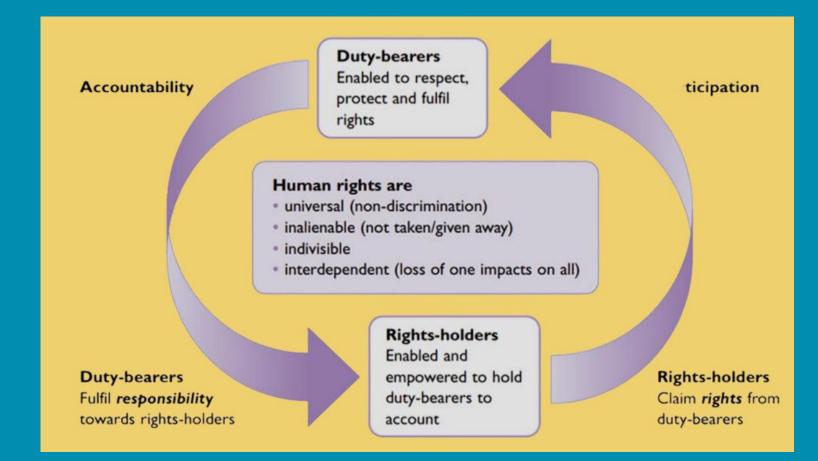
EYE BREAK FOR 5 MINUTES ③



WHAT IS CRP?



CHILD RIGHTS-BASED PROGRAMMING





CHILD RIGHTS-BASED PROGRAMMING







management of a set of activities (including analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring) towards a defined goal or objective and involving good development practice

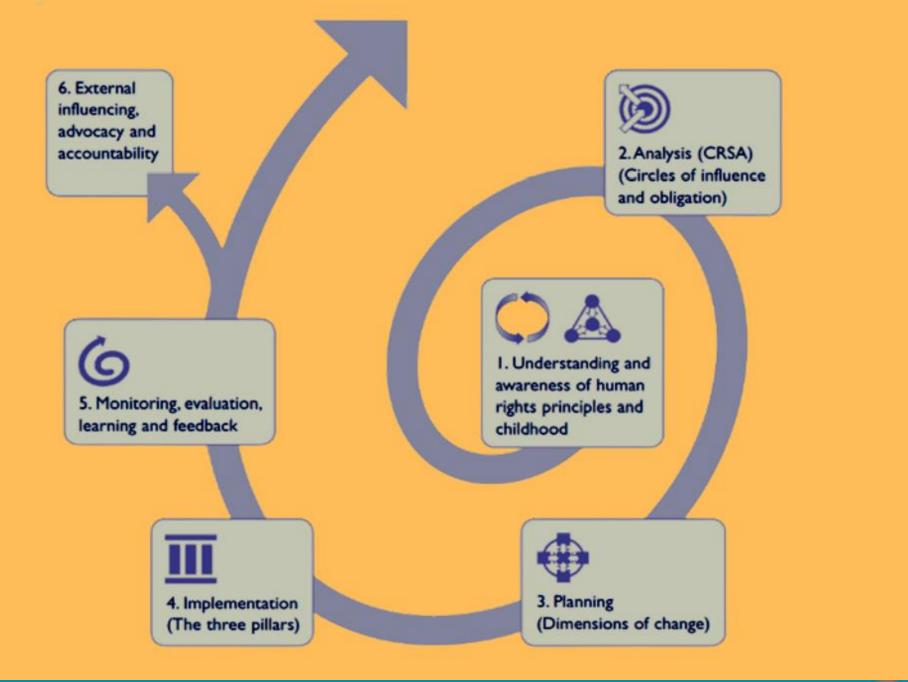




international human rights applicable to children, set out primarily in the UNCRC but also found in the all other human rights conventions

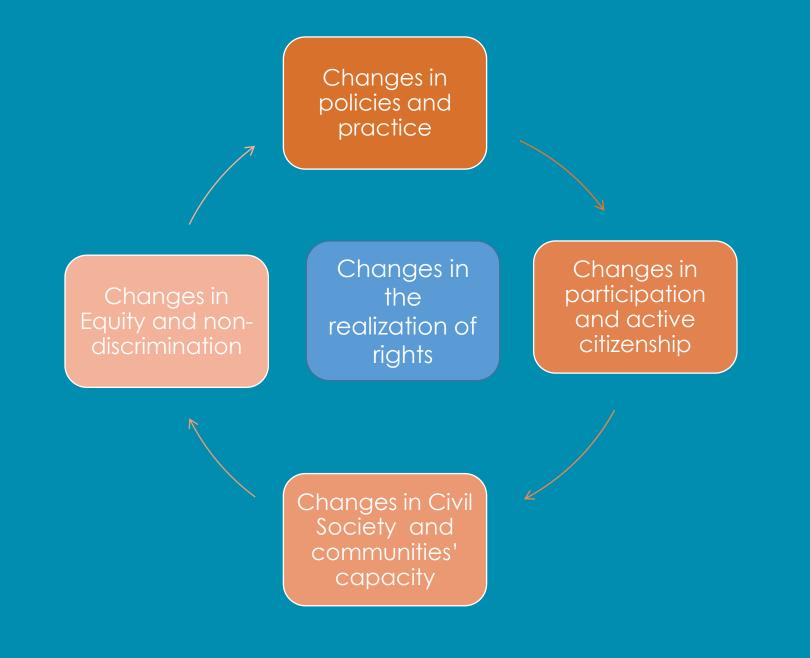


 all girls and boys under the age of 18, characterised as a period of evolving capacities and of vulnerabilities relative to adults



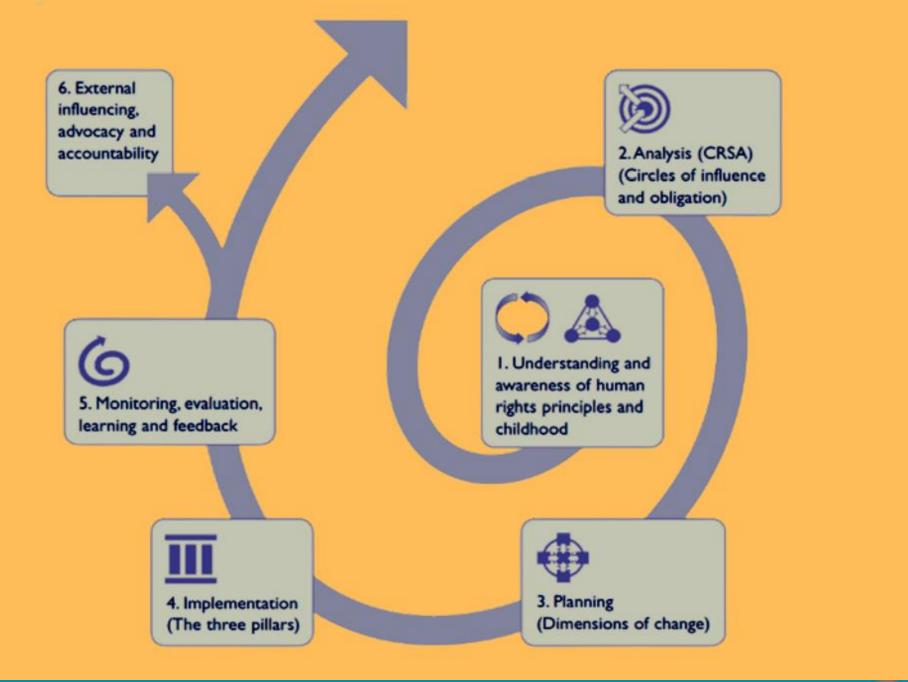
D GRAMMING HILD RIGHT 5

Reference: International Save the Children Alliance, 2007



Reference: International Save the Children Alliance, 2007

DIMENSIONS OF CHANGE



D GRAMMING HILD RIGHT 5

Reference: International Save the Children Alliance, 2007

three pillars of crp

PILLAR I	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3
Direct actions on violations of children's rights and gaps in provision	Strengthening the capacity of duty-bearers to meet their obligations (policies, practice and legislation)	Strengthening the understanding and capacity of children, their carers and civil society to claim rights and hold others to account

PRO GRAMMING CHILD RIGHTS YCL Π

Reference: International Save the Children Alliance, 2007

CHILD RIGHTS-BASED PROGRAMMING

CHECKLIST TO INTEGRATE THE CHILD **RIGHTS-BASED** APPROACH INTO THE **PROJECT CYCLE**

https://we.tl/t-4MdWlhXlv9



GO TO BREAK OUT ROOM FOR SELF-ASSESSING YOUR ORGANIZATION USING THE CHECKLIST

10 Minutes

https://we.tl/t-4MdWlhXlv9

FEEDBACKING 10 Minutes

https://we.tl/t-4MdWlhXlv9

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Merci! Thank you! Maraming salamat ! Daghang salamat!

