

CRPD	Ratification Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	N/A	<div data-bbox="779 400 2103 448" style="background-color: black; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Country Report</div>
CRC	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	27 Dec 1995	<p data-bbox="788 635 2094 775"> CRC/C/BRN/CO/2-3 24 February 2016 http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fBRN%2fCO%2f2-3&Lang=en </p> <p data-bbox="788 820 1541 852">III. Main areas of concern and recommendations</p> <p data-bbox="788 903 1335 935">C. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12)</p> <p data-bbox="788 983 1048 1015">Non-discrimination</p> <p data-bbox="788 1062 2042 1248"> 25. While noting the State party's efforts to combat discrimination, the Committee reiterates its previous concern (see CRC/C/15/Add.219, para. 24) that discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, children with disabilities, children belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex children and stateless children, still exists in practice. </p> <p data-bbox="788 1295 1957 1366"> 26. The Committee urges the State party to adopt a comprehensive strategy, including awareness-raising, for the elimination of gender stereotypes and of de jure and de facto </p>

	<p>discrimination against all groups of children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, as well as girls, and ensure the implementation of all legal provisions in full compliance with article 2 of the Convention. Best interests of the child</p> <p>27. The Committee welcomes the explicit inclusion of the principle of the best interests of the child in the Children and Young Persons Order 2006. The Committee is, however, concerned that despite that legal recognition, the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken into account as a primary consideration is not adequately and systematically interpreted or applied by administrative, legislative and judicial bodies.</p> <p>28. In the light of its general comment No. 14 (2013) on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Strengthen its efforts to ensure that that right is appropriately integrated and consistently interpreted and applied in all legislative, administrative and judicial proceedings and decisions as well as in all policies, programmes and projects that are relevant to and have an impact on children;</p> <p>(b) Develop procedures and criteria to provide guidance to all relevant persons in authority for determining the best interests of the child in every area and for giving it due weight as a primary consideration.</p> <p>E. Violence against children (arts. 19, 24 (3), 28 (2), 34, 37 (a) and 39)</p> <p>Sexual abuse and violence</p> <p>37. The Committee is concerned about the lack of segregated data on the sexual abuse of and violence against children in the State party.</p>
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		<p>38. The Committee recommends that the State party collect disaggregated data about the sexual abuse of and violence against children, including the number of complaints, reports to the police, investigations, prosecutions, sentences and sanctions.</p> <p>Corporal punishment</p> <p>39. The Committee notes the information provided by the State party that the corporal punishment of children has been prohibited in schools. However, the Committee remains concerned about the persistence of that practice in families, schools and institutions, in particular by school headmasters and principals, in alternative care settings and penal institutions and as a sentence for crimes.</p> <p>40. In the light of its general comment No. 8 (2006) on the right of the child to protection from corporal punishment and other cruel or degrading forms of punishment, in which the Committee underlined that all forms of violence against children, however light, are unacceptable and that the prerogatives of parents should in no way undermine the right of children to be protected from corporal punishment, the Committee urges the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings;</p> <p>(b) Ensure that laws prohibiting corporal punishment in schools are implemented effectively and that legal proceedings are systematically initiated against those who inflict corporal punishment;</p> <p>(c) Introduce sustained public education, awareness-raising and social mobilization programmes, involving children, families, communities and religious leaders, on the harmful physical and psychological effects of corporal punishment with a view to changing the general attitude towards that practice, and promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment;</p>
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		<p>(d) Ensure the involvement and participation of the whole society, including children, in the design and implementation of preventive strategies with regard to the corporal punishment of children.</p> <p>Harmful practices</p> <p>41. The Committee is deeply concerned at the persistence of the practice of female circumcision, which is not regarded by the State party as a form of female genital mutilation. The Committee is also concerned that that practice is prohibited and prosecuted only in its severe form (see Penal Code, Cap. 22) and that a large number of girls are victims of female circumcision/female genital mutilation.</p> <p>42. In line with joint general recommendation No. 31 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women/general comment No. 18 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on harmful practices (2014), the Committee urges the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Fully adopt legislation to fully prohibit and criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation, including female circumcision and cutting, in all its forms;</p> <p>(b) With the full participation of civil society and women and girls who are victims of female genital mutilation, set up awareness-raising campaigns and educational programmes on the harmful impact of female genital mutilation on the physical and psychological health of the girl child and ensure that those campaigns and programmes are systematically and consistently mainstreamed and target all segments of society, both women and men, government officials, families and all religious and community leaders;</p> <p>(c) Provide physical and psychological recovery programmes for victims of female genital</p>
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		<p>mutilation, as well as establish reporting and complaint mechanisms accessible to girls who have been victims or fear becoming victims of the practice.</p> <p>43. The Committee is deeply concerned about the high prevalence of child marriages among girls and about the negative effects of such marriages on young girls.</p> <p>44. The Committee urges the State party to take effective measures to prevent and combat the practice of child marriage, including all necessary legislative measures, as well as to develop awareness-raising campaigns and programmes on the harmful effects of early marriage on the physical and mental health and well-being of girls, targeting households, local authorities, religious leaders, judges and prosecutors.</p> <p>F. Family environment and alternative care (arts. 5, 9-11, 18 (1 and 2), 20, 21, 25 and 27 (4))</p> <p>Family environment</p> <p>45. The Committee is gravely concerned that insufficient measures have been taken to change the prevalent gender stereotypes concerning the tasks and roles of women and girls in the family, and to eradicate norms and practices that discriminate against women and girls, such as the penalty of death by stoning for several “crimes”, in particular adultery and extramarital relations (zina), as well as polygamy, a practice that affects children negatively.</p> <p>46. The Committee urges the State party to:</p> <p>(a) Take measures, including amendments to laws and awareness-raising campaigns, to ensure that mothers and fathers equally share the parental responsibility for their children in accordance with article 18 (1) of the Convention;</p>
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		<p>(b) Revise without delay the Syariah Penal Code Order 2013 and ensure that all provisions that discriminate against women and girls and have a negative impact on their children, such as those that authorize polygamy and the penalty of death by stoning, are eliminated.</p> <p>Children deprived of a family environment</p> <p>47. The Committee notes the introduction of the temporary foster care scheme, which provides for the placement of children deprived of a family environment with a foster family. It is, however, concerned about the lack of information on the implementation of the scheme as well as about the lack of an independent complaint mechanism for children in care.</p> <p>48. The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Support and facilitate family-based care for children wherever possible, with a view to reducing the institutionalization of children;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the periodic review of the placement of children in foster care and institutions, and monitor the quality of care therein, including by providing channels, accessible to children, for reporting, monitoring and remedying the maltreatment of children;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that adequate human, technical and financial resources are allocated to alternative care centres and relevant child protection services, in order to facilitate the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children resident therein to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>I. Special protection measures (arts. 22, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 (b)-(d) and 38-40)</p> <p>Stateless and unaccompanied children</p>
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	<p>63. The Committee notes with appreciation the State party's efforts towards the naturalization and assimilation of a large number of stateless permanent residents. It is, however, concerned at the lack of disaggregated data available on the number of stateless persons, including the number of stateless children. The Committee is also concerned that barriers remain for the naturalization of the majority of stateless persons, in particular stateless children, in the State party.</p> <p>64. In line with its general comment No. 6 (2005) on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Provide birth registration and access to basic rights, such as health and education, to all stateless children and their families on the State party's territory, irrespective of their legal status;</p> <p>(b) Establish a comprehensive and systematic mechanism for the collection of data on stateless children and ensure that the data are disaggregated by, inter alia, sex, age, national and ethnic origin, geographical location, rural or urban residence and minority or socioeconomic status;</p> <p>(c) Consider acceding to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</p> <p>Sale, trafficking and abduction</p> <p>67. The Committee is concerned at the lack of a proactive system for the identification of victims of trafficking, especially among vulnerable groups such as children in prostitution. The Committee is also concerned that the use of children for prostitution and the procurement or offering of a child for pornography are not explicitly criminalized.</p>
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		<p style="text-align: center;">Country Report</p> <p>CRC/C/BRN/2-3</p> <p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fBRN%2f2-3&Lang=en</p>
<p>OPSC to CRC</p>	<p>Accession Date</p>	<p>Care-Related Concluding Observations</p>

	21 Nov 2006	
OPAC to CRC	Ratification Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	N/A	
ICCPR	Ratification Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
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CEDAW	Accession Date	Care-Related Concluding Observations
	24 May 2006	
UPR	Date of Consideration	Link to Page
	8 Dec 2009	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/BNSession6.aspx
Hague Intercountry Adoption	Ratification Date	Link to Country Profile
	N/A	N/A

Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child/Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OPAC to CRC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict
OPSC to CRC	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
UN	United Nations
UPR	Universal Periodic Review