

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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REPORT
PRELIMINARY STUDY ON CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATION
MECHANISM NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

Unofficial Translation

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Cambodian National Council for Children

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PREFACE

Under the wise leadership of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the development of many major achievements, especially economic growth of more than 7% per annum, leads to an estimated poverty rate of approximately 53.5% in 2004, it dropped to 13.5% in 2014 and continued to fall below 10% in 2018 and aims to transform Cambodia in middle-income country in 2030 and to the high-income country in 2050. The Royal Government has identified a long-term vision for the development of the social protection system is the establishment of a comprehensive, effective and sustainable social protection system, which serves as a tool to reduce and prevent poverty, vulnerability and inequality and contribute to the development and protection of human resources more broadly and to promote national economic growth.

Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on October 15, 1992. In the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Article 31, the Kingdom of Cambodia shall recognize and respect human rights as stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights. Article 48, the State shall protect the rights of children as stipulated in the Convention on Children, in particular, the right to life, education, protection during wartime, and from economic or sexual exploitation. The State shall protect children from acts that are injurious to their educational opportunities, health and welfare.

The Royal Government has develop a set of legal instruments, policies, sustainable development goals, rectangular strategies, phase 4, a number of plans related to child protection, and established child protection coordination mechanisms, such as: Cambodia National Council for Children, Working Group for Children in Ministries, The Cambodia National Council for Children of capital/provinces and has established a number of relevant committees to assist Ministries, Institutions and sub-national governments to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, convention, protocol of United Nations and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Currently, these mechanisms, especially the Cambodia National Council for Children and the National Child Protection Commission, require further studies to be the basis for managing information, data, and collecting indicators of comprehensive child protection practices.

Therefore, the General Secretariat of the Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) has established a working group which has a technical advisor to conduct a preliminary study on current of national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms, to map and provide alternatives to leaders at both national and sub-national selected for effective and sustainable child protection. The findings of this study will be of assistance to the CNCC, especially the General Secretariat of the CNCC, Capital/Provincial CNCC and stakeholders can effectively and efficiently analyze and strengthening multi-sectoral and effective child protection coordination mechanisms.

I would also like to thank UNICEF, Plan International and Action for Children for their technical and financial support to this study and thanks to the leaders and members of the Cambodia National Council for Children; President, Vice President, members of the National Child Protection Committee; Working Groups for Children in the Ministries; Management and Officials of the General Secretariat of CNCC; Study Team and stakeholders, especially the Capital/Provincial CNCC and Capital/Provincial Women and Children's Consultative Committee (WCCC), which provided the inputs to the study, was successful.

Dated 10 January 2019
President of CNCC
Vong Sauth

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Royal Government of Cambodia has established a national child protection coordination mechanism at the national and sub-national levels to address each target group for supporting ministries, institutions and sub-national administrations. The National child protection coordination mechanisms are: 1. Cambodia National Council for Children 2. Working Group for Children in Ministries /Institutions 3. National Committee against Child Labor 4. National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking 5. National Committee for Early Childhood Protection and Development 6. The Steering Committee implements action plans to prevent and respond to child violence 7. National Child Protection Commission 8. Cambodia Human Rights Committee 9. National Committee against Torture, Violence, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment. Whereas sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms are: 1. Capital/Provincial CNCC 2. Capital/Provincial Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) 3. Municipal/District/Khan Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) 4. Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) 5. Capital/Provincial anti-Child Labor Commission of 6. Committee on Combating Human Trafficking of Capital and Committee on Combating Human Trafficking of Capital/Provinces and 7. Subnational Child Protection and Development Mechanism.

The coordination mechanism establishment above is to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UN conventions and protocols relevant and Article 48 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia there are the formation of the Cambodia National Council for Children act as a coordination and advisory mechanism to the Royal Government on work related to the survival, development, protection, promotion of welfare and the child participation. In addition, it is required to disseminate and monitor the implementation of children's rights and to report on the status of children to the Royal Government and the United Nations. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of child protection, the CNCC has established a National Child Protection Commission to coordinate and collaborate with Ministries, Institutions, NGOs, development partners and the private sectors with the aim of strengthening the child protection system. To prevent and eliminate all forms of abuse and violence against children, aim to serve the interests of children. Other relevant mechanisms are responsible for specific areas such as anti-child labor, combating human trafficking, torture, cruelty, inhumanity, persecution or punishment etc.

Although there is a Cambodia National Council for Children and the National Child Protection Committee that play a role in monitoring child rights implementation and coordinating child protection with Ministries, Institutions and NGOs, but these mechanisms have not been able to collect child protection information and data, to report on the status of children to the Government and the United Nations. In addition, there is no multilateral coordination system with stakeholders at both, the national and sub-national levels and lack of procedures to gather information on the status of the implementation of child rights and protections, including limited state funding, impeded the established mechanism.

1.1. Objectives

The purpose of the preliminary study on the exiting of Child Protection Coordination Mechanism to identify and analyze for alternatives to be more effective and sustainable. Specific objectives of the study are:

- Examine the legal norms and map national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms, to identify the scope of work and identification of government senior officials to lead child protection coordination mechanisms.
- Provide two to three options for improving national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms based on existing mechanisms.
- Supporting selected mechanisms to facilitate, monitor and gather information on the implementation of child rights for the preparation of semi-annual reports and data for advocacy, strengthening social services, budgeting, funding and technical support for child protection at both national and sub-national levels.

1.2. Methodology

This preliminary study used three types of methods: 1. Review relevant documents of child protection coordination mechanisms 2. Visit stakeholders to gather information and 3. Organize workshops at sub-national and national levels, including working group meetings.

1.2.1. Review of relevant documents

Document review focuses on a) Royal Decrees, Sub-Decrees and Decisions related to the establishment of a Child Protection Coordination Mechanism; b) Indicators and relevant documents; and c) Resources supporting the national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms.

1.2.2. Information Collection

The research team conducted group interview with the CNCC and CWCC members of the nine provinces such as Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Tbong Khmum, Ratanakiri, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Sihanoukville and Svay Rieng, total 203 personnel, equal 36% of 25 provinces. The study team had conducted in-dept interview with 35 personnel of senior leaders and experts in Ministries, Institutions, and local and foreign NGOs.

Table 1: Number of participants in the target provinces

No	Province	CNCC		CWCC		Total	Remarks
		Total	F	Total	F		
1	Battambang	10	5	10	7	20	Separate meeting
2	Banteay Meanchey	29	12	9	7	38	Separate meeting
3	Siem Reap	16	9			16	Join meeting
4	Tbong Khmum	15	4			15	Join meeting
5	Ratanakiri	13	5			13	Join meeting
6	Sihanoukville	25	10	9	4	24	Separate meeting
7	Kampot	35	14			35	Separate meeting
8	Kampong Speu	16	6			16	Separate meeting
9	Svay Rieng	16	11			16	Separate meeting
Total						203	

1.2.3. Organizing workshops and working group meetings

General Secretariat of CNCC organized a consultative workshop of baselind study on Child Protection Coordination Mechanism at Sub-National at Khemara Angkor Hotel, Siem Reap on 29 August 2019 to review and revise the first draft with participated 114 people (56 women), who are president of CNCC, President of WCCC, Director of DoSVY of 25 Capital/Peovinces and related NGOs. Organizing a National Consultative Workshop at Phnom Penh Hotel on September 25, 2019, to review and revise the second draft with 77 participants (33 women), who are a president, vice president and member of the National Child Protection committee, Ministries, Institutions and NGOs. CNCCGS Working Group conducted meeting to review and revise the 2nd Draft submit to CNCC leaders to review and endorse.

1.3. Limitation

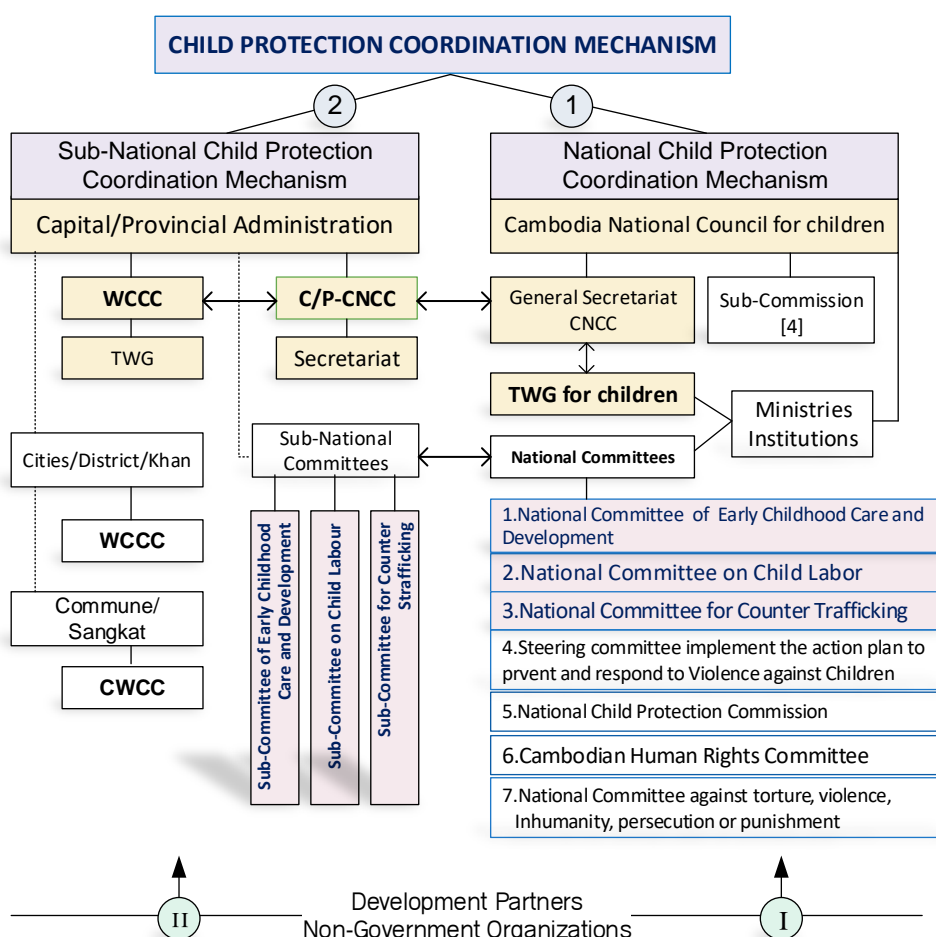
This study focuses on child protection mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels that are currently valid at the national level such as CNCC, General Secretariat of CNCC, four sub-committees, working group for children in Ministries/Institutions, including the commission and related committees. At the sub-national such as CNCC, CWCC of Capital/Provinces, WCCC of Municipal/District/Khan and CCWC and the Anti-Child Labor Committee of Capital/Provinces and Sub-national Childhood care and Development Mechanism. The study's data are focused on Royal decrees, Sub-decrees, Decisions, and related documents and gather information from CNCC, CWCC and stakeholders and input from participants in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh workshop between June and September 2019.

2. THE CONTEXT OF ESTABLISHING A CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATION MECHANISM

The Declaration on the rights of the child, promulgated by Resolution 1386 (XIV) of the United Nations General Assembly dated 20 November 1989, and which Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Rights of Child on October 15, 1992. Article 31, The Kingdom of Cambodia shall recognize and respect human rights as stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights. Article 48, the State shall protect the rights of children as stipulated in the Convention on Children, in particular, the right to life, education, protection during wartime, and from economic or sexual exploitation. The State shall protect children from acts that are injurious to their educational opportunities, health and welfare.

To implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Royal Government has developed a number of laws, legal norms and policies related to child rights and has established mechanisms to facilitate child protection at both the national and sub-national levels.¹ Mechanism at the national level, there is the Cambodia National Council for Children, which has a General Secretariat and sub-committees, while Ministries and Institutions have established Working Groups for Children, including several committees. Meanwhile, at the sub-national level has established CNCC, WCCC of Capital/Provinces, WCCC of Municipal/District/Khan and CCWC. It also established Anti-Child Labor Committee of Capital/Provinces, Early Childhood care and Development Mechanism at the sub-national level, a line supervision of the national committees

Figure 1: Flow chart of child protection coordination mechanism



¹ Article 44 of CRC, State party report on the situation of child's rights to committee of United Nations.

3. CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATION MECHANISM MAPPING

3.1. National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism

3.1.1. Cambodia National Council for Children

The Royal Government of Cambodia established the CNCC in 1995², and in late 2009 has since revised its structure³ and composition⁴. The composition of the CNCC comprises of the Prime Minister, the Honorary President, and the Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, President, and the Deputy President and member are secretary of state and under secretatry of state from relevant Ministries. CNCC has specialist units: 1.General Secretarate, 2.CNCC of Capital/Provinces 3.Working Group for children in Ministries/Institutions and sub-commission such as: 1) Sub-Commission on Child Labor and other forms of exploitation of children 2) Sub-commission on Counter Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children 3) Sub-commission on Legislative Regulations Concerning Children 4) Sub-commission on Early Childhood care and Development. The four sub-commissions have been transformed into committees led by relevant Ministries and Institutions.

Figure 2: CNCC organization Chart

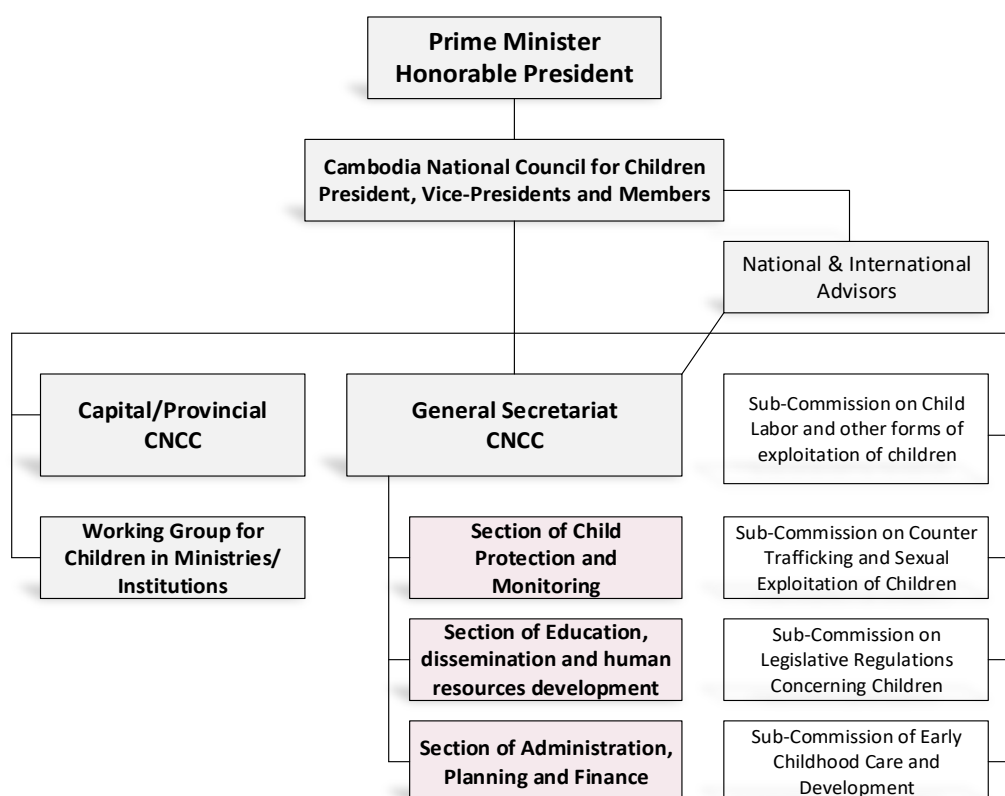


Table 2: Composition of the Cambodia National Council for Children ⁵

No	Ministries/Institution	Position	Position in CNCC
1	Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen	Prime Minister	Honorary President
2	Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth	Minister	President

² Sub-decree No.83 ANKr/BK, dated 20 November 1995 on the organization and implementation of secretarate of CNCC.

³ Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1209/1201 dated 21 December 2009 on the establishment of CNCC

⁴ Sub-decree No.382 ANKr/BK, dated 25 March 2014 on the composton of CNCC and Sub-decree No.416 ANKr/BK, dated 9 April 2019 on appointment of the CNCC Composition.

⁵ Sub-decree No. 416 ANKr/BK, dated 09 April 2019 on the appointment of CNCC composition

	Rehabilitation		
3	Ministry of Woman Affairs	Secretary of State	Deputy President
4	Ministry of Interior	Secretary of State	Deputy President
5	Ministry of Health	Secretary of State	Deputy President
6	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport	Secretary of State	Deputy President
7	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training	Secretary of State	Deputy President
8	Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation	Secretary of State	Deputy President
9	Council of Ministers	Under Secretary of State	Member
10	Ministry of National Defense	Under Secretary of State	Member
11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Under Secretary of State	Member
12	Ministry of Economy and finance	Under Secretary of State	Member
13	Ministry of Commerce	Under Secretary of State	Member
14	Ministry of Planning	Under Secretary of State	Member
15	Ministry of Justice	Under Secretary of State	Member
16	Ministry of Rural development	Under Secretary of State	Member
17	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	Under Secretary of State	Member
18	Ministry of Public Work and Transportation	Under Secretary of State	Member
19	Ministry of Environment	Under Secretary of State	Member
20	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications	Under Secretary of State	Member
21	Ministry of Industry and Crafts	Under Secretary of State	Member
22	Ministry of Minerals and Energy	Under Secretary of State	Member
23	Ministry of Tourism	Under Secretary of State	Member
24	Ministry of Information	Under Secretary of State	Member
25	Ministry of Cult and Religion	Under Secretary of State	Member
26	Cambodian Human Rights Committee	Senior Official	Member
27	General Secretariat of the Cambodia Red Cross	Secretary General	Member
28	General Secretariat of Cambodia National Council for Women	Deputy Secretary General	Member
29	General Secretariat of National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)	Secretary General;	Member
30	General Secretariat of CNCC	Secretary General	Permanent Member

The CNCC is responsible for coordinating and advising the Royal Government for consultation, coordination all child-related activities, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to review and comment on the draft law and legal instruments which are relevant to children and make recommendations in accordance with international conventions and standards on Children and lead the General Secretariat of the Cambodia National Council for Children.⁶ Article 13 of the Royal Decree on the establishment of the CNCC shall be supplied by the national budget in separate packages within the annual budget of the Ministry of Social Affare Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and are entitled to receive and manage humanitarian funds from other legal sources.

3.2.1. General Secretariat of CNCC

The General Secretariat of CNCC⁷ consist of 1. Section of administration, planning and finance, 2. Section of child Protection and monitoring and 3. Section of education and human resource development, are responsible for the preparation and implementation of the action plan, coordination with relevant Ministries and Institutions in the preparation of reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Protocols, monitor the status of children, promote the

⁶ Article 8 of Royal Decree on the establishment of CNCC 2009

⁷ Sub-Decree No.2 ANKr/BK, dated 05 January 2010 on the organizing and establishment of Secretrairat General of CNCC.

content of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, study of national and international law and legal instruments, Cooperation with relevant Ministries/Institutions, children's representatives, local and foreign NGOs, and development partners. The organization chart of the CNCC General Secretariat
Figure 2: Organizations chart of the Cambodia National Council for Children.

3.1.3. Sub-committee of the Cambodia National Council for Children

The Cambodia National Council for Children has established four sub-committees: 1. Sub-Commission on Child Labor and other forms of exploitation of children⁸ 2. Sub-commission on Counter Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children⁹ 3. Sub-commission on Legislative Regulations Concerning Children¹⁰ 4. Sub-Commission on Early Childhood care and Development¹¹. The four sub-committees did not carry out the duties as stipulated in the decision, but the Government also established a number of committees chaired and coordinated by the Ministry and Institution as stipulated in point 3.1.5.

3.1.4. Working Group for Children in Ministries and Institutions

Working Group for Children in Ministries, Institutions¹² led by the Secretary of State or Under Secretary of State, the Director General, and the members, the Director or Deputy Director of the relevant departments, acts as a coordination and advisory mechanism to the Cambodia National Council for Children on consulting, review and monitor the implementation of the Children's Rights, dissemination of laws and convention on Child rights, policies and legal instruments of the government and the Cambodia National Council for Children. Preparing plan, programs and activities for the benefit of children and integrate child issues into the Ministries' programs and liaise with local and foreign NGOs with child-related work plans in Ministries and Institutions, seeking support and exchange information, experiences, a progressive perspective regarding the overall goal of improving the condition of children. Preparing data on the status of children and administering all policies and action plans of the Cambodia National Council for Children.

3.1.5. Relevant committees chaired and coordinated by the Ministries and Institutions

The Royal Government of Cambodia has established a number of committees, including: a) National Committee Against child labor¹³ led and coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training and established General Secretariat of National Committee Against child labor act as executive body¹⁴; b) National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking¹⁵ led by Ministry of Interior and established the Secretary General of National committee for combating human trafficking act as executive body¹⁶; c) National Committee for early Childhood care and Development¹⁷ led and coordinated by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and established the General Secretariat of National committee for early childhood care and development, act as executive body¹⁸; d) The Steering

⁸ Decision No. 83 CNCC, dated 7 September 2006 on the establishment of the National Sub-Committee on Child Labor and Forms of other exploitation of children

⁹ Decision No. 139 CNCC. Dated 28 December 2000 on the establishment of Sub-Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Exploitation Child sexual abuse

¹⁰ Decision No. 140 CNCC, dated 28 December 2000, on the Establishment of the Sub-Committee of the Legislative Regulation concerning children

¹¹ Decision No. 128 CNCC, dated 13 November 2002 on the establishment of the Sub-committee on the Early childhood care and Development

¹² Decision No. 127 CNCC, dated 21 September 2010 on Working Groups for Children in Ministries and Institutions

¹³ Royal Decree No. NS/RKT// 1116/1044 dated 17 November 2016 on the establishment of National Committee Against child labor

¹⁴ Sub Decree 16 ANKr/BK dated 9 February 2018 on the Organization and Functioning of the General Secretariat of National Committee Against child labor

¹⁵ Royal Decree No. NS/RKT / 0614/808 dated 25 February 2014 on the establishment of National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

¹⁶ Sub Decree No. 273 ANKr/BK dated 7 October 2014 on the Organization and Functioning of the General Secretariat of National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

¹⁷ Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0412/317, dated 4 April 2013 on Establishment National Committee for Child Protection and Development

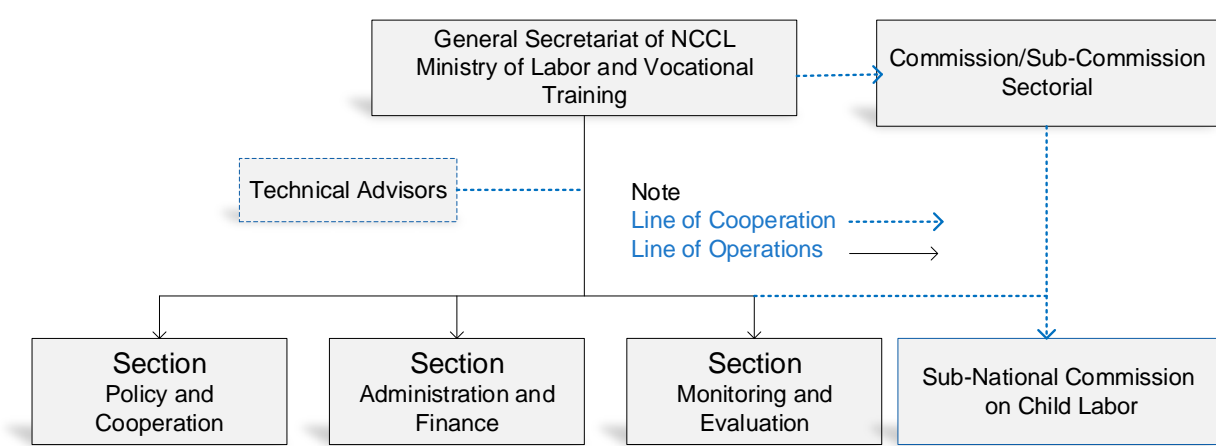
¹⁸ Sub Decree No.190 ANKr/BK, dated 18 April 2013 on the organization and functioning of the Secretary-General of National Committee for Child Protection and Development

Committee implements action plans to prevent and respond to child violence¹⁹ led by Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and established three task forces: Task Force 1: Raising awareness and prevent child violence; Task force 2: Provides services and law enforcement; 3. Task force 3: legal standards, monitoring and reporting; e) The National Child Protection commission²⁰ is led by the Cambodia National Council for Children; f) The Cambodia Human Rights Committee²¹, led and coordinated by the Council of Ministers; g) National Committee Against Torture, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment²² led and Coordinated by Ministry of Interior and established Secretariat as an executive body²³.

a. National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL)

National Committee on child labor (NCCL) established by Royal Decree in 2016 as a mechanism to facilitate and advise the Royal Government on urgent action for the elimination of the most severe forms of child labor. NCCL which is led by the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, has General Secretariat, act as an executive body and has established a provincial anti-child labor committee. Article 13 of the Royal Decree states that the NCCL has resources from the national budget, partner budgets and other sources within the budget of the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, for the resources of the Anti-Child Labor Commission of the Capital/Provinces, have not been clearly defined in the Royal Decree.

Figure 3: Organization chart of National Committee Against child labor



The Global Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), which address the end of child labor by 2025. The Royal Government of Cambodia continues to strengthen law enforcement and labor inspection and work with employees and employers to resolve labor and child labor disputes in a timely manner, especially to encourage employers to comply with labor standards and severe penalties for enterprises that use child labor. Expand cross-sectoral collaboration and find appropriate solutions to multifaceted child labor issues to ensure the interests of Cambodian children and build human capital in the appropriate working context. Encourage all stakeholders to work together to ensure the safety of young workers and to call on the public to report child labor in the workplace. At the same time, advising parents and employers on child abuse, especially domestic workers, is a criminal offense, to reduce the use of the most severe forms of child labor. Seek support, resources and techniques for researching and compiling child labor-related announcements of

¹⁹ Decision No. 1877 MoSVY, dated 26 April 2019 on the Establishment of the Steering Committee implements action plans to prevent and respond to child violence

²⁰ Decision No. 105 CNCC, dated 1 September 2015 on the establishment of the National Child Protection Commission

²¹ Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/ 1213/1336 dated 6 December 2013 on the establishment of the Cambodia Human Rights Committee and Sub Decree No.570 ANKr/BK dated 23 December 2013 on the Organization and Functioning of the Cambodia Human Rights Committee

²² Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0817/619 dated 22 August 2017 on the establishment of the National Committee Against Torture, Cruelty, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment

²³ Sub Decree No.28 ANKr/BK, dated 27 February 2018, on the Organization and Functioning of the Secretariat of National Committee Against Torture, Cruelty, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment

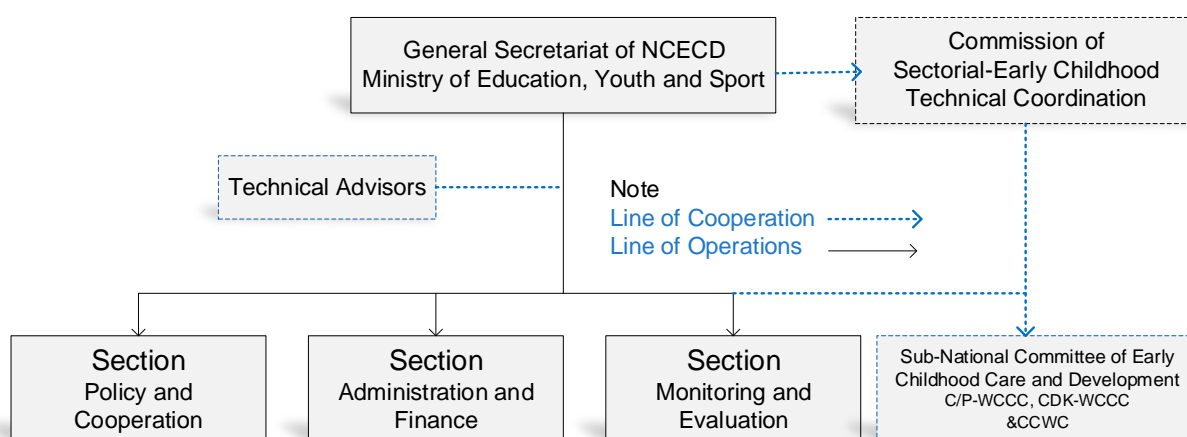
emerging economic activities and campaigns towards ending child labor at the commune level. In response to the elimination of all forms of child labor, the NCCL is required to take²⁴ the following steps:

- National Committee on child labor (NCCL), shall continued to coordinate the implementation of international conventions and national policies related to child labor, especially in cooperation with inter-governmental institutions to promote the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the reduction of child labor and the elimination of the most severe forms of child labor 2016-2025.
- NCCL General Secretariat and the Technical Department shall strive to strengthen effective labor inspection, measures to prevent occupational hazards and health vulnerabilities for young workers, to eliminate child labor, especially to expand the scope of informal economy such as domestic workers, handicrafts and other services.
- Continue to train all relevant stakeholders to mobilize financial resources and seek the support of the public against child labor.
- Promote the dissemination and campaign of child labor and forced labor to local and communities to prevent child labor.
- Strengthening core interventions to save child labor and prohibiting forced labor by occupational categories, and enhancing the cooperation of Ministries/Institutions and stakeholders in preventing the use of child labor in all its forms.

b. National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD)

NCECD established by Royal Decree in 2013 as the mechanism to implement the National Education and Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development. The NCECD consist of the Prime Minister is an honorary president, the Minister of Education, Youth and Sport is a president, and members from relevant Ministries/Institutions, has a General Secretariat as an executive body and established sectorial technical coordinating committee as well as using the WCCC and CCWC. Article 10 of the Royal Decree states that the expenses for the NCECD are to be funded by the national budget in the budget of the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport.

Figure 4: Organization of NCECD



General Secretariat of National Committee for Early Childhood care and Development (NCECD) conducted a Consultative Workshop on the Final Draft National Action Plan for Early childhood care and Development 2019-2023 in the aimed to gather input from relevant Ministries/Institutions and development partners for the final draft, in Siem Reap, 10 June 2019.²⁵

²⁴ Lok Chumteav Sdoeng Sarsochenda, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training, addresses the occasion of International Children's Day, June 1, 2019 and World Anti-Child Labor Day on June 12, 2019.

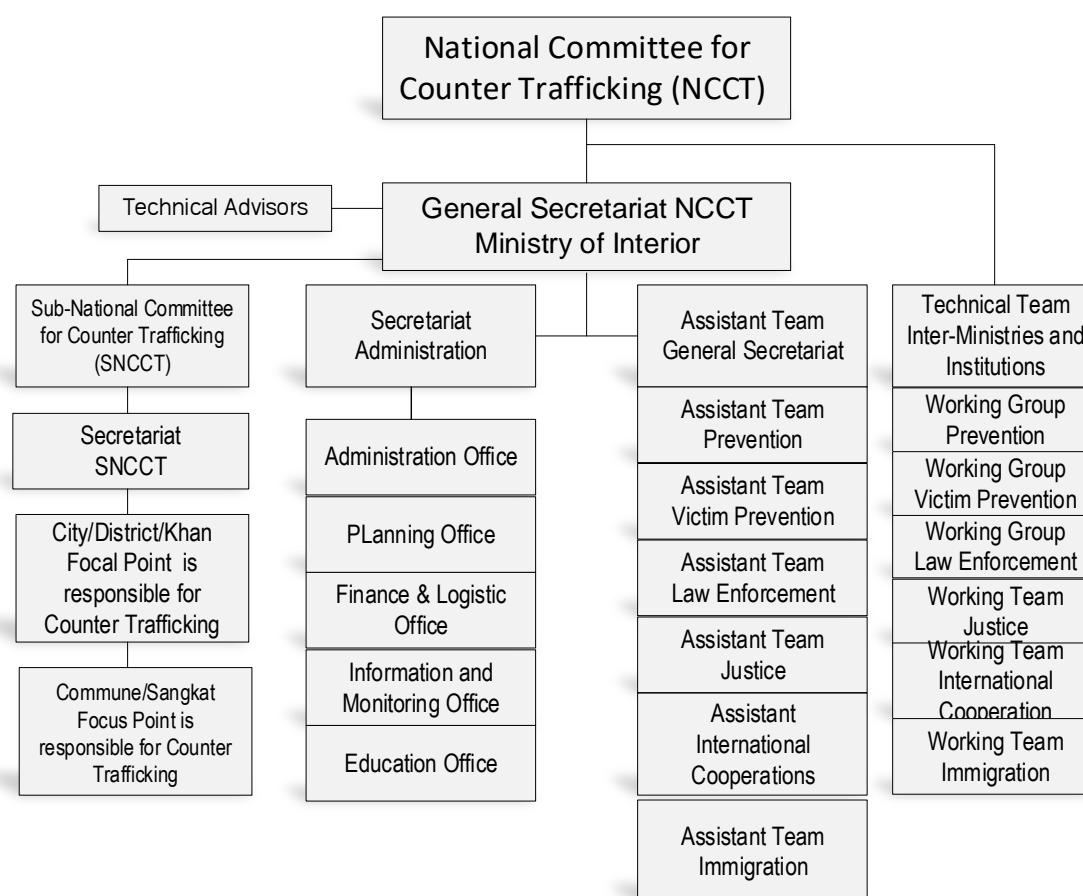
²⁵ The seminar was chaired by Lok Chumteav Kim Sethany, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and Vice Chairman of the National Committee for Child care and Development (NCECD).

c. National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT)

NCCT, established by Royal Decree in 2014, is a national inter-institutional mechanism that serves as an executive body to the Royal Government in guiding and facilitating the mobilization of cooperation and support from the relevant Ministries, Institutions, United Nations, international partners, private sector, including regional mechanisms and relevant countries for the fight against all forms of trafficking and exploitation, especially of women and children that occurring within and outside of the Kingdom of Cambodia. NCCT led by Samdech Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and President of the NCCT, with 21 Ministries and five professional units, is divided into six inter-ministerial working groups (TWG): 1. TWG on Prevention led by Ministry of Education Youth and Sport 2. TWG on victim protection led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation 3. TWG on law enforcement led by National Police 4. TWG on International Cooperation led by the Ministry of Women's Affairs 5. TWG on justice led by the Ministry of Justice 6. TWG on migration led by the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training and NCCT and Capital/Provincial CCT with structure to the Municipality, District, Khan and Communes.

NCCT responsible²⁶ for promoting the implementation of the law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation, the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, especially Women and Children, which complements the UN Convention on the Suppression of Human Trafficking Anti-transnational crime with organized organizations or instruments and other transnational agreements related to human trafficking. Monitoring and evaluating the changing situation of human trafficking, sexual exploitation and other related offenses, taking into account the vulnerability of people, women, especially children and youth. Promote a model center that meets the standards for rehabilitation of victims of repatriation before reintegration into the family or community.

Figure 5: Organization chart of NCCT



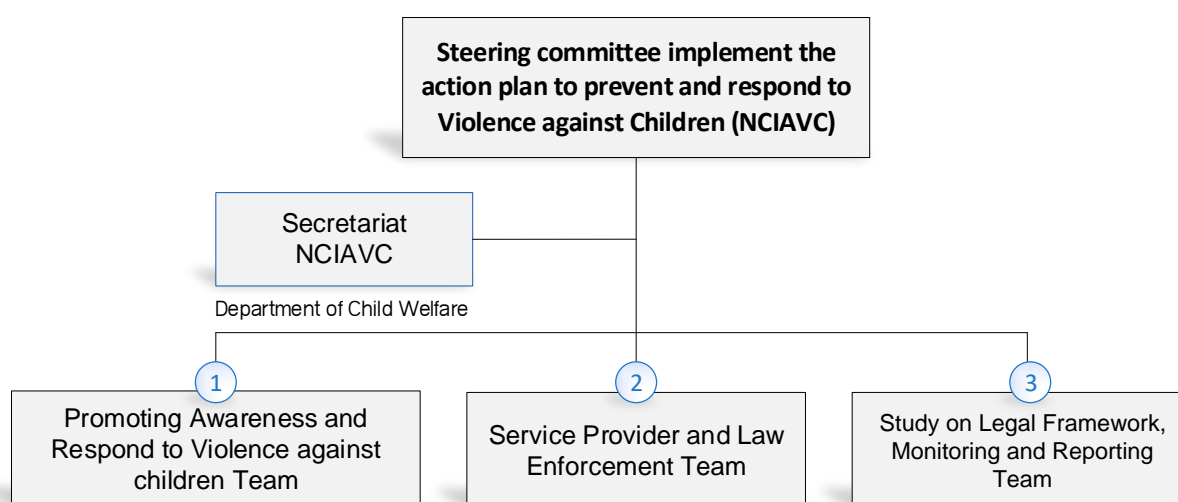
²⁶ Summary of Article 4 of the Royal Decree on the Establishment of the NCCT

d. Steering commission implement the action plan to prevent and respond to Violence against Children (SCIAVC)

SCIAVC established in 2019, as an inter-ministerial mechanism for directing, facilitating and monitoring the implementation of action plans to prevent and respond to child violence, to reduce child violence in Cambodia and contribute to sustainable development goals and Goals related to child protection. The Steering commission is chaired by the Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and has established three task forces: Task Force 1: Raising awareness and prevent child violence. Task force 2: legal services and enforcement. Task force 3: Legal Standards, Monitoring and Reporting. Article 4 of the decision states that the Steering Commission has the resources from the national budget through its contribution to the annual program budget of the MoSVY. The Steering Commission has the authority to administer and use, in accordance with the legal procedure, funds from sources of financing, international cooperation, development partners and other sources.

SCIAVC is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Action Plan to prevent and Respond to Violence against Children 2017-2021, to join the global movement to end child violence as outlined in ASEAN Sustainable Development Goals and ASEAN Action Plan 2015 on the elimination of violence against children and seven strategies for ending violence against children (INSPIRE), the global movement to end violence against children. The action plan identified five key strategic interventions, including: 1) Coordination and cooperation 2) Primary prevention 3) Multi-sectorial Response Services for Child Protection 4) Legislation, policy and amendments and 5) Monitoring and evaluation to be carried out at the national and sub-national levels by Ministries, Institutions, Agencies and local and foreign NGOs.

Figure 6: Organization chart of NCI AVC



e) National Child Protection Commission (NCPC)

NCPC was established in 2015 to coordinate and cooperate with Ministries, Institutions, local foreign NGOs, Development Partners, and the Private sector with the aim of strengthening the child protection system to prevent and eliminate all forms of abuse and violence against children aimed at serving the interests of children and fulfilling their duties as a national task force on Protection of children from all forms of abuse. The Commission chaired by the Vice-President of the Cambodia National Council for Children, have a Child Protection and Monitoring section of General Secetrai of CNCC as a secretariat. The decision does not specify a source of funding, but simply states that the Secretariat coordinates the project and pays the expenditure of the National Child Protection Commission.

f) Cambodia Human Rights Committee (CHRC)

CHRC was established in 2000 and has been continuously updating until 2013 to protect and promote the development of human rights, democracy in Cambodia, monitoring of human rights abuses and complaints. Research on cases or evaluate the research findings or co-conduct a survey with the competent authorities and file document, disseminated to the public, to the Prime Minister, to the court and to authorities. Builds its own Voluntary Human Rights Watch agents and officers in private, public, provincial, municipal, district, commune, and village levels. Advise and propose to the Royal Government on the situation of human rights in order to improve and abide by the constitution, laws and regulations of national and international. Collaborates with the CNCC and the Cambodia National Council for Women, a body responsible for children's and women's rights and other state human rights institutions, to advance the development of human rights in each sector and prepare national report to the Royal Government on the implementation of international norms relating to human rights and clarification reports for national and international public.

g) National Committee Against Torture, Violence, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment (NCATVIP)

NCATVIP established in 2017 as an executive body to the Royal Government on anti-torture, cruelty, inhumane, torture or punishment activities and regularly supervise the treatment of persons deprived of liberty in detention facilities to protect persons. Educate, disseminate and train on the Convention and additional protocols against torture in public and in their respective fields. Liaise with the United Nations Sub-Committee on the Protection of the United Nations to enable it to fulfill its mandate under Article 20 of the Additional Protocol.

NCATVIP encourage and promote the responsibility of relevant authorities at all levels to act on suspected persons or persons deprived of their liberty with due regard to relevant legal procedures and recommendations to improve their conduct to those who are deprived of liberty. Visit prison or correctional centers for both offenders and prisoners, juvenile detention centers, police detention centers, justice centers, psychiatric hospitals, mental health centers, social rehabilitation centers, drug detention centers, or other education centers throughout the country. Prepare reports on the implementation of additional conventions and protocols against torture, cruelty, inhumanity, persecution or punishment for submission to the Royal Government before being sent to the United Nations.

Figure 7: Organization of NCATVIP



National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL), National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD), National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT), established by a Royal Decree and General Secretariat established by Sub-Decree as well as establishing sub-national mechanisms with the status of the CNCC. Whereas the Steering Committee implemented the action plan to prevent and respond to child violence established by the decision of MoSVY. Therefore, these five committees and commission are separate mechanisms from the CNCC, except for the National Child Protection Commission under the CNCC.

Table 3: Summary National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism

No	Name of mechanism	Legal level	Roles and duties
1	Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC)	Royal decree 2009	The facilitative mechanism and advises the Royal Government on work related to the survival, development, protection, promotion, welfare and participation of children. Disseminate and monitor the implementation of children's rights and report on the status of children to the Royal Government and the United Nations.
	General Secretary of CNCC	Sub-decree 2010	Act as Executive body of CNCC
	Working Group for Children in Ministries and Institutions	CNCC decision 2010	Coordinate and provide information to the CNCC on the consultation and monitoring of the implementation of child rights, disseminate laws on child rights, policies and legal documents of the Royal Government and CNCC.
2	National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL)	Royal decree 2016	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ILO Convention No 182 on Prohibition and the Urgent Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention 138 of the Minimum Age accessibility Convention 29 of Forced Labor or is obliged to join the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
	General Secretary of NCCL	Sub-decree 2018	Act as executive body of NCCL
3	National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD)	Royal decree 2013	Encourage all relevant Ministries, Institutions and development partners to effectively implement the duties set out in the National Child Protection and Development Policy, including monitoring and evaluating the implementation of all early childhood protection and development programs.
	General Secretary of NCECD	Sub-decree 2013	Act as executive body of NCECD
4	National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT)	Royal decree 2014	Encourage and promote the implementation of the Law on the Suppression and Punishment of Human Trafficking, especially Women and Children, in addition to the United Nations Convention on Combating Transnational Criminal Procedures with Organizations or other international instruments and agreements regarding human trafficking
	General Secretary of NCCT	Sub-decree 2014	Act as executive body of NCCT
5	Steering committee implement the action plan to prevent and respond to Violence against Children (SCIAVC)	Decision of MoSVY 2019	Leads, facilitates and promotes the implementation of action plans to prevent and respond to child violence, Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children (INSPIRE) Global Movement to End Violence on Children, Sustainable Development Goals and Global Partnerships
	Secretariat is Child Protection office of child welfare department of MoSVY	Article 5 of MoSVY decision	As the Executive Unit, of SCIAVA
6	National Child Protection Commission (NCPC)	Decision of CNCC 2015	Coordinate in examining and complementing gaps in the legal, policy, national plans and implementation framework; provide technical support and implementation of child protection activities; promote awareness of child protection; Child protection practices
	Child Protection and	Article 5 of	Act as executive body of NCPC

	Monitoring Section of the General Secretary of CNCC	CNCC decision	
7	Cambodia Human Rights Committee (CHRC)	Royal decree 2013	Protecting and promoting Human Rights Development Democracy in Cambodia oversees all human rights abuses and complaints. Conduct investigations, conduct investigations or conduct competent investigations or cooperate in investigations and file reports to the Prime Minister and to the court.
8	National Committee Against Torture, Violence, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment (NCATVIP)	Rpyal decree 2017	Oppose torture, cruelty, inhumanity, persecution or punishment and regularly monitor the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty in detention facilities to protect them. Prepare reports on the implementation of additional conventions and protocols against torture, cruelty, inhumanity, persecution or punishment for submission to the Royal Government before being sent to the United Nations
	General Secretary of NCATVI	Sub-decree 2017	Act as executive body

3.2. Findings and Recommendations for National Mechanisms

3.2.1 The CNCC does not meet regularly as stipulated in Article 4 of the Royal Decree, so that on July 31, 2019, the CNCC holds a meeting to announce the new composition and finalize the Strategic Plan on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child, 2019-2023. The CNCC should organized the ordinary meeting as stated in Article 3 of the Royal Decree, to review progress and address children's rights issues and should organized extraordinary meetings once or twice a year.

3.2.2 The General Secretariat of CNCC does not yet have a limited annual budget and budget support activities because Cluster Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen the monitoring and reporting system of children in sub-programs 1.2 Child Development and Youth Rehabilitation of Program 1, There is not enough scope to increase the annual budget. According to Article 13 of the Royal Decree, the CNCC has the resources supplied by the national budget in separate packages within the annual budget of MoSVY. The General Secretariat should propose a sub-program for "Development, Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights" with a cluster of activities: 1. Strengthen the protection and monitoring of child rights promotion 2. Enhance education, promotion and human resources development 3. Strengthen institutional capacity and develop partnerships. In order for the General Secretariat to function effectively, it is advisable to establish a budget unit to carry out the roles and duties as stipulated in the Royal Decree, Sub-Decrees, and enhance the professional capacity of all officials.

3.2.3. The Working Group for Children in Ministries/Institutions, there are nine Ministries established: Ministry of Rural Development, 2011; Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy, 2010; Ministry of Health, 2011; Ministry of Interior, 2011; Ministry of Information, 2011; Ministry of Tourism, 2011; Ministry of Defense, 2011; Ministry of Women, 2012. Working groups for children, all nine ministries, have not been up-to-date²⁷ and have limited operational capaMunicipal with limited or no funding²⁸.

Other Ministries have yet to form a working group for children. The nine Ministries that have formed the Working Group for Children should update and budget their activities, while the Ministries that have not yet established a Working Group for Children, should form a working group, or designate the Ministry's Unit 'Focal Point' and budget to support their activities as stated in Decision 127 CNCC.

²⁷ Decision No 127 CNCC, dated 21 September 2010 on Establishment of Working Groups for Children in Ministries and Institutions

²⁸ Decision 127 CNCC does not specify a source of funding for working groups for children in ministries

3.2.4. CNCC sub-committee consist of: 1. Sub-Commission on Child Labor and other forms of exploitation of children 2. Sub-commission on Counter Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children 3. Sub-commission on Legislative Regulations Concerning Children 4. Sub-Commission on Early Childhood Care and Development. These four sub-committees have not been functioning as state in the decision since the formation of the CNCC. At the same time, the Royal Government has also established a number of committees, which seem to replace the above four sub-commission: National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL), National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD), and National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT), which are headed by member Ministries.

3.2.5. Related Committees and Commission led by Ministries, Institutions: In order to ensure the best interests of the child and to facilitate the protection of children more effectively, the Royal Government has established a number of committees or commissions to handle the following issues:

- National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL) established by a Royal Decree headed by the Minister of Labor and Vocational Training, Vice-president and members from relevant Ministries and established the General Secretariat by sub-decree, as well as established sub-committees or specialist sub-committees and the Anti-Child Labor Committee Capital/Provinces. The main task of the NEC is to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Convention on International Labor Organization 182 Convention on the Prohibition and Emergency Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Work, ILO Convention No: 29 Concerning Forced or Obligatory Labor and Contributes to the UN Convention Women rights with CNCC. Prepare reports on the implementation of international conventions related to the abolition of the worst forms of child labor.
- National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD) established by Royal Decree consist of Prime Minister as honorable President, Minister of Education, Youth and Sports as President, and the Vice President, members from relevant Ministries²⁹ and established the General Secretariat by sub-decree, including the establishment of a technical sectoral commissin on early childhood, and sub-national level, comprising Capital/Provincial WCCC, Municipal, districts and Khan WCCC and CCWC. The main task is to urge the relevant Ministries, Institutions and development partners to effectively implement the roles and duties set out in the National Child Protection and Development Policy. To monitor and evaluate the implementation of all child protection and development programs and report to the Royal Government.
- National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT) established by a Royal Decree headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of the Ministry of Interior, the Vice-President and members from relevant Ministries and established Secretary General by sub-decree, as well as establishing inter-ministerial working groups, institutions and Capital /Provincial Committee Counter Trafficking. The main task is to encourage and promote the law enforcement on the suppression and punishment of human trafficking, especially Women and Children, in addition to the UN Convention against transnational organized crime, or its instruments and agreements and other international issues related to human trafficking. Prepare reports on the status of combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation to the Royal Government and the United Nations.
- Steering commission implement the action plan to prvent and respond to Violence against Children (SCIAVC) established by the decision of the Minister of MoSVY, he is the President, Vice President, Member from relevant Ministried and Institutions and has established three task forces: Task Force 1: Raising awareness and prevent child violence. Task force 2: Legal services and enforcement. Task force 3: Legal Standards, Monitoring and Reporting. The main task is to lead, coordinate and promote the implementation of action plans to prevent and respond to child violence, seven strategies for ending child violence (INSPIRE), a global movement to end violence against children, sustainable development goals and global partnerships. The Commission has a secretariat located in the Department of Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation.

²⁹ Article 2 of Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0412/317 of April 4, 2013 on Establishment NCECD

- National Child Protection Commission (NCPC) established by the Decision of the CNCC, chaired by the Secretary of State of MoSVY, Vice Chair of the CNCC, as president of the Commission, deputy presidents and Members from related Ministries, Institutions, organizations.³⁰ have child protection and Monitoring section of the General Secretariat of CNCC, as Secretariat. The main tasks are to: 1. Coordinate and examine the gaps in the legal, policy, national plans and implementation frameworks; 2. Facilitates the delivery of technical services and child protection activities 3. Promote child protection awareness 4. Coordinate, collaborate and promote monitoring and evaluation of child protection practices.
- Cambodia Human Rights Committee (CHRC) established by Royal Decree and Sub-Decree for the Organization and Functioning. The CHRC has the responsibility to protect and promote the development of human rights, democracy in Cambodia, monitoring all human rights abuses and complaints. Research on cases or evaluate the research findings or co-conduct a survey with the competent authorities and file document, to public, to the Prime Minister, to the court and to authority.
- National Committee Against Torture, Violence, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment (NCATVIP) established by Royal Decree and General Secretariat established by Sub-Decree. NCATVIP has duty to oppose torture, cruelty, inhumanity, persecution or punishment, and to regularly supervise those who are deprived of their liberty in detention facilities to protect them. Prepare reports on the implementation of additional conventions and protocols against torture, cruelty, inhumanity, persecution or punishment for submission to the Royal Government before being sent to the United Nations.

3.3. Optional National Child Protection coordination mechanism

3.3.1. Option 1. Strengthen child protection and monitoring section

Article 3 of Prakas No. 617 MoSVY, dated 8 April 2013, on the Organization and Functioning of the Office of the General Secretariat of the CNCC, point b) Child Protection and Monitoring Section, (b2) The Office of Monitoring and Reporting is responsible: develop and identify indicators to monitor the implementation of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child for preparing the child status report to the Royal Government and to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.³¹ Follow up on the implementation of the UN Child Rights Committee's recommendations and gather information from relevant ministries and institutions to integrate into the child rights database and monitor the status of children. (b3) The Office of Research and Statistics has responsibility to: Cooperate with the relevant ministries, institutions, and organizations for conducting research in order to exchange experience on research methods. Integrating child rights indicators into the Cambodia Information System (Caminfo) and managing the database on child rights. Gather research reports from Ministries, Institutions, relevant organizations to understand the status of children and to plan advocacy.

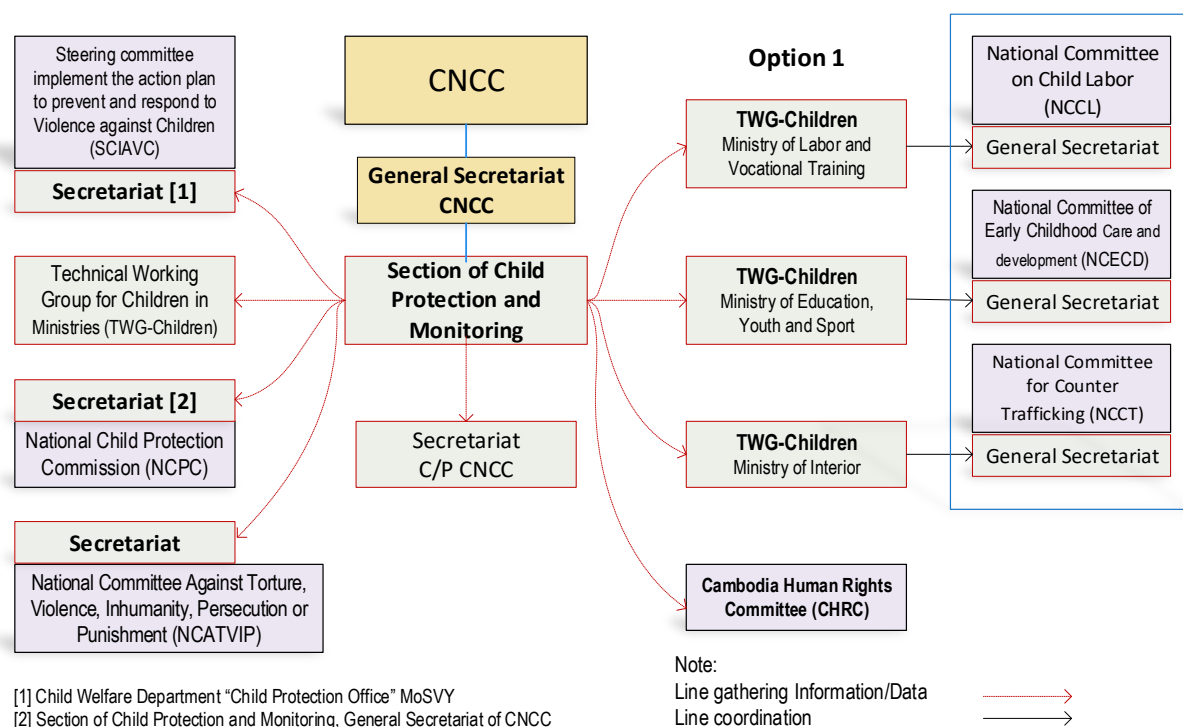
As a matter of fact, the two offices have yet to fulfill their duties as mentioned above, lacking the full number of officers, the limited competency of their officers, and the limited budget support. At the same time, the General Secretariat of CNCC does not yet have a comprehensive database and methods for collecting information and data on the implementation of child rights.

The option 1, requires the General Secretariat of CNCC to strengthen the capacity of child protection and monitoring section by adding the number of officers to carry out the function, equipping technical skill, to develop database management systems, data collection methods, allocate budget to implement action plans. Designate stakeholder, liaison officers as shown in Figure 8 to collect information on child rights for data entry systems, and to report on the status of children to the Royal Government and to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

³⁰ Article 3 of Decision 105 CNCC on the establishment of the National Child Protection Commission

³¹ Article 44 of the United Nations requires signatory countries to provide progress reports on children to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

Figure 8: The flow chart of strengthens child protection and monitors section, Option 1



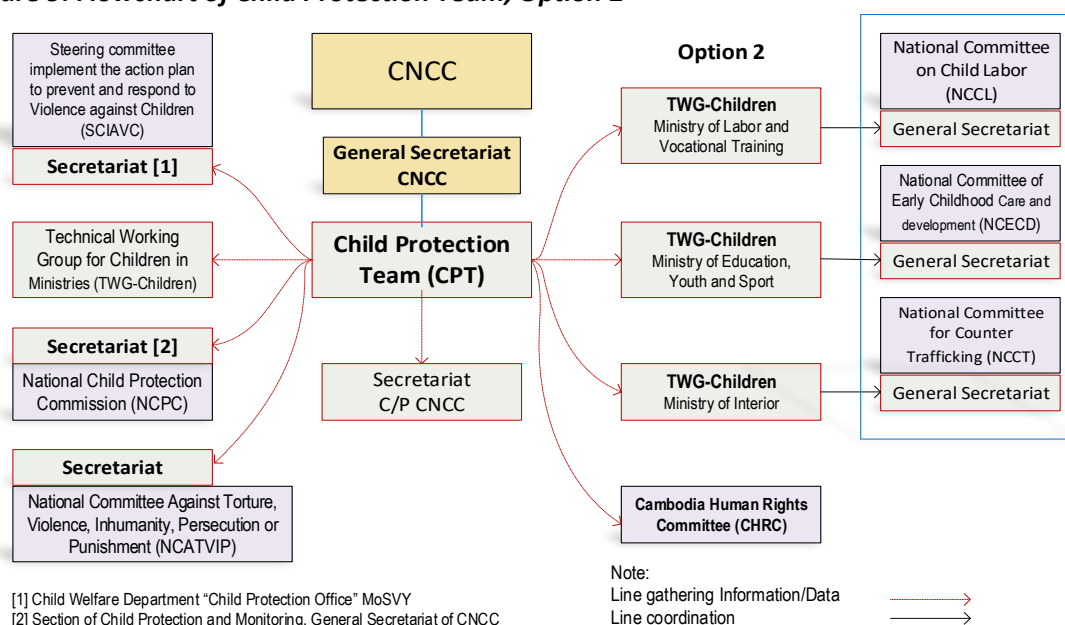
3.3.2. Option2. Establish a child protection Team

The General Secretariat of CNCC is established Child Protection team, led by the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, members from three sections of General Secretariat and secretary and requesting technical advisor from NGOs. This team is a transitional mechanism where child protection and monitoring section is not yet fully functional. This team is responsible for:

- Clearly identify all child rights indicators and identify data sources
- Develop tools for collecting information and data on child rights implementation and preparing report templates
- Develop procedure and systems for collecting information and data on child rights practices from stakeholders
- Gather information and data on child rights practices from Ministries, Institutions and stakeholders
- Enter child rights performance data into the database
- Report the situation of child to the Royal Government and submit it to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
- Strengthen the capacity of Child Protection and Monitoring section and General Secretariat of CNCC of Capital/Provinces

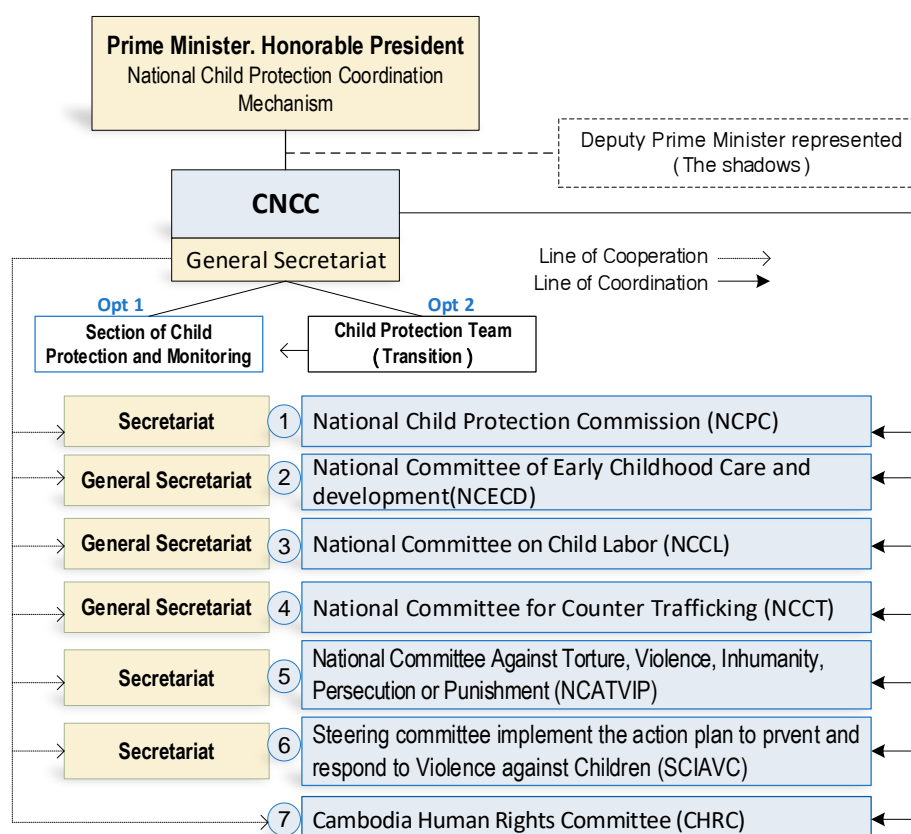
The option 2 is to require the General Secretariat of CNCC to select an officer who are willing to work in the team and to select a technical advisor to support it. Prepare action plan based on the duties above, setting clear indicators and timelines for achieving goals. Engage with local and foreign non-governmental organizations, to mobilize resources, both technical and financial, as well as request additional state funding to support action plans, see Figure 9.

Figure 9: Flowchart of Child Protection Team, Option 2



The two options proposed above are to strengthen capacity of child protection and monitoring section of the General Secretariat of CNCC for the implementation of the roles and duties set out in Article 3 of Prakas No. 617 MoSVY, dated 8 April 2013 on the Organization and Functioning of the General Secretariat of CNCC. The CNCC proposes to be a National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism chaired by Prime Minister, as honorable President of the CNCC or the Deputy Prime Minister having the responsibility to lead and coordinate the National Child Protection Mechanism (see Figure 10) and HE Minister of MoSVY as President of the CNCC, the Vice-president, members from 30 Ministries/Institutions as stipulated in Article 1 of Sub-decree No. 416 ANKr/BK, dated 9 April 2019 on the appointment of the CNCC and to implement its roles and duties as stated in Article 3 of Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1209/1201, dated 21 December 2009 on the establishment of the Cambodia National Council for the child.

Figure 10: Flow chart of National child protection coordination mechanism



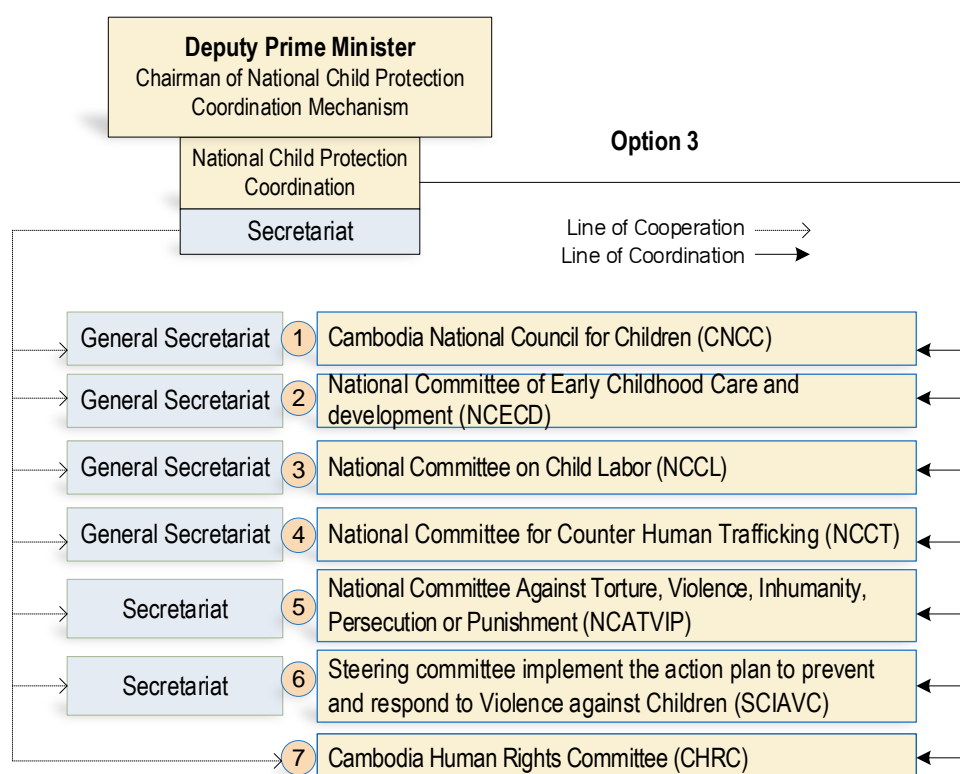
3.3.3. Option 3. Request a senior leader to lead the National Child Protection Mechanism

In 2015, the Cambodia National Council for Children established a National Child Protection Commission to coordinate and collaborate with ministries, institutions, NGOs, development partners, and the private sector to strengthen the child protection system to prevent and eliminate all forms of abuses and child violence, aimed to serving Child benefits and serve as a National Task Force to protect children from all forms of abuse. The National Child Protection Commission is chaired by Lok Chumteav, Vice President of CNCC and has the Child Protection and Monitoring section of the General Secretariat of CNCC, to be the Secretariat.³²

In order for the National Child Protection Commission to become a National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism, request the Deputy Prime Minister to lead this mechanism for coordinating the multi-sectoral child protection with the relevant committees and commissions: 1. National Committee on Child Labor (NCCL) led by the Minister of Labor and Vocational Training 2. National Committee for Counter Human Trafficking (NCCT) led by Samdech Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior 3. National Committee of Early Childhood Care and development (NCECD), led by Minister of Educaion, Sport and Youth 4. Steering committee implement the action plan to prvent and respond to Violence against Children (SCIAVC), led by Minister of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation 5. Cambodia Human Rights Committee (CHRC) led by senior official of Council of Minister and 6. National Committee Against Torture, Violence, Inhumanity, Persecution or Punishment (NCATVIP) led by senior management in the Ministry of Interior. Each committee is responsible for responding to and addressing issues of child protection, information and data management.

Option 3 is to request the Prime Minister's decision to draft a Royal decree or sub-decree on the establishment of a national child protection coordination committee to replace the National Child Protection Committee, which is established by the CNCC's decision and identify Child Protection and Monitoring Section of the General Secretariat of CNCC or create a new secretariat as an executive unit to coordinate work with the Secretariat of the Committee as Figure 11. This option is subject to a decision on the creation of a national child protection commission.

Figure 11: Flowchart of National child protection coordination mechanism, Option 3



³² Decision No.105 CNCC, dated 1 September 2015 on the establishment of the National Child Protection Commission

4. MAPPING NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION COORDINATION MECHANISMS

4.1. Sub-National Child Protection coordination mechanism

4.1.1. Capital/Provincial Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC)

The Capital/Provincial CNCC,³³ has Governors as the honorary president, the deputy governors, as deputy president, see Table 4. Article 9 of the Decision states that the Capital/Provincial CNCC has the resources supplied by the national budget in separate packages within the annual budget of DoSVY and have the right to receive and manage the Humanitarian Fund that comes from various legal sources for performing their work.

Table 4: Composition of Capital/Provincial CNCC

No	Compostion	Roles
1	Capital/Provincial Governor	Honerable presient
2	Capital/Provincial deputy governor	President
3	Director of DoSVY	1 st deputy president
4	Director of Department of Women affairs	Deputy president
5	Director of Department of health	Deputy president
6	Director of Department of education youth and sport	Deputy president
7	Director of Department of Labor and Vocational Training	Deputy president
8	Commissioner of the Provincial Police Commissariat	Deputy president
9	Deputy director of DoSVY	Per-member
10	Capital/Provincial military commander	Member
11	Capital/Provincial military police	Member
12	Director of Administration of Provincial Hall	Member
13	Deputy Director of Department of Economics and Finance	Member
14	Deputy Director of Commerce	Member
15	Deputy Director of Planning	Member
16	Deputy Director of Department of Rural Development	Member
17	Deputy Director of the Department of Culture and Fine Arts	Member
18	Deputy Director of Public Works and Transport	Member
19	Deputy Director of the Department of Environment	Member
20	Deputy Director of Post and Telecommunications	Member
21	Deputy Director, Department of Industry, Mines and Energy	Member
22	Deputy Director of Tourism	Member
23	Deputy Director of Information Department	Member
24	Deputy Director of Department of Cult and Religion	Member
25	Deputy Director of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Member
26	Representatives of Capital/Provincial Red Cross branches	Member

The Capital/Provincial CNCC is a facilitator and advisor to the CNCC on coordination, mornitoring, disseminate the law, Convention on the Rights of the Child, policies and legal instruments of the Royal Government and the CNCC, encourage movement to support effective implementation of children's rights. Preparing Plan, programs for the benefit of children and liaise with local and foreign NGOs with child-related work plans, to seek assistance, support and exchange information, experiences, growth perspectives related to the overall goal of improving the status of children. Preparing child status data, reporting, verifying child protection indicators targets and implementing the National Council for Child Action Plan.³⁴

³³ Decision No 216, dated 21 September 2010 on the Establishment of the Capital/Provincial CNCC

³⁴ Article 3 of Decision No 216, dated 21 September 2010 on the Establishment of the Capital/Provincial CNCC

4.1.2. Capital/Provincial Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC)

The Capital/Provincial Council has established WCCC, which has authority and responsibility to provide recommendations to the Capital/Provincial Council, Governors, and other committee on issues related to gender equality, women, youth and children issues, which are within the powers, functions and duties of the Capital/Provincial Council jurisdiction.

Table 5: Composition of Capital/Provincial WCCC

No	Composition	Roles
1	Councilors are women elected by the council	President
2	Council members elected by council	Deputy President
3	The deputy governor is a woman 01 person	Deputy President
4	Director or Deputy Director of DoSVY	Deputy President
5	Director or Deputy Director of Department of Women's Affairs	Per-deputy President
6	Deputy Director of Administration 01 person	Member
7	Director or Deputy Director of Department of Planning	Member
8	Director or Deputy Director of Department of Health	Member
9	Director or Deputy Director of Department of Rural Development	Member
10	Director or deputy director of Department of Education, Youth and Sport	Member
11	Director or Deputy Director of Department of Labor and Vocational Training	Member
12	Director or deputy director of Department of Agriculture	Member
13	Commissioner or Commissioner of Police	Member
14	Director or Deputy Director of Intergovernmental Affairs	Member
15	Chief or deputy chief of the Commune Council Association	Member
16	Representation from other units or entities as necessary	Member

Capital/Provincial WCCC has the following main functions: to contribute to the development of a strategic vision for development within the Council's jurisdiction and to achieve gender equality and other services related to gender equality, issue of women, youth and children. Collect and analyze information and data related to gender and the need for women, youth and children to incorporate this information into the five-year development plan, three-year Investment Program and annual plan of Capital/Provincial Council. Seek the support of the Council, Governors and other committees of the Capital/Provincial Council to develop action plans for addressing gender equality, issues of women, youth and children within the jurisdiction of the Capital/Provincial Council. Collaborate and provide support to other types of WCCC in resolving issues or requests or proposals that other committees of the other councils cannot address in their performance. Propose and provide suggestions to Council or Governor on appropriate measures to encourage the participation of relevant authorities and citizens in addressing and preventing problems involving women, youth and children. Promote awareness of laws, and policies related to gender equality, women, youth and children to communities within the jurisdiction of the Capital/Provincial Council. Encourage community information collection on issues that regularly arise in relation to gender, women, youth and children and measures to respond. To examine the implementation of policies, gender equality and the situation of women, youth and children in particular to identify gaps in access to services and to make recommendations for addressing these issues. Report to the Council on issues related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and the issues of youth and children. Support all efforts to raise funds for employment of gender equality, women, youth and children.

4.1.3. Municipal, District and Khan WCCC

The Municipal, District, Khan Councils have established the WCCC, which has the authority and responsibility to provide recommendations Municipal, District, District Councils, Governor and other committees of the Council on the issues related to gender equality, issues of women, youth and children within the Council's jurisdiction. For the main functions, it is not different from the Capital /Provincial WCCC, but only within the jurisdiction of the municipal, district and Khan.

Table 6: Composition of Municipal, District, Khan WCCC

No	Composition	Roles
1	Councilors are women elected by the council	Chief
2	Council members elected by council	Deputy chief
3	The deputy governor is a woman 01 person	Deputy chief
4	Chief or Deputy chief of OSVY	Deputy chief
5	Chief or deputy chief of the Bureau of Women's Affairs	Per-deputy chief
6	Deputy Director of Administration 01 person	Member
7	Chief or deputy chief of Planning Office	Member
8	Chief or deputy chief of health office	Member
9	Chief or deputy chief of rural development office (if available)	Member
10	Chief or deputy chief of education youth and sport office	Member
11	Chief or deputy chief of Labor and Vocational Training office (if available)	Member
12	Chief or deputy chief of Agriculture office	Member
13	Inspector or Representative of the Police Inspectorate	Member
14	of the relevant offices of the Municipality	Member
15	Person incharge of Women and Children Affairs	Member
16	Representatives from other units or entities as necessary	Member

4.1.4. Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC)

Based on the experience of implementing a pilot children's rights program in 422 communes of six provinces, UNICEF's target commune, established the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC). In 2004, The National Steering Committee for Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform issued Directive No 082 NS/NDV, dated 8 August 2007 on the establishment the Committee for Women and Children Affairs all the communes across the country, to set up Commune/Sangkat committees for women and children.

Table 7: Composition of CCWC

No	Composition	Roles
1	Commune/Sangkat chief	Chief
2	2 nd Commune/Sangkat chief	Deputy chief
3	Person in charge of Women and Children	Per-deputy chief
4	Commune/Sangkat clerk	Member
5	Commune/Sangkat police post 01 person.	Member
6	School director or representative 01 person.	Member
7	Health center chief or representative 01 person	Member
8	Village chief or deputy village chief 01	Member

The CCWC has the main functions: Preparing annual activities and budgetsplan, educate people about the laws, state policies related to women's rights and mobilize community movement in health, education, child protection, registration of registrars for infants and children. Attract support to enable women to participate in local development decision-making, enhance and strengthen communication, collaboration and coordination between commune councils and service providers and villagers working to help women and children. Collect and analyze information on issues and needs of women and children for inclusion in commune development plans and programs. Participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Women and Children Action Plan and preparing regular reports to Commune/Sangkat Councils.

Along with carrying out the above functions, the CCWC participates in the implementation of the Village/Commune Safety Policy, which has been implemented since 2010, as a mechanism to reduce crime at the local level, including theft, looting, robbery, domestic violence, human trafficking, drugs, gambling, gang activity and the misuse of weapons etc.

Village/Commune safety policy

1. There is no theft, looting activities of any kind
2. No cultivation, production, traffic, trafficking, distribution and use of illicit drugs
3. No acts of prostitution, trafficking of women and children and domestic violence
4. No gangsters
5. No illegal gambling of all kinds, illegal use of weapons and all kinds of offenses
6. No traffic accidents
7. No danger from unexploded ordnance
8. Measures to prevent, manage and respond to disasters effectively
9. No illegal checks

The CCWC joins the implementation of decision No.1956, dated 2 May 2018, on the implementation of the Commune Social Services Activity Manual. The Handbook addresses a number of social services issues in the commune, including maternal health, nutrition and hygiene, sanitation and clean water, child protection, early childhood education and vulnerability. These issues are of utmost priority to the relevant ministries, institutions, especially commune councils and CCWC to increase their focus on providing social services more effectively, transparently and equitably.

Table 8: Social service indicators that the commune is paying attention

No	Indicators	Social service issues
1	Household has a pregnancy failed to get prenatal checkup	Maternal and Child Health Issues
2	Household has a pregnancy do not give birth at health facilities	
3	Household has 12-23 months old children who have not been vaccinated	
4	Household has children under the age of five	
5	Household has no toilet	Water and sanitation issues
6	Household do not have safe drinking water	
7	Household has children have experienced violence	Child Protection Issues
8	Household has vulnerable children to separation from the family	
9	Household has children returning from orphanages living with them	
10	Household has a family member who do not have birth certificates or copy birth certificates	
11	Household has children 3-5 years old have not received any form of early childhood education	Early Childhood Education Issues
12	Household has children in elementary school, and the parents never met with a school representative or teacher	
13	Household has valid id-poor card	Vulnerability issues
14	Household has a member with a disability	

Figure 12: Social service map template for each village



Every village in each commune has prepared a social service map of the household, identifying the problems and needs of the people as shown in Figure 9. In order to identify social service indicators, the CCWC collects data from health centers and police stations or other sources from every village.

Table 9: Data for mapping social services

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះភូមិ	មណ្ឌលសុខភាព				ប៉ុស្តិ៍នគរបាល និងប្រភពផ្សេងៗ					សរុប
		ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះមិនបានទៅពិនិត្យផ្ទៃពោះមុនពេលសម្រាល	ស្ត្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះមិនបានសម្រាលកូននៅមូលដ្ឋានសុខាភិបាល	កុមារអាយុ ១២-២៣ខែដែលមិនបានចាក់ថ្នាំបង្ការគ្រប់	កុមារស្នាក់នៅអាយុក្រោម ៥ឆ្នាំ	ពលកម្មកុមារ	កុមារចំណាកស្រុក	ការជួញដូរកុមារ	ការរំលោភបំពានរាងកាយនិងការរំលោភបំពានផ្លូវភេទ	បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗ	
១											
២											
៣											
៤											
៥											
សរុប											

4.1.5. Sub-national child protection coordination mechanism

In addition to the Capital/Provincial CNCC, Capital/Provincial WCCC, Municipal, district, khan WCCC, and CCWC, there are also other national child protection coordination mechanisms that play the same roles. It is contained in Title 9, and these mechanisms include:

- Commission for anti-child labor of Capital/Province
- Sub-national early child care and development mechanism consist of WCCC and CCWC
- Committee anti-human trafficking of capital and province

The above three mechanisms comprise the Provincial Governor as President, the Vice President, are leaders of the Capital/Provincial Departments, and the members from relevant departments and units, most of whom are CNCC and WCCC members of Capital/Provinces.

Although the Capital/Provincial CNCC, the Capital/Provincial WCCC and the sub-national mechanisms of other committees or commissions have separate responsibilities, HE Governor is a senior leader for the leadership and facilitates those mechanisms.

Figure 13: Sub-national child protection coordination mechanism

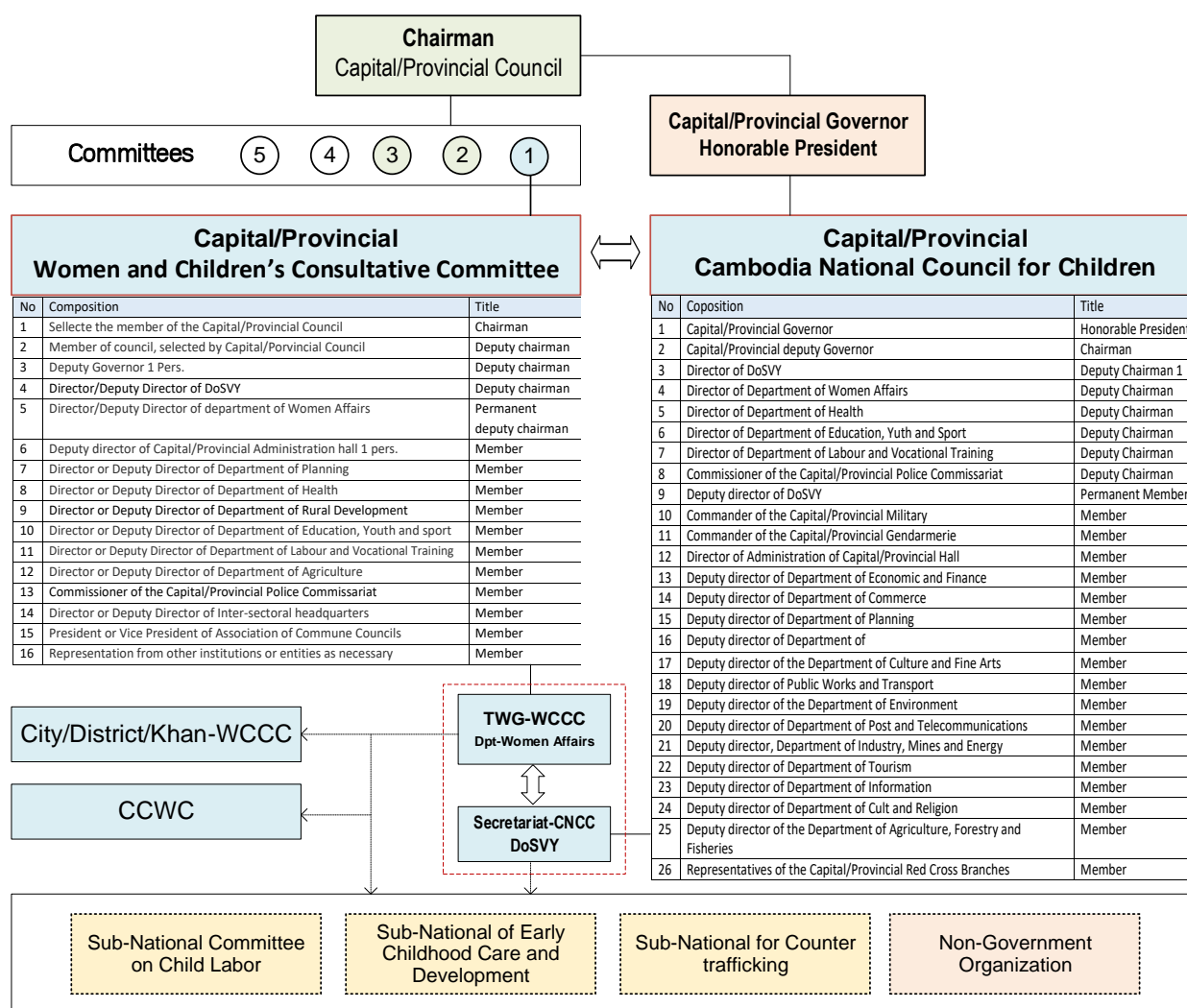


Table 10: Sumarize of national child protection coordination mechanism

No	Mechansim name	Legal level	Role and duties
1	Capital/Provincial CNCC	Governor decission	Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and disseminate laws, policies and legal instruments of the Royal Government and the CNCC to promote the effective implementation of child rights.
	Secretariat DoSVY	Capital/Provincial CNCC decision	Act as executive body
2	Capital/Provincial WCCC	Governor decission	Collect and analyze information on gender and the needs of women, youth and children to incorporate this information into development plans. Encourage the participation of relevant authorities and citizens in addressing and preventing issues related to women, youth and children. Report to Capital/Provincial Council on issues related to gender equality, women empowerment, and issues of youth and children
	WCCC Team Department of Women Affairs	Department of Women Affairs decision	Act as executive body

3	Municipal/District/Khan WCCC	Governor decision	Collect and analyze information on gender and the needs of women, youth and children to incorporate this information into development plans. Encourage the participation of relevant authorities and citizens in addressing and preventing the problems of women, youth and children. Report to the Municipal, District, and Khan Councils on issues related to gender equality, women's empowerment, and the issues of youth and children in jurisdictions.
4	CCWC	Order or Decision Commune/Sangkat	Disseminate relevant laws, policies on women's rights, and educate citizens on health, child protection, registration of infant and child ³⁵ . Collect and analyze information on issues and needs of women and children for inclusion in commune development plans and investment programs, especially supporting social service activities. Participate in the monitoring and evaluation of the Women and Children Action Plan and preparing regular reports to Commune/Sangkat Councils
5	Capital/Provincial Anti-Child labor Commission	Governor decision	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on labor and convention on Rights of the Child and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on a sub national level
6	Sub-national early Childhood care and Development Mechanism	Governor decision	Implement national policy on early childhood care and development and monitor and evaluate implementation of all sub-national child protection and development programs.
7	Capital/Provincial Anti-human trafficking committee	Governor decision	Promote the implementation of the Law on the Suppression and Punishment of Human Trafficking, especially Women and Children, in addition to the UN Convention against Transnational Arbitration, with international organizations or instruments and agreements. More on sub-national human trafficking.

4.2. Finding and recommendation for sub-national mechanism

4.2.1 The Capital/Provincial of the 24, established the Capital/Provincial CNCC between 2010-2013 after the CNCC issued Decision 216 CNCC, dated 21 September 2010 on Establishment of the Cambodia National Council for Children of the Capital/ Provinces, See Table 9. Most of Capital/Provincial CNCC have been inactive since its inception³⁶ due to a lack of funding to support, the limit capability of the secretariat, and the president or vice-president and members have changed their positions or retired, not update. The Capital/Provincial CNCC members and secretariat were not trained on the implementation of the duties, especially not having tools such as forms and procedures for collecting information and data on the implementation of child rights.

To solve the problems mentioned above, the General Secretariat encouraged the 25 DoSVYs to update the Capital/Provincial CNCC and Secretariat (Appendix 1. Decision Model). The composition of the Capital/Provincial CNCC, proposes to add additional members from the court (judges or prosecutors). The request to include member comes from this court because there are cases of children being held in court without prompt adjudication. In some cases, because the procedure is too slow, the offender has a chance to

³⁵ Decision No. 1956, dated 2 May 2018, on the Implementation of the Commune Social Performance Activities Manual;

³⁶ Some of Capital/Provincial CNCC have lost their seals because they have never used or changed the director of DoSVY and relevant officials

escape. Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat should add the composition of the professional officers from the Departments as Deputy Capital/Provincial CNCC and representatives of the membership to the Secretariat. Develop forms and procedures for collecting information and data on the implementation of child rights.

The CNCC General Secretariat should prepare a training plan on the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of Capital/Provincial CNCC and secretariat, and formulate forms and procedures for collecting information and data on the implementation of child rights. Find out how the DOSVY may raise the budget in the annual program budget³⁷ for supporting the Capital/Provincial CNCC activities.

Table 11: Capital/Provincial of CNCC establishment

No	Capital/Provincial CNCC	Established Date	No	Capital/Provincial CNCC	Established Date
1	Banteay Meanchey	2011	14	Phnom Penh	2011
2	Battambang	2011	15	Pursat	2011
3	Kampong Cham	2011	16	Presh Sihanuk	2011
4	Kampong Chhnang	2010	17	Prey Veng	2011
5	Kandal	2011	18	Preh Vihear	2011
6	Kep	2011	19	Rattanak Kiri	2012
7	Koh Kong	2013	20	Siem Reap	2011
8	Kampot	2011	21	Stung Treng	2013
9	Kampong Thom	2011	22	Svay Rieng	2011
10	Kratie	2012	23	Takeo	2011
11	Kampong Speu	2012	24	Otdar Meanchey	2011
12	Mondul Kiri	2011	25	Tbong Khmun	
13	Pailin	2011			

4.2.2 The WCCC in the target province receives an additional US \$ 2,000 to US \$ 3,000 from UNICEF to conduct monthly meetings to monitor the women and children activities, case management and intervention, providing services to target group. Particularly, the WCCC had received funding from Provincial Government for holding monthly meetings to address women and children issues and to intervention.

In the comments, the WCCC and CNCC of the nine provinces see that the two mechanisms have a separate task: CNCC have function to monitor the implementation of the rights of the child, while the WCCC have the function to intervent and facilitate the services delivery. As a matter of fact, WCCC and CNCC can complement each other. The WCCC has created a WCCC team composed of official from WCCC Secretariat, Department of Women Affairs as an executive unit, to arrange meetings and coordinate with relevant departments and units to address issues and meet the needs of women and children. The Capital/Provincial CNCC has established a secretariat headed by the Deputy Director of DoSVY and the Office of Child Welfare as a staff to monitor the implementation of child rights. In order for the WCCC team and Secretariat to play a role in facilitating child protection, it is necessary to strengthen the capability and prepare a joint report form for the collection of performance indicators of child rights and relations systems between the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat and WCCC team, in particular, shall designate a chief of secretariat of Capital/Provincial CNCC as the Deputy President of WCCC.

4.4.3. This study did not meet with Capital/Provincial Anti-Child labor Commission, Sub-national early Childhood care and Development Mechanism has Capital/Provincial WCCC, Municipal/District/Khan WCCC and CWCC, Capital/Provincial Anti-human trafficking committee, Municipal/District/Khan WCCC and CWCC, but received information from the President and Members of the WCCC and CNCC also stated that these mechanisms also face budgetary and technical capability issues.

4.3. Options for the Sub-National Child Protection Coordination Mechanism

4.3.1. Option 1. Strengthen the capacity of the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat

Article 7 of Decision No. 216 CNCC, dated 21 September 2010 on the establishment of the Capital/Provincial CNCC, shall use the child welfare Office of DoSVY as a Secretariat and Article 8 Secretariat of Capital/Provincial CNCC led by the Deputy Director of DoSVY, who is in charge of child

³⁷ Article 9 of Decision No 216, dated 21 September 2010 on the Establishment of Capital/Provincial CNCC

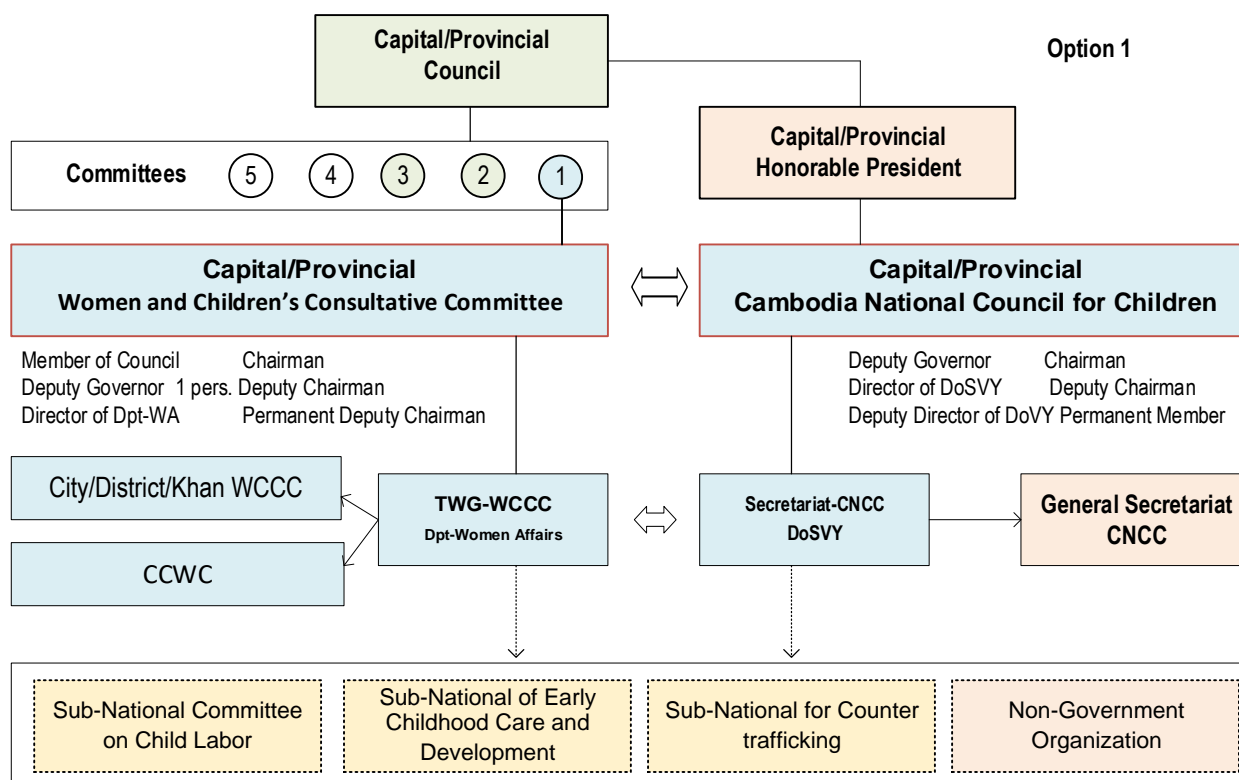
welfare. Whereas, the organization and functioning of the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat shall be determined by the decision of the president of Capital/Provincial CNCC.

So far, the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat has been poorly functioning since its establishment, without specifying a clear role and limited jurisdiction. In order for the Secretariat to be fully capable of performing its functions effectively, the Capital/Provincial CNCC has to amend the Secretariat by appointing the Director or Deputy-Director of DoSVY, incharge of Child Welfare as the Head of the Secretariat (who is a Vice President of the WCCC). The Secretariat should also include members from the department of Women's Affairs, the department of Education, Youth and Sports, the Department of Labor and Vocational Training, and police officers from the provincial police. The role and duties of the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat shall be determined as follows:

- Develop annual action plans and budget plans into the budget of the DoSVY
- Organize Capital/Provincial CNCC meetings twice a year and regular meetings as necessary
- Cooperate and coordinate with the Department of Women's Affairs, "WCCC team", relevant departments and NGOs to collect information and data on child rights implementation.
- Monitor the implementation of child rights in the province and report to the C/P CNCC for intervention
- Attend monthly meetings with WCCC to collect data and respond to child rights implementation
- Organize a quarterly meeting with NGOs working on child rights
- Monthly, quarterly, semester and yearly child rights performance reports to the chairman of C/P CNCC and to the General Secretariat of CNCC.
- Carry out other duties as assigned by the chairman of C/P CNCC Delivered.

For the organization and functioning of the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat, by add composition and functions may be issued separately by chairman of C/P CNCC decision or as part of the decision of the Capital/Provincial Governor.

Figure 14: Flowchart of Sub-national child protection coordination mechanism, Option 1



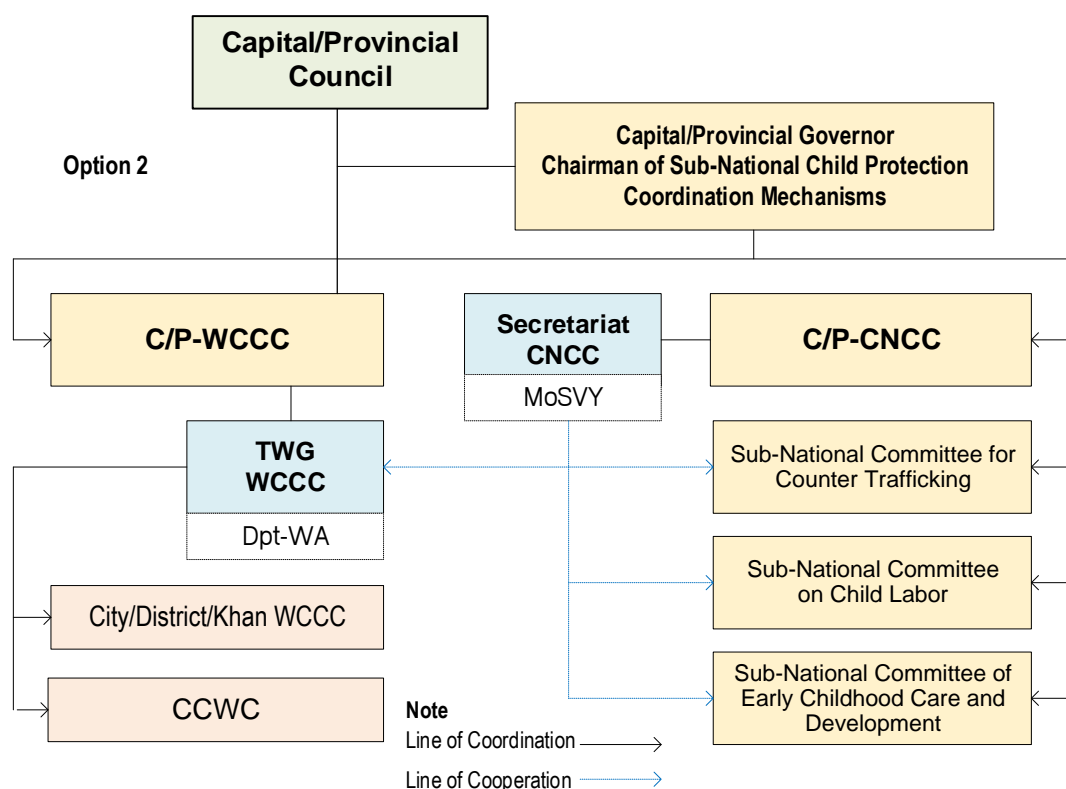
In order to exercise the first option, the president of Capital/Provincial CNCC, shall issue a decision to establish a secretariat or incorporate it into the decision of the establish Capital/Provincial CNCC, shall added the composition and role that mentioned above. The General Secretary of CNCC shall conducted training on the implementation of the duties and responsibilities and develop form to collect information and data on the implementation of child rights indicators for the secretariat to collect at

monthly WCCC meetings and develop reports on the status and implementation of child rights for reporting to the Capital/Provincial CNCC and copy to the General Secretariat of CNCC. Head and deputy of the Secretariat shall work with the WCCC team on a regular basis to exchange information and collect child rights indicators and timely intervention.

4.3.2. Option 2. Request Provincial Governor as a head of the sub-national child protection coordination mechanism

Request Capital/Provincial governor as a head of the sub-national child protection coordination mechanism, which currently, the provincial governor as an honorary president and deputy governor as a president of the Capital/Provincial CNCC. WCCC led by a member of council as the head, report to Capital/Provincial governor, Capital/Provincial anti-child labor commission, Sub-national Child Protection and Development Mechanism consist of WCCC and CWCC and Capital/Provincial counter human trafficking, which heading by governor or deputy governor. All mechanisms carry out their duties separately in terms of responsibility, with no joint facilitator.

Figure 15: Flowchart of Sub-national child protection coordination mechanism, Option 2



To implement the option 2, the Provincial Governor shall issue a decision to establish a Child Protection Coordination Mechanism to guide and coordinate stakeholders as shown in Figure 14. This mechanism shall designate the CNCC Capital/Province as an executive body to coordinate and communicate with the relevant departments, organizations and units in the Capital/Province which are implement child rights.

5. NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL WORKSHOP

5.1. Sub-National Workshop Results

August 29, 2019 at Khemara Angkor Hotel in Siem Reap, in collaboration with UNICEF, Plan International Cambodia and Action for Children, General Secretariat of CNCC conducted a preliminary consultation workshop on national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms aimed at reviewing, editing and collecting inputs.³⁸ The workshop was chaired by Lok Chumteav Khiev Borey, Secretary of State of MoSVY, Vice-President of the CNCC, represented of President of CNCC and a total of 114 participants (56 Women) as chairman of the Capital/Provincial CNCC and the President of WCCC, Director or deputy director of 25 DoSVY. Following the opening remarks of Lok Chumteav, the Working Group presented

³⁸ This study was approved in principle by HE Minister of MoSVY and President of CNCC dated 21 July 2019

CNCC situation and a report of the primary education on national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms, including opening comments and divide three group discussion.

Figure 16: Sub-National workshop activities date 29 August 2019



After a full day of group presentations and discussions, the workshop agreed to select the first of three options of national child protection coordination mechanisms and the first of two options of the sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms. Request to add a member of the court as a member of Capital/Provincial CNCC. Strongly agree on the Draft Decision on the establishment of Capital/Provincial CNCC attached to Annex 2. Request to add one professional officer from each department who is the deputy chairperson of Capital/Provincial CNCC to join the Capital/Provincial CNCC Secretariat. Request the Director or Deputy Director of the DoSVY to be the Chief of the Secretariat of the Capital/Provincial CNCC. Identify the indicators in Appendix 4: Indicators 6 to 10, 13 to 19, 21 to 25, 30 to 36, 38, 40, 44, 49.50, 53 to 58.60.62. Indicate the indicators in Appendix 3: Indicators 1 to 6.9 to 18, 26.29.32 to 38, 40 to 48, 52 to 56. Identify the indicators in the CDB database, except for points 9 and 10, and request that the General Secretariat of CNCC review and identify relevant indicators that may contain the data contained in Appendix 4.

The workshop also approved the report format for the Capital/Provincial CNCC to report, attached to Annex 5. WCCC shall prepare action plans and annual budgets shall be included in the Capital/Provincial administrative plan based on roles and duties (as may be outlined in the sub-accounts) and shall indicate the capabilities, actions and outputs. The Capital/Provincial CNCC shall prepare an annual action plan and budget plan, linking the CNCC's duties, including clear indicators, and proposing to the Ministry of Economy and Finance with the support of CNCC's management. Hold regular meetings with NGOs concerned with the implementation of child rights in the jurisdiction to mobilize resources, funds and techniques to support agreed action plans. Particularly, it is a request for the support of the Chairman of the Council and the Governor's Cabinet.

5.2. National Workshop Results

September 25, 2019 in Phnom Penh Hotel in collaboration with UNICEF, General Secretariat of CNCC The National Consultative Workshop on Basic Child and Child Protection Mechanism was chaired by HE Khieu Borey, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Nationalities and Vice President of the Cambodian National Council for Children, represented by HE President CNCC. The workshop was designed to gather inputs and to review and discuss recommendations made in the second draft study. A total of 77 participants (33 women), chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, members of the National Child Protection Committee and officials from other relevant ministries, institutions and NGOs.

In the beginning of the program, HE Ngep Sopheap, Secretary-General of the CNCC, reported on the implementation of the Basic Study on Child Protection Coordination Mechanism at the national and sub-national level and the results of the sub-national workshop in Siem Reap province on August 29, 2019. Ms. SILVAI Pasti, UNICEF's acting head of Child Protection section, said that this study would contribute to the implementation of the CNCC's five-year strategic plan "2019-2023". MoSVY Five-Year Strategic Plan and UNICEF's five-year Country Program Plan "2019-2023". She noted that child protection coordination mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels have not been fully implemented, with limited funding leading to inability to regularly monitor and report child protection practices. She also emphasized that UNICEF will continue to support three activities: 1. Supporting government and civil society organizations to strengthen families by adhering to positive parenting and child protection programs in Cambodia 2. Support the wider social protection workforce to identify vulnerable children and provide prevention and response services to victims 3. Support the implementation of the Child Friendly Court for the protection of juveniles, conflict with the law, and support legal protection for victims and other juvenile detention options.

Figure 17: National Workshop activities, September 25, 2019



HE Khieu Borey, Secretary of State of MoSVY and deputy president of CNCC, open remarks and informed about the reasons for the establishment of the National Council of Cambodia and the establishment of the Cambodia National Council for Children at the Capital/Province and informed the CNCC's past achievements and also supported the results of the Sub-National Consultative Workshop reported by **HE. Nhep Sopheap**, Secretary-General of CNCC. Following the presentations of the CNCC and the presentation of the report of a preliminary study on national and sub-national child protection coordination mechanisms, the members of the workshop attended the plenary session to provide input on the report and get the following results:

- The Workshop agreed on the first and second of the three options for a national child protection coordination mechanism is strengthening child protection and monitoring section or establishing a transitional child protection working group to: 1. Clearly identify all child rights indicators and identify data sources 2. Develop tools for collecting information and data on child rights implementation and

preparing report templates 3. Develop methodologies and systems for collecting information and data on child rights practices from stakeholders 4. Gather information and data on child rights practices from Ministries, Institutions and stakeholders 5. Enter child rights performance data into the database 6. Report the situation of child to the Royal Government and submit it to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child 7. Strengthen the capacity of Municipal of Child Protection and Monitoring section and General Secretariat of CNCC of Capital/Provinces. Whereas the National Child Protection Coordinating Mechanism has remained intact, but asked to examine the role and function of CNCC, is there a multidimensional covering of child protection? In 2015, the Cambodia National Council for Children established the National Child Protection Commission as part of the third option.

- The Workshop agreed on the outcome of the sub-national workshop on the first of two options.
- Request for increased budgetary resources in line with the duties of the CNCC and related entities to be able to implement the action plan and should determine a separate account in the Budget Law rather than under its budget of any Ministries and Institutions.

6. CONCLUSION

According to an analysis of legal documents that establish child protection coordination mechanisms and the collection of information and data on the implementation of child rights by stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels, the Cambodia National Council for Children is the appropriate mechanism for carrying out this function. This is especially the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 48 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Other mechanisms are designed to prevent and address the specific challenges that are part of child rights implementation. Mechanisms established at the national and sub-national levels specify the supply sources clearly in the Royal Decree, Sub-decree, and Prakas, but in reality, some of the mechanisms funded, have been able to work and others do not receive or receive little depending on the will of the institution's leaders in charge. The options outlined and agreed above are only technical solutions, but the key is the willingness of the leaders of the institution in charge, and the competence, skill and willingness of the officials in those mechanisms.

APPENDIXES:

1. Summarize the basic rights of the child
2. Sample decision on the establishing Capital/Provincial CNCC, and Secretariat
3. Report template for monitoring and monitoring child rights implementation
4. Draft of Children's Rights indicators prepared by CNCC
5. list of indicators of Ministries/Institutions to be entered into the CPMIS system
6. Indicator in Commune database system

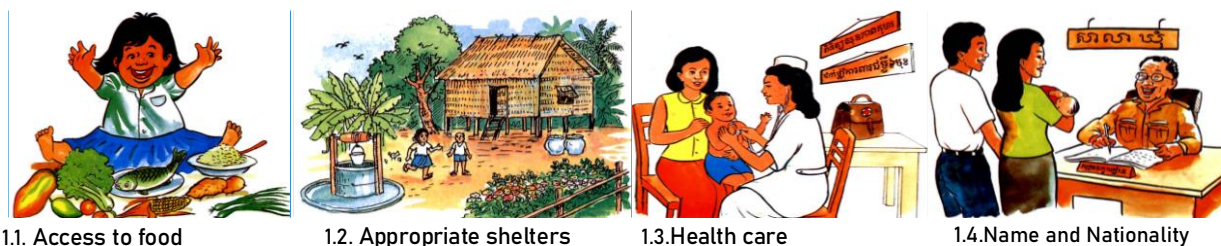
Appendix 1. Summarize the basic rights of the child

FOUR BASIC RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

In the past, children were only treated as victims or the object of their acts. However, the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes children as their own human rights-the rights they enjoy as a human being. Children may claim their rights from such persons such as parents and the state, especially those in charge of protecting and promoting child rights, as well as human rights, inseparable more important than any rights. Children are viewed as individuals born with equal human rights and dignity as human beings. There are some things to avoid, such as sexism, color, language, religion, national origin, social status, or other status.³⁹ According to the 10 Principles in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, there are four main basic human rights dimensions:

The Right to Life: Children need to live in safety and have basic necessities such as nutritious food, name and nationality, preventive and health care, clothing, shelter, proper and adequate living also receives respect for parents, guardians and society. Children are not to be beaten or tortured. Parents also need to understand that the local community, local authorities, national authorities and the international community are also responsible for the rights of their children, meaning that your child's life is protected by the local authority, international authority and International community. Parents or guardians may be sued by the community, local authorities, and by those involved in any violation of parental rights. Parents can file a complaint against the authorities for neglecting or failing to provide protection or in violation of their right to life.⁴⁰

Figure 1: The Right to Life



The Right to Development: Children have access to all kinds of education - school and home or community-based and give good advice on living, recreation and leisure, Cultural arts performance, love, vocational training and health care.⁴¹

Figure 2: The Right to Development



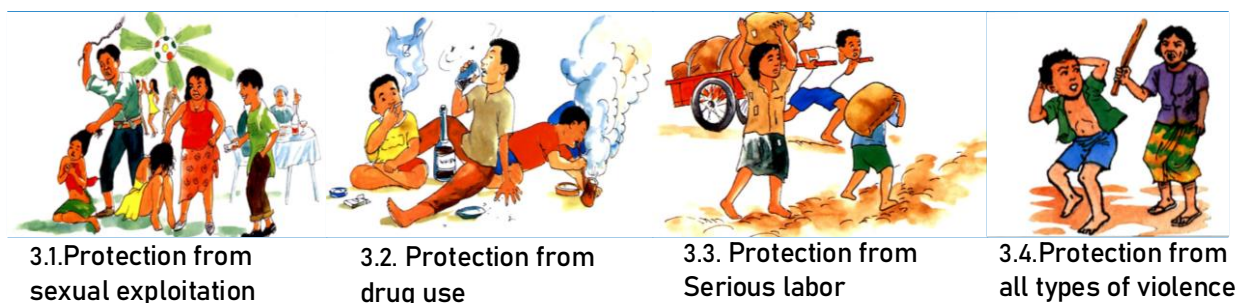
³⁹ United Nation "Declaration and Convention on the Rights of the Child" 1993; Pages 10-12

⁴⁰ Article 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

⁴¹ Article 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 24, 28, 29, 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

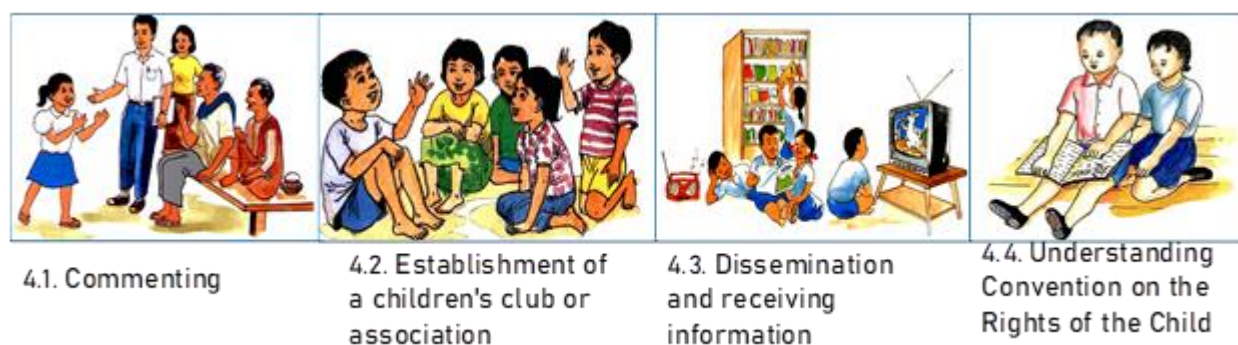
The Right to Protection: Parents must look after and discipline children, and all levels of authorities must take steps to help children survive disasters such as drugs, Gambling, pedophilia, discrimination, child abuse, child exploitation, child trafficking and other activities that affect the child's best interests. Parents must protect their children and take part in protecting other children from possible violations by local or national authorities. Local parent associations can be formed for the purpose of protecting children's rights. Local authorities are also responsible for protecting children from any abuse that may be committed by the parents or guardians and other children.⁴²

Figure 3: The Right to Protection



The Right to Participation: Children have the right to participate in the debate on issues or activities that affect their lives, to participate in associations and meetings, and to receive and disseminate information, reading books, newspapers, magazines, listening to radio, watching television to broaden understanding and use of intelligence reflect on events.⁴³

Figure 4: The Right to Participation



⁴² Article 2, 7, 11, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36, 38, 39, 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

⁴³ Article 12, 13, 15, 17, 42 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

DECISION
on
The establishment of Cambodia National Council for Children.....
Governor.....

- Seen the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
- Seen the Royal decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925 dated on September 06, 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen the Royal Code No. NS/RKT/0618/012 dated on July 28, 2018 which promulgated on the arrangement and the conduct of Ministerial Council
- Seen the Royal Code No. NS/RKT/0508/017 dated on July 24, 2008 with the promulgation of the Law on Administrative Management of the Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans
- Seen the Royal decree No. NS/RKT/1209/1201 dated on December 21, 2009 on the establishment of the Cambodia National Council for Children
- Seen Royal decree No. NS/RKT/..... dated on..... on the appointment of the Governor of the Provincial Government.....
- Seen Sub-decree No. 913 ANKr/BK dated on May 28, 2009 on the appointment of civil servants
- Seen Sub-decree No. 216 ANKr/BK dated on December 14, 2009 on the roles, duties and working relations of the councils, governors of capital/Province, councils, governor of district and councils and governor of Municipal
- Seen Sub-decree No. 02 ANKr/BK dated on January 05, 2010 on organization and functioning of the General Secretariat of the Cambodia National Council for Children
- Seen the decision No. 216 CNCC dated on September 21, 2010 on the establishment of Capital/Provincial Cambodia National Council for Children
- According to the mandatory requirement.

DECISION

Article 1.

Establishment of the Cambodia National Council for Children of..... in the name of CNCC... as a facilitation and advisory mechanism for the Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) on activities related to survival Development, protection, promote the welfare and participation of children in the province. The CNCC... has the following components:

1. HE	Governor Honorable President	
2. HE	Deputy Governor	President
3. Mr	Director of DoSVY	1 st Deputy President
4. Mr	Director of Women Affairs dept.	Deputy
5. Mr	Director of Education Youth and Sport	Deputy
6. Mr	Director of Labor and Vocational training dept	Deputy
7. Mr	Director of Health dept.	Deputy
8. Mr	Provincial Police Commissioner	Deputy
9. Mr	Deputy director of DoSVY	Per. Member
10. Mr	Commander, Deputy commander of Capital/Provincial Military Zone	Member
11. Mr	<u>Judge or prosecutor</u>	Member
12. Mr	Commander of Military Police	Member
13. Mr	Director of Administration of Provincial Hall	Member
14. Mr	Deputy director of Economic & Finance Dept.	Member
15. Mr	Deputy director of Commerce Dept.	Member
16. Mr	Deputy director of Planning Dept.	Member
17. Mr	Deputy director of Rural development Dept.	Member
18. Mr	Deputy director of Culture and Fine Arts Dept.	Member

19.Mr	Deputy director of Public work and Transportation	Member
20.Mr	Deputy director of Enviroment Dept.	Member
21.Mr	Deputy director of Post and Telecommunications	Member
22.Mr	Deputy director of Industry and crafts Dept.	Member
23.Mr	Deputy director of Mining and Energy Dept.	Member
24.Mr	Deputy director of Tourism Dept.	Member
25.Mr	Deputy director of Infomration Dept.	Member
26.Mr	Deputy director of Cult and Religion Dept.	Member
27.Mr	Deputy director of Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Member
28.Mr	Representative of Provincial Cambodia Red Cross	Member

Article 2.

The CNCC..... has the following roles and duties:

- Consult and coordinate activities related to children's issues in the province
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, National Program for Children in the Provinces and propose to CNCC and issues that ensure the interests of children in the province
- Disseminate the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the laws, policies and legal instruments of the Royal Government and the CNCC on issues of children and promote the effective support of the implementation of child rights.
- Plan programs and activities for the benefit of children, including respecting and enforcing children's rights, survival, development, protection, welfare, child participation, anti-violence, prevention, abolition, exploitation All images are against children and against drug trafficking
- Interact with local and foreign NGOs with child-related projects in the province for assistance and exchange of information, experiences, perspectives related to the overall goal of improving the status of children
- Prepare a database of child status in the province
- Organized International Children's Day 1 June and World Anti-Child Labor Day on 12 June
- Manage all CNCC action plans
- Carry out other duties assigned by CNCC.

Article 3.

The CNCC... shall meet at least two (2) times a year. Where necessary, the CNCC may hold an iregular meeting at the invitation of the President.

The CNCC must report on the performance of each month, quarter, semester performance in the province, and make necessary requests to the CNCC.

Article 4.

The CNCC... has the right to contact and invite relevant departments, child representatives, local and foreign NGOs, development partners who have a project plan in the province and are not covered by Article 1 and Article 6 of this decision.

Article 5..

The CNCC... has the right to use the seals in accordance with CNCC guidelines.

Article 6.-

Established Provincial Secretariat of CNCC...in the Provincial Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, as follows:

1. Mr	Deputy director of DoSVY	Chief
2. Mr	Chief of child welfare office	Deputy chief
3. Mr	Officer of child welfare office	Per-member
4. Mr	Officer of Women Affairs dept.	Member
5. Mr	Officer of labor and vocational dept.	Member
6. Mr	Officer of education, youth and sport	Member
7. Mr	Officer of health dept.	Member

8. Mr	Police officer	Member
9. Mr	NGO Representatives	Member

The CNCC..... Secretariat has the following roles and duties:

- Develop annual action plans and budget plans into the budget of the DoSVY
- Organize Capital/Provincial CNCC meetings twice a year and regular meetings as necessary
- Cooperate and coordinate with the Department of Women's Affairs, "WCCC team", relevant departments and NGOs to collect information and data on child rights implementation.
- Monitor the implementation of child rights in the province and report to the Capital/Provincial CNCC for intervention
- Attend monthly meetings with WCCC to collect data and respond to child rights implementation
- Organize a quarterly meeting with NGOs working on child rights
- Monthly, quarterly, semester and yearly child rights performance reports to the President of Capital /Provincial CNCC and to the General Secretariat of CNCC.
- Carry out other duties as assigned by the President of Capital/Provincial CNCC.

Article 7..

The CNCC..... has a separate supply of national budgetary resources within the annual budget of the Department of Veterans Affairs and Youth Rehabilitation.

The CNCC..... has the right to receive and manage humanitarian funds derived from other legal sources for its activities.

Article 8..

Director of the Provincial Administration, ladies and gentlemen, heads of units, ladies and gentlemen, governor of Municipal/District/Kan and ladies and gentlemen as mentioned in Article 1 and Article 6, shall effectively implement this decision from the date of signing.

GOVERNOR

Honorable President of CNCC.....

Copies:

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Social Affairs Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
- CNCC
- As articles 1, 6 and 8 for action
- Filing

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King



Final draft

REPORT

MORNITORING OF THE IMPLEMENATION OF THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD

IN PROVINCE.....

1ST QUARTER 2020

Prepared by Secetraiat o
Cambodia National Coucil for Children

Date.....



Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Cambodia National Council for Children.....

No.....

**Her Excellency Madam Secretary General
Secretary General of the Cambodia National Council for Children**

Subject: Child Rights Monitoring Report for 1st Quarter 2020

Ref: The Strategic Plan on the Development of Child Protection and Promoting the Rights of the Child 2019-2023

As mentioned in the subject and reference above, I would like to inform the Lok Chumteav, the Secretary-General, that the Cambodian National Council for Children ... have participated the meeting with Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC) and in collaboration with the WCCC Team, Departments, Organizations and NGOs to gather information and data on Implementing the rights of the child.

Based on the results carried out by the relevant departments, organizations and NGOs, it shows that the implementation of the fundamental rights of the child are: the right to life, the right to protection, the right to development and the right to participation, as described in Reports.

Therefore, please the Secretary-General, please be aware of report
Her Excellency Madam Secretary General, Please accept my respect

.....Date:.....

President of CNCC.....

Copy:

- Honorable President of CNCC.....
- Her Excellency Madam President of WCCC

1. Introduction

In response to the mission assigned by the Royal Government as a mechanism to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Cambodia National Council for Children has developed a the Strategic Plan on the Development of Child Protection and Promoting the Rights of the Child 2019-2023⁴⁴ to strengthen coordination and monitoring, exercise the fundamental rights of the child, including: the Right to Life, the Right to Protection, the Right to Development and The Right to Participation and focusing on five strategic goals: 1) Strengthening the protection and monitoring of the promotion of the rights of the child 2) Enhancing education, disseminating and developing human resources 3) Strengthening institutional capacity and partnership development 4) Enhance the Working Group for Children in Ministries and Institutions; and 5) Increasing education, strengthening the protection and promotion of the rights of the child in the Capital and Provinces

Governor of the Board of Governors issue Decision dated..August 2020 on the establishment of the Cambodia National Council for Children of “Battambang Province”.⁴⁵ The Capital/Provincial CNCC and Secretariat has collaborated and coordinated with the WCCC Team, Departments, and NGOs to collect information and data on the implementation of child rights, including the right to life, the right to protection, the right to development and the right to participation and monitoring the implementation of those rights to ensure the higher interests of the child. The CNCC..... will participate in the implementation the Strategic Plan on the Development of Child Protection and Promoting the Rights of the Child 2019-2023 t and report on the progress of the CNCC.

1.1. Geographical situation

Provinces located in the from Phnom Penh and there Located km from Phnom Penh and bordered to the north by ... south with the province east with the province and the west with the province

Table 1. List of Municipal, District, Khan and Number of Commune/Sngkat, Village

No	Municipal/District/Khan	Number of Commune/Sngkat and Village				Total Area Km ²
		Commune	Village	Sangkat	Village	
1						
2						
3						
Total						

Data Source: Department of Planning...

1.2. Demographic data

Table 2. Number of population and children in Municipal/District/Khan

No	Municipal/District/Kan	Number of Population			Number of Children		
		Male	Female	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
1							
2							
3							
4							
Total							

Source: Department of Planning....

2. Status of the implementation of child rights in the province

2.1. The Right to Life

2.2. The Right to Protection

⁴⁴ The Strategic Plan on the Development of Child Protection and Promoting the Rights of the Child 2019-2023, approved 14 August 2019

⁴⁵ Decision No. 216 CNCC, dated 21 September 2010 on the Establishment of the Capital/Provincial CNCC

2.3. The Right to Development

2.4 The Right to Participation

3. The achivement of fundamental rights of the child implementation

3.1. The Right to Life

- Access to food
- Appropriate shelters
- Health care
- Access to names and nationalities

Table 3. The Rights to Life Indicators

No	Indicators	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total

3.2. The Right to Protection

- Protection from sexual exploitation
- Protection from drug use
- Protection from Serious labor
- Protection from all types of violence

Table 4. The Right to Protection Indictors

No	Indicators	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total

3.3. The Right to Development

- The right to education
- Recreation and leisure
- Cultural arts performance
- Love

Table 5. The rights to development indicatos

No	Indicators	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total

3.4. The Right to participation

- Commenting
- Establishment of a children's club or association
- Disemination and receving information
- Understanding Convention on the Rights of the Child

Table 6. Right to participation indicators

No	Indicators	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total

4. Challenges and solutions

5. Plans for the next quarter

..... Date.....

Prepared by
Chief of Secretariat of Capital/Provincial CNCC

Name...

Appendix 4: Draft of Child Rights Indicators prepared by CNCC

	DRAFT CHILD RIGHTS INDICATORS	Available sources	Expected sources
	1. EDUCATION		
	1.1 Access to Education		
1	Number of Pre-Primary School	EMIS	
2	Number of Primary School	EMIS	
3	Number of College	EMIS	
4	Number of Lycee	EMIS	
5	Students with disabilities receiving special education		MoSVY
6	Students with disabilities receive special services		MoSVY
7	Children with disabilities across the country get the four basic rights of children		MoSVY
	1.2 Basic Education		
8	Percentage of children age 5 in ECE program	EMIS	
9	Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education	EMIS	
10	Gross Enrolment Rate in Lower Secondary Education	EMIS	
11	Proportion of children aged 6-14 years old out of school by gender	CSEC	
12	Gross Enrolment Rate in Upper Secondary Education	EMIS	
13	Completion Rate in Primary Education	EMIS	
14	Completion Rate in Lower Secondary Education	EMIS	
15	Number of disabled children in Primary Education	EMIS	
16	Number of ethnic minority children in Primary Education	EMIS	
17	Percentage of CFS primary school	EMIS	
18	Percentage of school with children/youth council	EMIS	
	1.3 Capacity Building		
19	Percentage of teachers with pedagogical training	EMIS	
	1.4 Gender Parity		
20	Percentage of female teachers	EMIS	
21	Number of female students benefited from Girl Enrolment Programs	EMIS	
22	GPI of GER at Lower Secondary Education	EMIS	
23	GPI of GER at Upper Secondary Education	EMIS	
	2. GOVERNANCE		
	2.1 Capacity Building Building		
24	Policies and Laws to combat discrimination against children		
25	Number of trainings on child rights to relevant ministries/institutions that working with child rights		
	2.2 Data Systems		
26	Number of data collection systems that have child rights indicators		
	2.3 Income and public expenditures		
27	Percentage of the total recurrent budget within the national budget allocated by the government to the ministries/ institutions working on children	Budget law and Budget Execution law	
28	Percentage of the total recurrent budget within the total budget of the relevant ministries/institutions allocated for children-related	LM Budget (BSP and	

	programs	Budget)	
	2.4 Legal		
29	Number of children in prisons by sex and age	Mol	
	2.5 Participation		
30	Number of commune/sangkat which children participated in the process of commune/sangkat development planning and investment	Mol	
31	Number of children that raised their issues and concerns in the process of commune/sangkat development planning and investment by sex	Mol	
	2.5 Prosecution		
32	Number of perpetrators arrested and convicted for violence against children		MoJ
33	Number of perpetrators arrested and convicted for trafficking, rape and/or sexual exploitation of children		MoJ
	2.6 Registration		
34	Number of registered children during 30 days after delivery	Mol	
35	Number of Children under 18 years of age with certified birth	Mol	
	2.7 Victimization		
36	Proportion of households using domestic violence	CSEC	
37	Number of children who were raped by sex age and Geography	CSEC	
38	Number of trafficked children in the country and outside of the country by sex, age and Geography	Mol	
	3. HEALTH AND NUTRITION		
	3.1 Access to health services		
39	Number of baby friendly hospitals and baby friendly communities	MoH	
	3.2 Child and Maternal Survival		
40	Infant Mortality Rate	CDHS	
41	Under five mortality rate	CDHS	
42	Maternal Mortality Ratio	CDHS	
43	Number of children by 6 -59 months that received Vitamin A supplements	CDHS	
44	Percentage of children under 1 received full immunization	CDHS	
45	Percentage of households that use iodized salt	CDHS	
46	Percentage of underweight children under 5 years classified as malnourished	CDHS	
	3.3 Communicable Diseases		
47	Prevalence of respiratory infection, malaria, dengue and TB in children	MoH	
48	Prevalence of diarrhea in children	CDHS	
	3.4 Disability		
49	Number of basic services for children with disabilities provided by the Government		DAC
50	Number of children with disabilities disaggregated by age, sex and type of disability by location and socio-economic backgrounds		DAC
51	Number of health specialists trained to provide health services to children with disabilities by location		DAC
52	Number of teachers trained on working with children with different types of disabilities		DAC
53	Number of public awareness media programs to raise awareness of the rights of children with disabilities		DAC

	3.5 HIV/AIDS		
54	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS by age and gender		NCHADS
55	Number of awareness programs on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS for children		NCHADS
56	Percentage of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for PMTCT	MOH_HIV Sentinel Surveillance	
	3.6 Injury		
57	Number of child deaths by age, sex, cause of death, and location (urban and rural)	Mol	
	3.7 Water and Sanitation		
58	Proportion of household having latrine	CSES	
59	Proportion of household having drinking water source	CSES	
	4. SOCIAL		
	4.1 Alternative care		
60	Organizations that receive child safety certification organization		MoSVY
61	Children who receive a replacement Care in Communities be identified		MoSVY
62	Commune / Sangkat issues orphans And vulnerable children in the Development Plan And its investment program		MoSVY
	4.2 Migration		
63	Victims of trafficking who were repatriated		MoSVY
	4.4 Protection		
64	Victims of trafficking who are supported and rescue		MoSVY
65	Children conflict the law in correctional centers and 5 prisons who receive rehabilitation services		MoSVY
66	Child mothers in correctional centers and prisons		MoSVY

Appendix 5: List of Ministries and Institutions Indicators to be included in the CPMIS System

Ministry of Interior (10 Indicators)

1. The proportion of communes with the Assistant Administrator of the Communes, who is responsible for child protection
2. Percentage of professionals in the field of justice who have received certification and resolution of cases a) offenders, and b) juvenile victims.
3. Percentage of child protection budget versus national budget
4. Percentage of communes who have developed child protection work plans and budgets
5. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority
6. Number of persons arrested and prosecuted for crimes against children (including trafficking cases)
7. Number of children trafficked into different forms per 100,000 child population
8. Number of children in detention per 100,000 child population, including those in pre-sentence detention
9. The number of children who grow up in prison because they are living with their parents and carers in prison
10. Number of child victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 child population (homicide rate)

Ministry of Justice (3 Indicators)

11. Laws protecting children from physical punishment and domestic violence have been reviewed and amended in accordance with international standards
12. Laws criminalizing child sex abuse and exploitation are being reviewed and amended in accordance with international standards
13. Percentage of girls and boys under the age of 18 in relation to the justice system and administrative authorities in the past year receiving: a) specialized support b) support for diversionary detention or rehabilitation instead of detention

Ministry of Planning (15 Indicators)

14. National prevalence estimates for major forms of child violence and other child protection issues
15. The percentage of caregivers who agree with the need to use physical punishment for raising children
16. Percentage of girls and boys between 1-17 years of age who have experienced any form of non-violent penalties by caregivers in the last 1 month, by sex and age
17. Percentage of children aged 13-17 years old seeking institutional or professional help for violence among children who reported experiencing any kind of violence
18. Percentage of girls and boys between the ages of 13-17 who have experienced any form of sexual violence and sought professional help.
19. Percentage of children with disabilities was identified, type and level of disability
20. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who agree that husband / partner beating their wife (their partner) is justified
21. Children under the poverty of the nation
22. Estimates of the number of children living in families in the poorest grades 1 and 2
23. The percentage of children under 18 who do not live with their biological parents, even if at least one parent is alive
24. Cases of physical and / or psychological violence among children committed by a caregiver in the past month
25. Child sexual abuse cases committed by a perpetrator in the past year
26. A case of child sexual abuse at any time in the life of a perpetrator
27. Proportion of women and girls with partners aged 15 years and older who have been physically or / or sexually abused by a current or former partner in the past 12 months
28. The percentage of teenagers, women and men who have experienced bullying in the past 12 months

Ministry of Labor, Training and Vocational Training (3 Indicators)

- 29. Legal frameworks and policies on child labor, including the elimination of the most severe forms of child labor, have been implemented in accordance with international standards
- 30. The percentage of children between the ages of 5-17 who are child labor includes labor in hazardous form
- 31. Percent of women and girls between the ages of 15-19 who gave birth before the age of 15 years, and the percentage of women between the ages of 20-24 who gave birth before age 18:
Pregnancy before age 15 and 18 Year

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (2 Indicators)

- 32. Percentage of teachers who have been trained in positive disciplinary practices
- 33. Physical sanctions committed by teachers over the past year

Ministry of Women Affairs (1 Indicator)

- 34. The number of mothers and fathers and caregivers who have received positive parenting education

Council for the Development of Cambodia (1 Indicator)

- 35. Percentage of child protection funds provided by NGOs and development partners

Cambodia Mine Action Authority (2 Indicators)

- 36. Percentage of girls and boys in landmine and other mine-affected areas that have been provided preventive and assistance interventions for victims involved.
- 37. Number of children injured or killed by mines / IEDs

HIV/AIDS Authority (1 Indicator)

- 38. Estimating the number of children living with HIV/AIDS

Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (24 Indicators)

- 39. Child Protection Law was established
- 40. Juvenile law and policies relating to the responses of institutions and persons responsible for child protection have been prepared
- 41. Quality assurance systems for social services has been processed
- 42. A sectoral and sub-sector plan on child protection was developed
- 43. The 2006 Alternative Child Care Policy was reviewed in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles for Alternative Child Care 2009
- 44. The Child Protection System, which has the role and responsibility to lead the response and standardized delivery services for children with child protection issues, has been launched.
- 45. A mechanism to coordinate child protection with relevant ministries and institutions at the national level has been developed
- 46. The number of social workers who provide child protection services
- 47. Number of social workers who completed social work training
- 48. An administrative database that tracks child protection
- 49. Percentage of girls and boys between 0-17 years of age who live with families who are funded by a cash transfer program or supported by other social protection programs
- 50. A percentage of alternative care facilities, including day care and family care, are inspected in accordance with minimum standards set by the Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation
- 51. The number of children who report having child protection concerns through the hotline
- 52. The number of alternative care providers in the country

53. Number of children living under alternative care
54. Number of children who have been reunited, families, or re-integration
55. Number of children living in alternative care who received case management
56. Number of children in foster care by relatives
57. Number of children in foster care
58. The number of children who have been reached is subject to local-adoption
59. Number of children who are looking for a good family for inter-country adoption
60. Number of children who receive case management services by social workers
61. The number of children who have suffered violence that have been provided with social health or justice / law enforcement services
62. Number of children living or working on the street

Appendix 6: Indicator in Commune database system

Appendix 6: Indicator in commune database system

Information on Commune / Sangkat Status		Relevant indicators and Child rights		
Section of Social Affairs				
1	Kindergarten status	Yes	No	Source
1.1	Number of community Kindergarten			
1.2	Number of community Kindergarten classrooms			
1.3	Number of community kindergarten teachers			
1.4	Number of community kindergarten teachers			
1.5	Number of female teachers teaching community kindergarten			
1.6	Number of public and private kindergartens			
1.7	Number of public and private kindergarten classrooms			
1.8	Number of public and private kindergarten			
1.9	Number of state and private kindergarten teachers			
1.10	Number of female teachers teaching public and private kindergarten			
2	Pre-kindergarten condition			
2.1	Children ages 3-5 years old to kindergarten			
2.2	Children 3-5 years old attend community kindergarten			
2.3	Children aged 3-5 years old attend public and private kindergarten			
3	Elementary education status			
3.1	Number of primary schools			
3.2	Number of elementary classrooms			
3.3	Number of elementary school classes			
3.4	Number of primary school teachers			
3.5	The ratio of children aged 6 to 11 compared to the number of schools			
3.6	The ratio of children 6-11 years old compared to the number of classrooms			
3.7	The ratio of children 6-11 years old compared to the number of classes			
3.8	The ratio of children 6-11 years old compared to teachers			
4	Elementary school attendance status (total from village statistics book)			
4.1	Number of children 6 years olds			
4.2	Six-year-old children attend school			
4.3	A six-year-old is not in school			
4.4	Number of children ages 6-11 years old			
4.5	Children aged 6-11 years are studying			
4.6	Children ages 6-11 don't go to school			
4.7	Total girls aged 6-11 years old			
4.8	Girl aged 6-11 is studying			
4.9	Girls ages 6-11 don't go to school			
4.10	Total boys ages 6-11 years old			
4.11	Boy age from 6-11 years old is studying			
4.12	Boy age from 6-11 years old did not go to school			
5	Secondary education status available in communes			
5.1	Number of secondary schools			
5.2	Number of secondary school classrooms			
5.3	Number of secondary school classes			
5.4	Number of secondary school teachers			

5.5	The ratio of children aged 12 to 14 compared to the number of schools			
5.6	The ratio of children aged 12 to 14 compared to the number of classrooms			
5.7	The ratio of children aged 12 to 14 compared to the number of classes			
5.8	Ratio of children aged 12 to 14 compared to teachers			
5.9	Average distance from the village center to the secondary school			
6	Secondary school status			
6.1	Number of children aged 12-14 years old			
6.2	Children aged 12-14 are learning			
6.3	Children aged 12-14 are not attending school			
6.4	Number of children age from 12-14 years old			
6.5	Girl age from 12-14 years old is studying			
6.6	Girl age from 12-14 years old did not go to school			
6.7	Number of children age from 14-14 years old			
6.8	Boy age from 12-14 years old is studying			
6.9	Boy age from 12-14 years old did not go school			
7	High school education conditions available in the commune			
7.1	Number of high schools in the commune			
7.2	Number of classes in high school in the commune			
7.3	Number of high school classes in the commune			
7.4	Number of high school teachers in the commune			
7.5	The ratio of youths aged 15 to 17 compared to the number of schools			
7.6	The ratio of young people aged 15 to 17 compared to the number of classrooms			
7.7	The ratio of young people 15 to 17 years old compared to the number of classes			
7.8	The ratio of young people aged 15 to 17 compared to the number of teachers			
8	Status of youth aged 15-17 not attending school			
8.1	Number of young people aged 15-17			
8.2	Number of young people aged 15-17 did not attend school			
8.3	Percentage of youths aged 15-17 did not attend school			
9	Literacy Program (Commune Statistics)			
9.1	Literacy classes are in progress			
9.2	Number of literacy students are learning			
9.3	The literacy class is completed			
9.4	Number of literacy students completed			
9.5	The number of literacy students ended with a passing exam			
10	Illiterate status			
10.1	Illiterate people ages from 15-60 years old			
10.2	Illiterate women aged from 15-60 years old			
10.3	Illiterate people ages from 15-17 years old			
10.4	Illiterate women age from 15-17 years old			
10.5	Illiterate people ages from 18-24 years old			
10.6	Illiterate women aged 18-24 years old			
10.7	Illiterate people age from 25-60 years old			
10.8	Illiterate women aged 25-60 years years old			
11	Health status of women and children			
11.1	Number of women giving birth during the year			
11.2	Number of women giving birth by traditional midwives			

11.3	% women give birth by traditional midwives			
11.4	Number of maternal deaths after childbirth (0-1 months)			
11.5	Number of babies born during the year			
11.6	Number of infant mortalities from 0-1 months			
11.7	Number of child deaths from 5 years old			
11.8	Number of children from 9 months to 1 year old			
11.9	Number of children from 9 months to 1 year old not fully vaccinated			
11.10	% Children 9 months to 1 year old did not get the full vaccine			
12	Vulnerable types			
12.1	Number of victims of sexual abuse			
12.2	Number of victims of human trafficking			
12.3	Number of families with members using drugs			
12.4	Number of family members with HIV / AIDS			
12.5	Number of Orphans under 18 with AIDS			
12.6	Number of orphans under 18 (in all cases)			
12.7	The number of elderlies is helpless			
12.8	Number of persons with disabilities can earn			
12.9	The number of people with disabilities is not earning			
12.10	Number of persons with disability under 18 years of age			
12.11	Number of families affected by a natural disaster			
12.12	The number of landmine and UXO victims			
