



Child Rights

About 400,000 births in the CPC-6 areas over the last five years have not been registered. Significant percentage of non-registration is observed in several provinces more particularly in Maguindanao where 55,000 births have not been registered. The four CPC-6 provinces with the lowest levels of birth registration are Sulu (41%), Maguindanao (52%), Northern Samar (58%) and Eastern Samar (62%). Cost and distance are the two reasons most often given for not registering the birth. They were mentioned by 31 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of all respondents who did not register a birth. Ten percent said they did not want to pay a fine; eight percent said they did not know where to register; and seven percent said they did not know the child had to be registered.

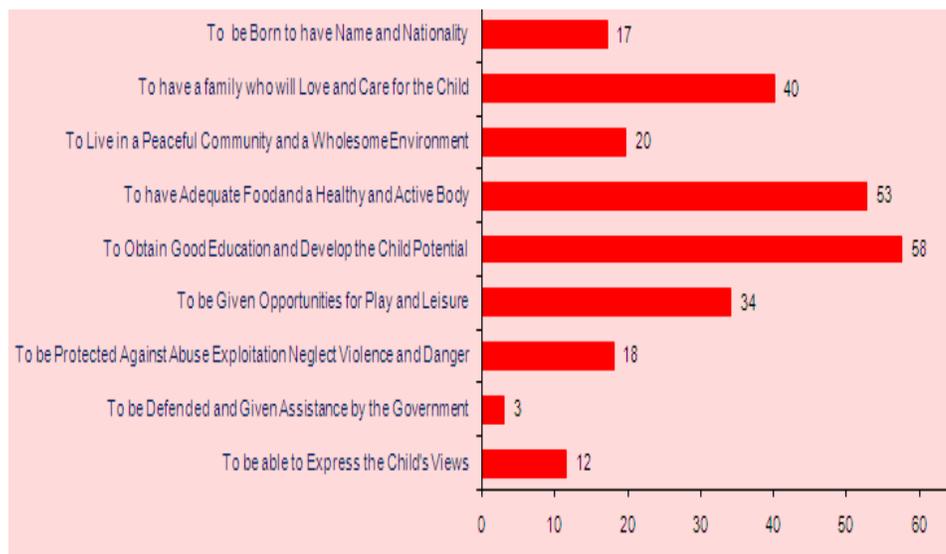
In disciplining the child, 13 percent use some severe physical punishment on their children. Twenty to 25 percent of the children in Masbate, Sarangani and Northern Samar experience severe physical punishment.

Nine percent of women aged 15-49 do not know of any children's rights. Hardly mentioned by women who claim to know children's rights is the right to be defended and given assistance by the government (3%).

The CPC-6 Indicators Report 2007 covered 24 cities and provinces under UNICEF's Sixth Country Programme for Children (CPC-6) which include Agusan del Sur, Antique, Aurora, Bukidnon, Camarines Norte, Capiz, Cebu City, Davao City, Eastern Samar, Guimaras, Isabela, Maguindanao, Manila, Masbate, Mountain Province, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato, Northern Samar, Pasay City, Quezon City, Sarangani, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu and Zamboanga del Sur.

Overall, the CPC-6 areas are estimated to cover 4.2 million households. A total of 41,535 households were successfully interviewed for the CPC-6 Indicators Report 2007. Of the 48,963 women in the age group of interest (15-49) in these households, 47,376 (96.8%) were successfully interviewed. Questionnaires, administered to mothers and caretakers, were also completed for 20,490 children under the age of five.

Percent of Women Aged 15 to 49 Who Know Each Child Right, CPC-6 Areas: 2007



Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Some 83 percent of all births of children under the age of 5 have been registered. A very small number (less than one percent) do not know if the birth has been registered. In the five CPC-6 cities, birth registration is over 90 percent, and several provinces have this level of birth registration as well. In some provinces such as Mountain Province, Guimaras, and Aurora, and in some cities such as Pasay City and Cebu City, there are very few births that have not been registered.

Child Discipline

Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. Such protective measures should include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for children and protection for those who care for them. There should also be procedures for identifying, reporting, referring, investigating, treating and following up instances of child maltreatment.

In the CPC-6 areas, 60 percent of women (3.3 million) use at least one form of psychological or physical punishment to punish or discipline their children. Twelve percent of women (about

660,000) use only non-violent methods of discipline.

Knowledge of Child Rights

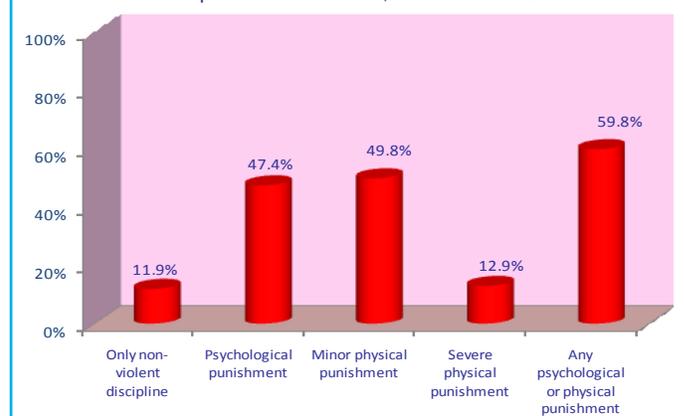
The Convention on the Rights of the Child indicates the basic human rights that children everywhere have: for instance, the right to survival, to develop to the fullest, to receive protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation, and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life.

The two rights most known by women in the CPC-6 areas are the child's right to obtain a good education and develop their potential (58%), and the right to have adequate food and a healthy and active body (53%). Next came the right to have a family who will love and care for the child (40%) and the right to be given opportunities for play and leisure (34%).

Much less often mentioned are the right to live in a peaceful community and a wholesome environment (20%); right to be protected against abuse, exploitation, neglect, violence, and danger (18%); right to be born, and to have a name and nationality (17%); and the right to be able to express their views (12%).

As many as 50 percent of women are able to name at least three child rights, and 6 percent of women can name at least six rights.

Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Use Some Forms of Punishment to Discipline Their Children, CPC-6 Areas: 2007



This is one in a series of Factsheets produced based on the results of the CPC-6 Indicators Report conducted in 2007 by the National Statistics Office (NSO). The survey hopes to provide baseline information on a range of indicators for all the priority provinces and cities in which the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is currently working.

For more information, visit our websites:

www.census.gov.ph
www.unicef.org/philippines
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