

GLOBAL INITIATIVE

TO END ALL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR LISTS OF ISSUES BEING PREPARED BY THE PSWG OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN – STATES TO BE EXAMINED AT 45TH SESSION (JANUARY 2010)

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BOTSWANA third report – CEDAW/C/BOT/3)

The draft Children’s Act under discussion partially addresses the problem of corporal punishment of girls, for example by promoting positive parenting, but does not prohibit all corporal punishment in childrearing. **In light of the recommendations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child that the state party prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (CRC/C/15/Add.242 (2004), Concluding observations on initial report, para. 47), the recommendation by the Human Rights Committee to abolish penal corporal punishment (CCPR/C/BWA/CO/1, para. 19), and the General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against women, adopted by CEDAW in 1992, what progress has been made in ensuring that corporal punishment of girls is explicitly prohibited in all settings?**

EGYPT (sixth/seventh report – CEDAW/C/EGY/7)

Amendments to the Child Law in 2008 failed to prohibit corporal punishment of girls in the home and, in fact, confirmed parents’ “right to discipline”. **In light of the recommendation by the Committee on the Rights of the Child to prohibit corporal punishment in the family, schools and care institutions (CRC/C/15/Add.145 (2001), para. 38) and the General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against women, adopted by CEDAW in 1992, what progress has been made in ensuring that girls are legally protected from all corporal punishment, including in the family home?**

MALAWI (sixth report – CEDAW/C/MWI/6)

In light of the concerns of the Committee on the Rights of the Child that the constitutional prohibition of corporal punishment is contradicted by other legislation authorising such punishment (CRC/C/15/Add.174 (2002), para. 33), and of General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against women, adopted by CEDAW in 1992, what progress has been made in ensuring that girls are fully protected in law from all corporal punishment, including within the family home?

PANAMA (seventh report – CEDAW/C/PAN/7)

Girls are legally protected from corporal punishment which causes physical injury by Law No. 38, but remain unprotected from so called “disciplinary” violence which does not cause recognisable injury. **In light of the repeated recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to prohibit all corporal punishment (CRC/C/15/Add.233, paras. 33. 34 and 40 (2004) an CRC/C/15/Add.68 (1997), para. 30), and of General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against women, adopted by CEDAW in 1992, what progress is being made to ensure that all violence against girls is prohibited, including all corporal punishment?**

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (initial report – CEDAW/C/ARE/1)

Corporal punishment of girls has not been explicitly prohibited by law in any setting. **In light of the recommendations in 2002 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/15/Add.183, paras. 33 and 35) and of the General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against women, adopted by CEDAW in 1992, what progress is being made to ensure that girls are legally protected from all violence, including all corporal punishment?**

UZBEKISTAN (fourth report – CEDAW/C/UZB/4)

The legality of corporal punishment in the home and in alternative care settings means that girls can lawfully be subjected to physical violence in these settings. **In light of the repeated recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/UZB/CO/2 (2006), para. 45, and CRC/C/15/Add.168 (2001), para. 46), and the General Recommendation No. 19 on Violence against women, adopted in 1992, what progress has been made to ensure that all violence against girls, including in the home, is prohibited by law?**