

# **BRIEFING FROM GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO END ALL CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN**

**BRIEFING FOR THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS,  
PRE-SESSIONAL WORKING GROUP**

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## **NICARAGUA (second-fourth periodic report – E/C.12/NIC/4)**

Corporal punishment is lawful in the **home**. Children are legally protected from violence under the Code on Children and Adolescents (1998). **Consultation was due to begin in October 2007, initiated by the Children’s Ombudsman’s Office, on law reform to achieve full prohibition.**

There is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment in **schools**.

In the **penal system**, corporal punishment is prohibited as a sentence for crime and as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions.

There is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment in **alternative care settings**.

We have no information on the legality of corporal punishment of children in **situations of employment**.

In 2005, following examination of the state party’s third report, the **Committee on the Rights of the Child** expressed concern that legislation does not explicitly prohibit all forms of corporal punishment and that corporal punishment is widely accepted in society (CRC/C/15/Add.265, para. 43). The Committee recommended that the state party “introduce – and enforce where applicable – legislation explicitly prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children in the home, schools and all other institutions and forms of childcare” (para. 44).