

Using a Child Rights Framework

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national children's and youth law centre

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Established in 1993 as a community legal centre to assist children and young people in dealing with the legal system and to promote their rights. Its policy corner stone is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Scope and Principles of the Convention

- Civil and political rights,
- Humanitarian rights
- Economic, social and cultural rights
- Rights to family
- Rights to culture

Survival and Development

Non-discrimination / Equality of Opportunity

Protection – the best interests principle

Developing Participation

A child's life experience

- In school (articles 28 and 29)
- In the home / with family (articles 3, 5, 18, 20, 21)
- For health + welfare (articles 6, 24 and 27)
- For development (articles 7, 18 and 31)
- For protection (articles 19, 30-34, 39)
- For participation (articles 13, 14 and 17)

Duty Bearers for the Child

- Parents / Family
- The Community
- The State – all levels of government

A Child Rights Based Approach

- Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation

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A Child Rights Based Approach

- Planning
- 1. Evaluation / identification of children's needs.
- 2. Evaluation / identification of causes.
- 3. Raise awareness of needs and causes.
- 4. Evaluate capacity of rights bearers (children and parents) to claim and duty bearers (parents, the community and the State) to provide.
- 5. Develop comprehensive strategy to build capacities.

A Child Rights Based Approach

Implementation

- Implement strategy - includes research, delivery of services, education – for empowerment, awareness and legislative change.
- Interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral.
- Culturally sensitive and aware.
- Implementation may require re-allocation of power, responsibility and resources.

A Child Rights Based Approach

Evaluation

- Evaluate each component of strategy (research, delivery of services, education, empowerment, awareness and legislative change).
- Evaluate strategy against content of normative standards (the UN Convention and the available national and international standards).
- Involve rights bearers and duty bearers.

A child rights based approach

- Seeing the world through the eyes of a child;
- Confronting marginalisation, paternalism and benevolence;
- Recognising entitlements, capacity and autonomy;
- Accepting social responsibility and burden sharing;
- Creating participatory, sustainable and effective outcomes.

What is the Child Protection Issue?

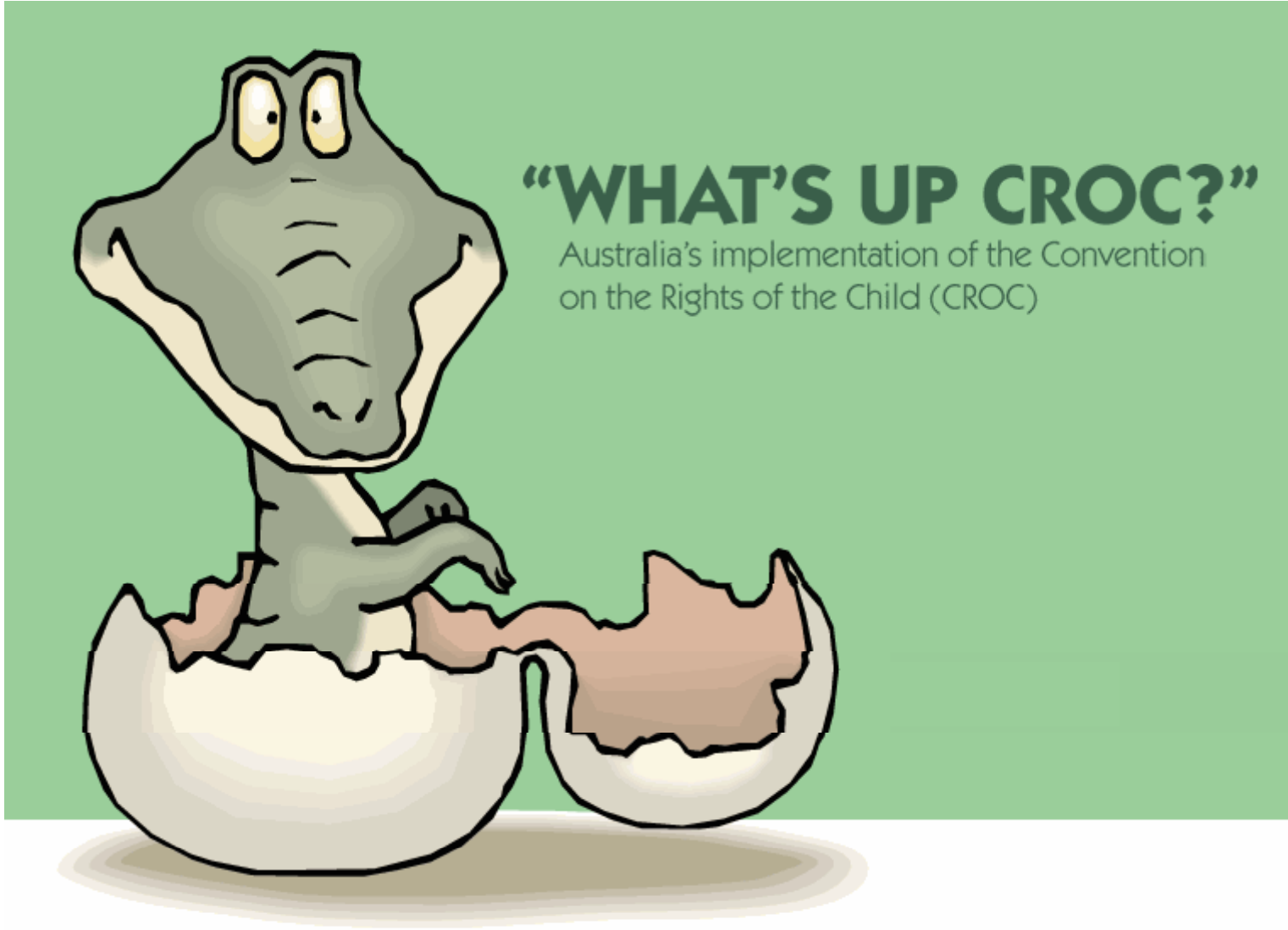
- Protection of Children from Exposure to Pornography?
- Protection of Children from Exploitation in Pornography?
- Protection of Children from Abuse?
 - In the home?; Grooming?; Other Children?

Who are the Children?

- Babies and infants (0 to 4 years)
- Young Children (5 to 8 years)
- Older Children (9 to 12 years)
- Young People (13 to 18 years)

Children as Active Participants

- Children want to be healthy – what will encourage them to develop healthy practices?
- Children want to be safe from violence and abuse - how can we provide them with safe places?
- Children will seek help from those they trust – How can we make sure that they trust the right people?
- Children want to learn – what is a child-friendly learning environment?
- A child rights based approach will look beyond the laws and regulations.
- We recall in particular:
- **Evaluate capacity of rights bearers (children and parents) to claim and duty bearers (parents, the community and the State) to provide.**



“WHAT’S UP CROC?”

Australia’s implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CROC)

Lawstuff

Know your rights

www.lawstuff.org.au