A CHILD-RIGHTS BASED APPROACH TO CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES

MONA PARÉ

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH LABORATORY ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (LRIDE/IRLRC))



ON THE MENU:

- What are children's rights and why care about the CRC?
- What is a CRBA and how is it useful?



WHAT ARE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?

- Human rights of all children persons under the age of majority
- All human rights with some adjustments
 - What kinds of adjustments and why?
- Some that concern children specifically
 - Are they still human rights?
- Common framework: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

INTRODUCTION TO THE CRC

- 1989
- One of the core UN human rights treaties
- 42 substantive articles
- Types of rights: civil, political, economic, social, cultural/ Protection, Provision, Participation
- General principles: non-discrimination (art. 2), best interests of the child, (art. 3), right to life, survival and development (art. 6), right to be heard (art. 12)
- Monitoring mechanism: Committee on the Rights of the Child
- Canada's commitment

WHY USE THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD?

- Legal:
 - Rights-holders and Duty-bearers
 - Implementation: All appropriate measures; maximum extent of available resources (art. 4)
- Comprehensive
- General principles: non-discrimination, right to life, survival and development, best interests of the child, right to be heard
- Fills voids in domestic legislation: There is no Children's Charter
 - Canadian human rights legislation doesn not take children into account
 - Canadian child law is not rights-based enough

WHAT IS A CHILD RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH (CRBA)?

- A type of a human rights-based approach (HRBA)
 - People are key actors of their own development not just program recipients
 - Key elements:
 - International human rights instruments as a basis
 - Recognizing universality, indivisibility and interrelatedness of human rights
 - Identify duty-bearers and rights-holders
 - Non-discrimination and attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups
 - Empowerment

CRBA – MORE SPECIFICALLY

- (the challenge of) Recognizing children as subjects of rights and partners with agency
- Based on the CRC
- Using CRC's **general principles**: non-discrimination, right to life, survival and development, best interests of the child, right to be heard
- Considering and working with adults who are significant in children's lives

USEFULNESS OF CHILD RIGHTS AND APPLICATION OF A CRBA IN CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES

- **Identifying rights**: Which rights could be better implemented; What rights violations are involved in specific situations?
- Identifying all rights-holders and giving attention to those whose rights to services are least: Who is left out? Why? Access to remedy in case of violations of rights?
- Provides a lens to **understand everyone's roles**, moving towards a comprehensive approach: Who can do what? How can we collaborate?
- Gives a **framework for assessing programs**/activities: What aspects are important in an evaluation? How can we improve accountability?

CRBA IN CHILD AND YOUTH SERVICES

- For example:
 - Reaching forgotten/hard to reach groups
 - Offering programs and activities that are adapted and accessible, tailored to local and group realities
 - Recognizing and responding to the reality of changing family structures
 - Recognizing and addressing racism, racial tensions and cultural differences
 - Offering comprehensive services, collaborating with other organizations and government
 - Including children and youth as partners, using a bottom-up approach

BENEFITS IN A NUTSHELL

- More effective action
- Better understanding of children's wellbeing and development
- More collaboration
- Accountability
- Common framework and language
- More actors having a key role: being heard, implementing the CRC

THANK YOU!

Please get in touch: mona.pare@uottawa.ca

