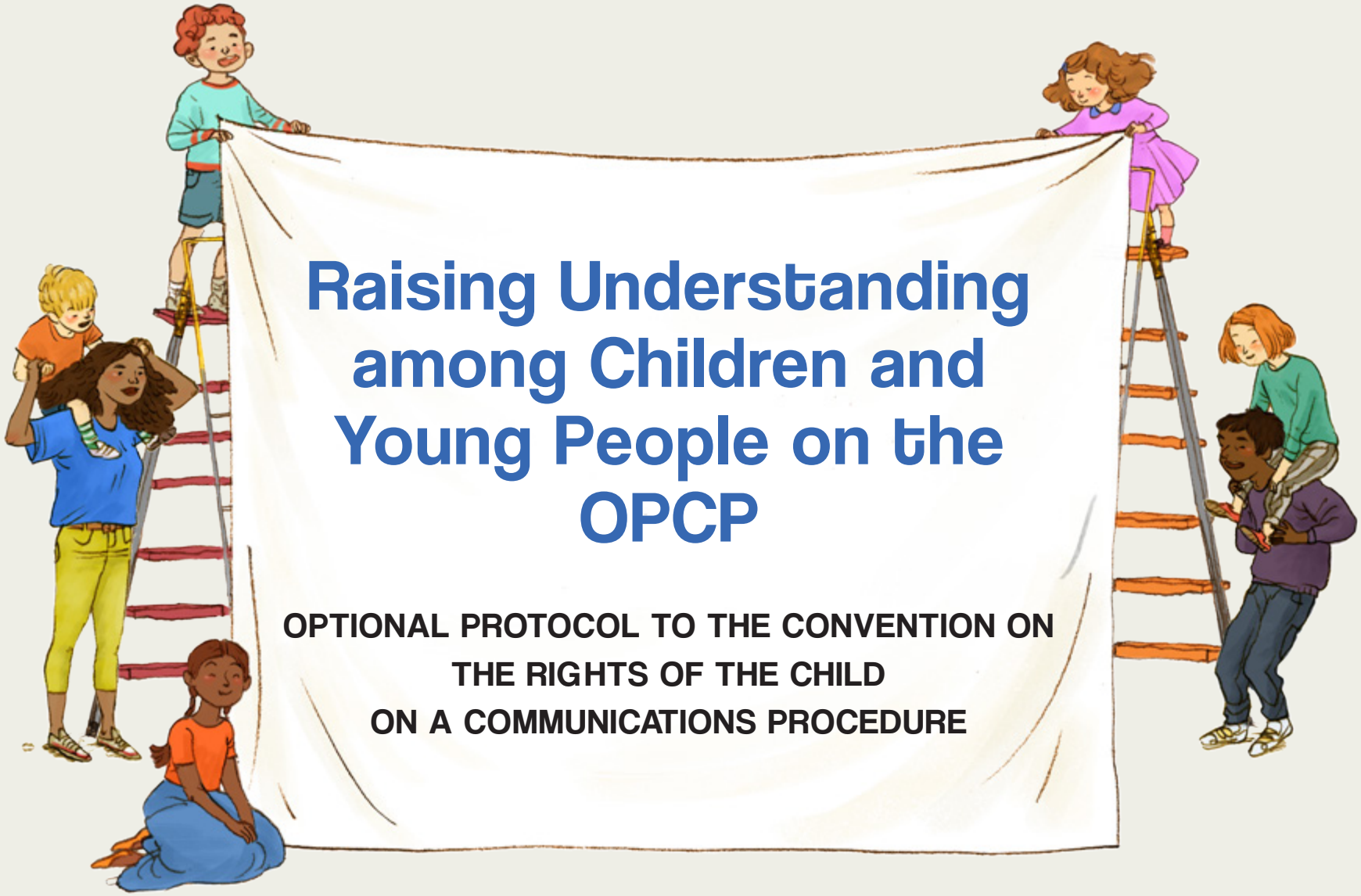


Raising Understanding among Children and Young People on the OPCP

OPTIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON A COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURE

Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed to this publication.

We express our deep appreciation to the children and young people who reviewed initial drafts, refined the language and provided critical insight to inform the design of this resource, including: children and young people from the CTC (Caring Teens Community) in Indonesia; girls and boys from the SHOKEI GAKUIN high school in Japan; members of the VAC National Children and Youth Advisory Board of Liberia; and members/officers of NAKAMATA, Philippines.

We are sincerely grateful to the adults and organizations who supported the field testing and participation of children and young people, including: Dairisena Arsela and Hellen Citra Dewi (SEJIWA Foundation); Melanie Ramos-Llana (Child Rights Coalition Asia); Akihiko Morita (Professor/SHOKEI GAKUIN University, Senior adviser/Save the Children Japan); Miku Kondo; Yasuko Sasaki; Tamba Nyuma (Plan Liberia); Nathalia Ngende (WARO VAC PM); Janet Kamara (Defence for Children-Liberia); Mark Timbang (Advocacy Officer, MAGCRP - Mindanao Action Group for Child Rights and Protection); Child Rights Connect; Plan International; Save the Children; Tambayan Center for Children's Rights, Inc.

We would also like to thank our partners for their thoughtful comments on successive drafts:

- Jorge Cardona, Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Lisa Myers and Anita Goh, Child Rights Connect
- Heve Otero, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean Movement for Children (MMI-LAC)
- Save the Children
- Plan International
- World Vision

We are also grateful to the Oak Foundation for their financial support.

Art Direction and design has been provided by Jason Robinson, PlanetYou; illustrations by Qin Cheng.

Office of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
633 - 3rd Avenue, 6th floor
New York, NY 10017
+1 212-824-6322
www.srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org
September 2013

Dear Reader,

Governments, organizations and people around the world are committed to ensuring the rights of the child and keeping children and young people protected from harm. Over the years, many important promises and commitments have been made to give children a safe and secure childhood. It is important to learn about some of these important promises and commitments so that you can understand your rights and have more opportunities to stay safe and protected from violence.

In this publication you will find information about a set of commitments that help protect children and support them when their rights have been violated. These commitments can be found in a document called the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (or the OPCP for short).

In this publication you can learn:

1. What is the United Nations?
2. What is a Convention and what is an Optional Protocol?
3. What is a communication procedure?
4. And more helpful information

This booklet provides a summary of the OPCP. It captures the major points of the official version. Some details, however, are not included. If you have more questions or need to use the OPCP for legal purposes, we recommend that you refer to the official, full length version. There is also a resource entitled: 'Speak up for your rights – OP3 CRC' that provides helpful information to children, young people and child-led organizations about the OPCP (you can find links to these resources at the end of this publication).

We encourage you to widely share the information you read in this booklet with other people, especially children and young people in your family, school and community. We also encourage you to share the information with your online community. Use this information to start a discussion with your friends on how to protect yourselves. Teachers, caregivers, and organizations that are working to protect children's rights and end violence will also benefit from this booklet. If you would like to find more information about the OPCP or would like to take action, please see the 'Research and Advocacy' section at the end of the publication.

Sincerely,

Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

Getting Started

Before learning more about the Optional Protocol (OPCP), let's first begin by understanding some main words and issues related to this document.

What are Human Rights?

Every child has the same human rights. Some of your human rights have to do with the basic physical needs to grow and be healthy. For example, you have the right to food, water, shelter and basic health care. Some of your human rights have to do with how other people treat you. You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect. Some of your rights have to do with your need to be cared for, to develop and be part of your communities. You have the right to an education, to express your own ideas and opinions, to access information and to participate in making decisions about issues that affect you. You also have the right to be protected from all forms of violence and to not be discriminated against because of who you are or where you come from.

What is the United Nations?

The United Nations, or 'UN' for short, is an international body made up of different parts and sections. It is a place where all the countries of the world can discuss problems and deal with issues that affect them. The UN has a key role in trying to maintain international peace and security but also addresses issues such as the environment, health, education, the protection of children, women and persons with disabilities and more. The UN takes many actions to support human rights. It creates Treaties, Conventions and Protocols that are meant to protect girls, boys, women, men and also our planet.

What is a Convention?

A Convention is a written legal agreement made by governments to protect girls, boys, women, men and also our planet. A Convention lists the promises governments have made on an issue (for example: children and women's rights). These commitments are part of international law – they need to be respected – and do not just provide advice to governments.

What is the Convention on the Rights of the Child?

On 20 November 1989 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is also known as the CRC. The CRC recognizes the human rights of all children, every boy and girl, everywhere in the world. The CRC is the most universally accepted human rights convention in history.

What is Ratification?

When a government 'ratifies' a Convention it is saying that the government agrees with it, and it becomes a legal obligation for that country. In other words, by ratifying a Convention a government is saying that it promises to do the things outlined in the Convention.

What is an Optional Protocol?

Optional Protocols are created to complement an existing convention and recognize new commitments governments need to respect (for example: to protect children from sexual violence or to reinforce the protection of children affected by armed conflict). Optional Protocols, once ratified by a government, carry the same strength as a convention and can be used in the same way.

For example: The Convention on the Rights of the Child has three Optional Protocols: the first addresses the rights of children who are in situations of armed conflict; the second addresses different forms of sale of children and sexual exploitation of children; and the third has to do with a 'communication procedure' and how children or their representatives can file a complaint to address the violation of their rights.

What is a Complaint Procedure?

Many conventions have what is known as a 'Complaint Procedure' or a 'Communication Procedure'. A Complaint Procedure is used when a person or group of people feel that their rights have been violated. They are able to make a complaint and have it reviewed by a committee at the international level. In this document, 'a complaint' and 'a communication' mean the same thing.

What is a Committee?

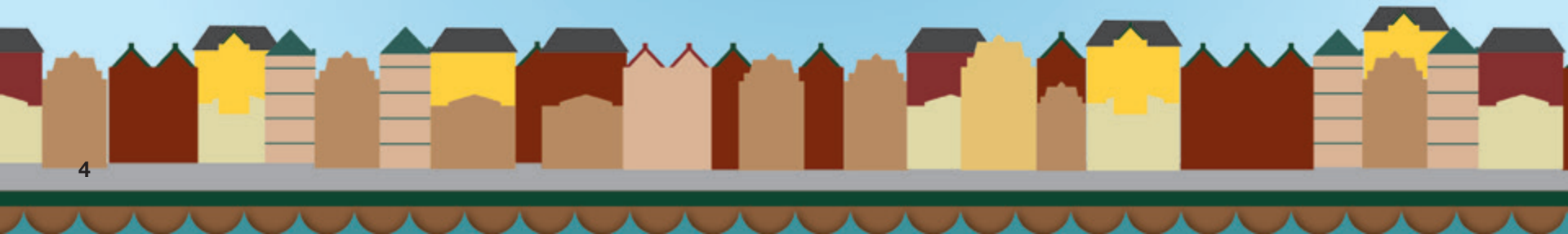
A Committee is a group of 'independent experts' who monitor or look at how countries/governments are fulfilling the commitments and promises they made when they ratified a convention. They review reports and complaints and make decisions and recommendations about what actions should be taken to improve a situation. ('Independent Expert' means that the people who sit on the Committee do not work on behalf of a specific government or organization.)

The Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Committee on the Rights of the Child is a group of 18 international children's rights experts who monitor or look at how countries/governments are fulfilling the commitments and promises they made when they ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. All governments that have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child have to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights of children are being fulfilled in their country.

Want to learn more?

A lot of the information found in this section was borrowed from a series of booklets called the 'What is…' leaflets. These 10 leaflets have been developed for children and young people and help to explain many different things about the UN. You can find links to all of the leaflets at the end of this publication.



The OPCP in Brief

Now, let's take a brief look at the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure, or the 'OPCP' for short.

A Complaint Procedure is used when a person or group of people feel that their rights have been violated. They are able to make a complaint and have it reviewed by a committee at the international level.

The OPCP is the 'Complaint Procedure' for the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols.

Why is the OPCP important?

If the rights of a child have been violated and the child cannot find a solution for this situation in their own country, the OPCP is a way for children to complain to the United Nations about abuse, violence and other violations of their rights.

But, the United Nations is not a magical place that can fix all the problems and make everything better. The best thing for children is if they have good support and systems that keep them safe and protected in their own communities and countries. OPCP should be used as a 'last resort'.

This is important because one of the key goals of the OPCP is to encourage governments to create good options and solutions for children at the local or country level (for example: child-friendly legal systems, commissioners and ombuds for children). Most governments would prefer to solve problems locally and not have them go to international committees for review. The hope is that the OPCP will encourage governments to create and improve services and support for children in their own country.

So, in other words, if a government does a good job of protecting children and providing good help and solutions when a child is abused or the rights of the child are violated, then the OPCP will not need to be used.

But, if a government fails to give good support to children and to address the violation of children's rights, then the OPCP is available and there is the option to send a complaint to the United Nations.

BUT, we need to follow some rules and fulfil some requirements. For example:

- Your government must first ratify the OPCP, before anyone can submit a complaint
- Your complaint has to be about a right that is recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child or its Optional Protocols
- If your government has not ratified the Convention or its Optional Protocols, then you cannot file a complaint about a right contained in that Convention or Protocol

The section that follows, 'The OPCP in Detail', provides more information about these rules and requirements. Please be sure to read this section and also see some of the other resources provided in the 'Research and Advocacy' section to help get a good understanding of the OPCP and all your rights.

The OPCP in Detail

The OPCP has 24 different articles (or sections) and is divided into 4 parts:

Part I – General Provisions

In Part I, the OPCP looks at the general provisions (or details) of the protocol. This section explains the role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and some of the basic rules of the OPCP.

Part II – Communications Procedure

In Part II, the OPCP explains how complaints or 'communications' should be made and how the Committee should address them.

Part III – Inquiry Procedure

Part III explores how the Committee can investigate serious problems or violations without necessarily receiving a complaint.

Part IV – Final Provisions

This last section discusses other dimensions or details of the OPCP. For example: it explains how changes to the OPCP can be made and how information about the OPCP should be shared.

Now, let's look at each section of the OPCP in more detail….

In Part I, the OPCP looks at the general provisions (or details) of the protocol. This section explains the role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and some of the basic rules of the OPCP.

Article 1 – Competence of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

This article explains that the Committee on the Rights of the Child is the body that will receive and review complaints.

It also explains that if your government has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child or its Optional Protocols, then you cannot file a complaint about a rights violation contained in that Convention or Protocol.

And, if your government has not ratified this Protocol (the OPCP) then you also cannot file a complaint.

To learn more about ratification and if your government has ratified, please visit: *www.ratifyop3crc.org/SpeakUp*

Article 2 – General principles guiding the functions of the Committee

The Committee must always consider the 'best interests of the child'. This means that any decision that the Committee makes needs to be a good decision for the child/children involved. They need to ensure that children are protected from harm, violence and abuse during the complaint process and that the actions taken are 'best' for the child/children.

Article 3 – Rules of procedure

The Committee has created 'rules of procedure' for the OPCP. These rules explain how the Committee will receive and review complaints and how it will make recommendations to governments. The rules explain what the Committee can and cannot do (for example: it will examine the complaints without delay).

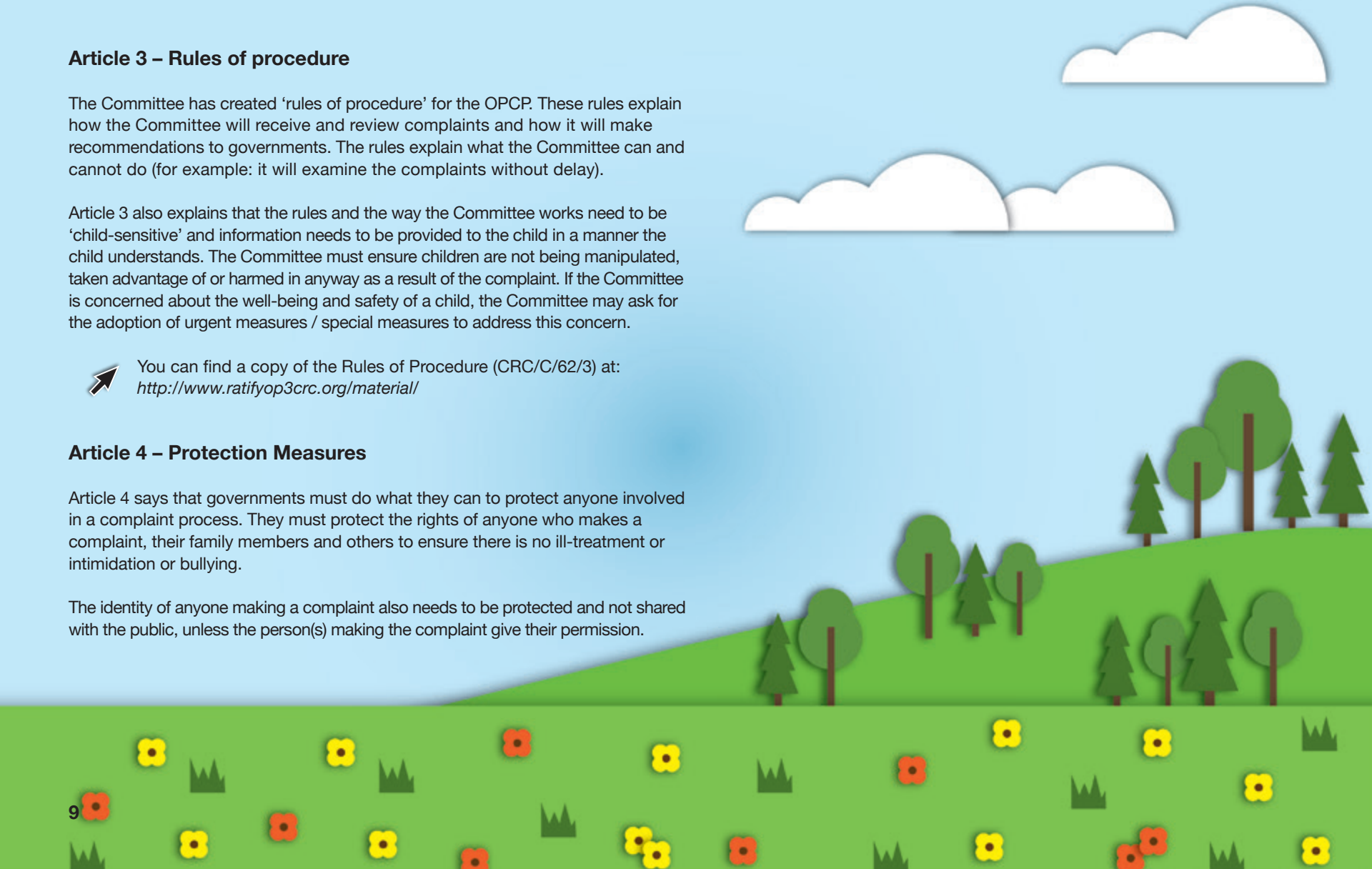
Article 3 also explains that the rules and the way the Committee works need to be 'child-sensitive' and information needs to be provided to the child in a manner the child understands. The Committee must ensure children are not being manipulated, taken advantage of or harmed in anyway as a result of the complaint. If the Committee is concerned about the well-being and safety of a child, the Committee may ask for the adoption of urgent measures / special measures to address this concern.

You can find a copy of the Rules of Procedure (CRC/C/62/3) at:
http://www.ratifyop3crc.org/material/

Article 4 – Protection Measures

Article 4 says that governments must do what they can to protect anyone involved in a complaint process. They must protect the rights of anyone who makes a complaint, their family members and others to ensure there is no ill-treatment or intimidation or bullying.

The identity of anyone making a complaint also needs to be protected and not shared with the public, unless the person(s) making the complaint give their permission.



In Part II, the OPCP talks about how complaints or 'communications' should be made and how the Committee should address them.

Article 5 – Individual communications

A complaint can be sent to the Committee by any of the following:

- A victim or group of victims whose rights have been violated (including children of any age).
- Someone who represents the child or a group of children (for example: a lawyer, a doctor, a friend or a parent).

If the complaint is sent in by a representative of the child, then the representative has to show that the victim(s) have agreed and given their consent.

If it is not possible for the representative to show the consent of the victim(s), there needs to be a good reason for that. For example: a victim cannot give permission because the victim is too young or the victim cannot be found.

A complaint must also relate to rights found in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and/or its Optional Protocols.

In other words, you cannot complain about a situation that is not recognized as a right in the Convention or its Optional Protocols. Also, if your government has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child or its Optional Protocols, then you cannot file a complaint about a rights violation contained in that Convention/Protocol.

Article 6 – Interim measures

'Interim measures' are actions that can be taken after a complaint has been received by the Committee but before the Committee has reviewed or taken a decision about the complaint. If the Committee is worried about the immediate safety of a child, the Committee can ask a government to take special actions to protect the child until the Committee has reviewed the case and made its final recommendations. Also, if the person(s) making the complaint are worried about safety, then they can also ask the Committee to intervene and ask the government to take special actions to protect the child.

Article 7 – Admissibility

Before the Committee reviews a complaint, it first needs to see whether or not the complaint is 'admissible', or can be allowed. There are several reasons why the Committee might not consider or allow a particular complaint. Here are some of those reasons:

a. The complaint has no one's name attached to it. In other words, no one has signed it.
b. The complaint was not made in writing, for instance in a letter or email.
c. The complaint does not address a violation of the rights covered by the Convention or its Optional Protocols.
d. The complaint has already been reviewed by the Committee. It cannot be filed twice to the same committee or different committees or bodies.
e. The person(s) making the complaint have not tried all possible solutions in their own country. Sometimes, however, when the process at the national level has taken too long or the solution was not very helpful, the complaint can be accepted by the Committee.
f. The complaint is not accompanied by real proof.
g. The facts of the complaint happened before this Protocol (OPCP) was ratified by the government concerned and entered into force. If, however, the violation(s) continued after the OPCP was ratified, the complaint can be considered.
h. The complaint was sent in too late, that is, one year after getting a final decision in your own country (exceptions are made, however, when you can show that it was not possible to send the complaint in on time).

Article 8 – Transmission of the communication

This article deals with how the Committee will inform a concerned government about a complaint.

When the Committee decides it will review a complaint, the Committee will let the government know about the complaint it received as soon as possible. The government must then provide an explanation to the Committee and give their version of the facts. The government must send its reply as soon as possible.

Article 9 – Friendly settlement

Instead of the Committee making a final decision about a complaint, the Committee may help all the parties involved (the people who filed the complaint and the government) work together to find a 'friendly settlement' or a solution that everyone can be happy with. If a friendly settlement can be reached, then the complaint procedure will be closed.

Article 10 – Consideration of communications

This article discusses the steps that the Committee will follow with each complaint.

- The Committee will consider a complaint as quickly as possible (once all the required information has been received).
- The Committee will review complaints in a private session.
- When the Committee has asked for 'interim measures' (see Article 6), then it will consider the complaint even faster.
- If the complaint is about economic, social or cultural rights, (for instance the right to health or education) then the Committee will take into consideration the specific conditions of each country, because the situation and resources of countries can be quite different.
- After reviewing the complaint, the Committee will share its views and recommendations with everyone involved as soon as possible.

Article 11 – Follow-Up

This article discusses the actions a government must take after the Committee has shared its views and recommendations about a complaint.

The government must take the Committee's recommendations seriously. The government must share, in writing, the actions it will take to address the Committee's recommendations and to address the violation examined by the Committee. The government's response should be submitted as soon as possible and within six months.

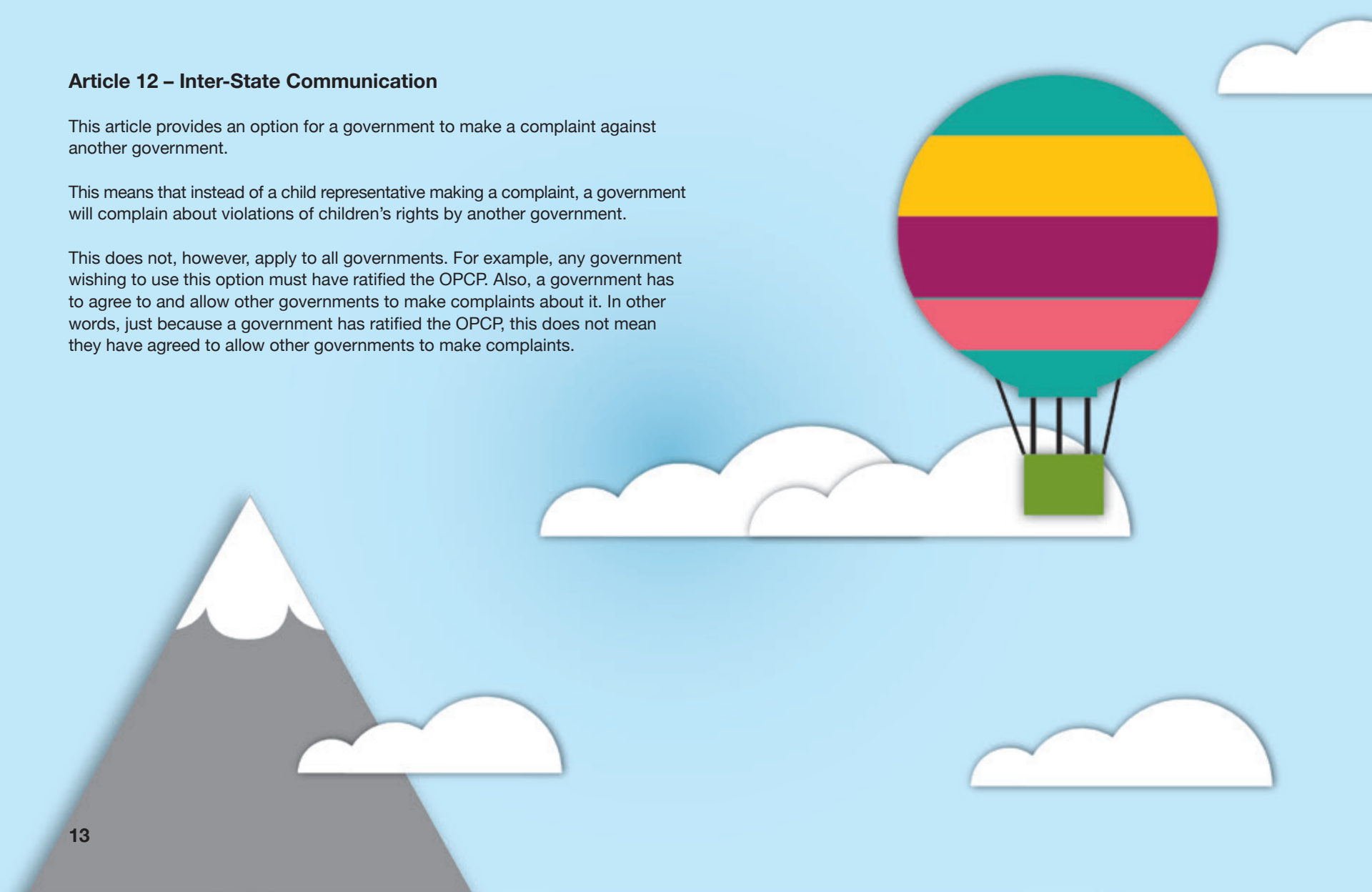
The Committee and governments meet every few years to discuss the CRC, its Optional Protocols and children's rights. The Committee can use these meetings to ask a government about a complaint and any actions taken. The Committee can also use these meetings to ask about any 'friendly settlements' that have been made (see Article 9).

Article 12 – Inter-State Communication

This article provides an option for a government to make a complaint against another government.

This means that instead of a child representative making a complaint, a government will complain about violations of children's rights by another government.

This does not, however, apply to all governments. For example, any government wishing to use this option must have ratified the OPCP. Also, a government has to agree to and allow other governments to make complaints about it. In other words, just because a government has ratified the OPCP, this does not mean they have agreed to allow other governments to make complaints.



Articles 13 through 14

Part III (Articles 13 and 14) explores how the Committee can investigate serious problems or violations of the rights of the child without necessarily receiving a complaint.

This ‘Inquiry Procedure’ is different from the ‘Complaints Procedure’.

If the Committee receives information that shows there might be very serious and repetitive harm and danger to children and their rights, then the Committee can investigate the situation.

The government will be invited to support the investigation and will be informed during all stages of the investigation. The investigation will be confidential.

The Committee may create a small ‘team’ to investigate the situation. The Committee may decide that a visit to the country is needed but the visit may only be carried out when the government gives permission.

Once the investigation is complete, the Committee will share its report and recommendations with the government as soon as possible. The government will respond to the Committee as soon as possible and before six months. From time to time, the Committee might ask a government to share any new actions or steps they are taking to improve the situation.

Before the Committee can investigate, however, the government in question must first have ratified the OPCP. And, when a government ratifies the OPCP it can decide not to accept (or ‘opt-out’ of) the ‘Inquiry Procedure’. This means that inquiry procedures cannot be conducted in those countries.

When a government accepts the ‘Inquiry Procedure’, it can change its decision at any time and decide to no longer accept it.

Articles 15 through 24

This last section discusses other dimensions or details of the OPCP. For example: it explains how changes to the OPCP can be made and how information about the OPCP should be shared. Other details include:

Cooperation:
With permission of a government, the Committee might ask external experts (for example: other UN agencies, Child Ombuds, non-governmental organizations) for **help and advice** regarding a complaint to improve the situation in the country.

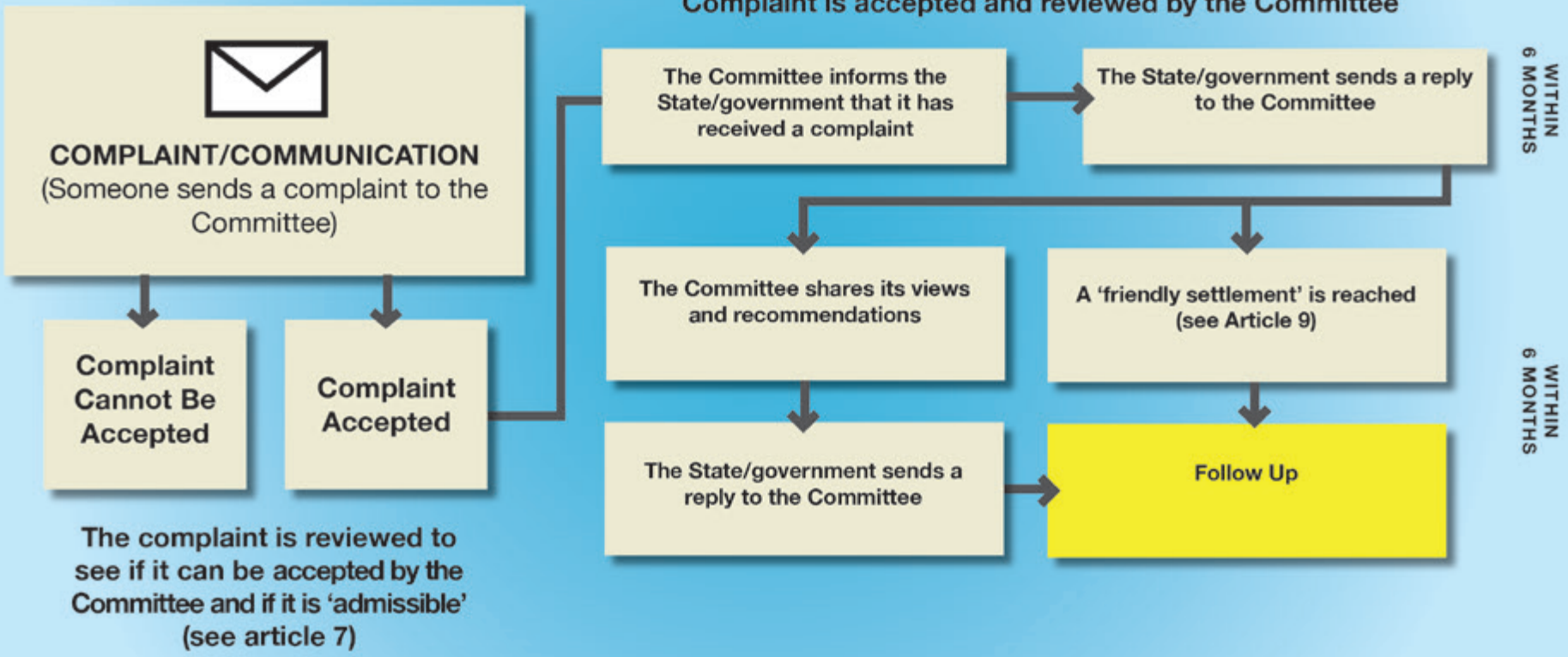
Reporting:
The Committee will **report to the UN General Assembly** (the main body of the UN) every 2 years about its work with the OPCP.

Sharing Information:
Governments need to share information about the OPCP with all children and adults, including children with disabilities. People should know what the OPCP is and how they can use it, and this information needs to be provided in ways that all children can easily understand.

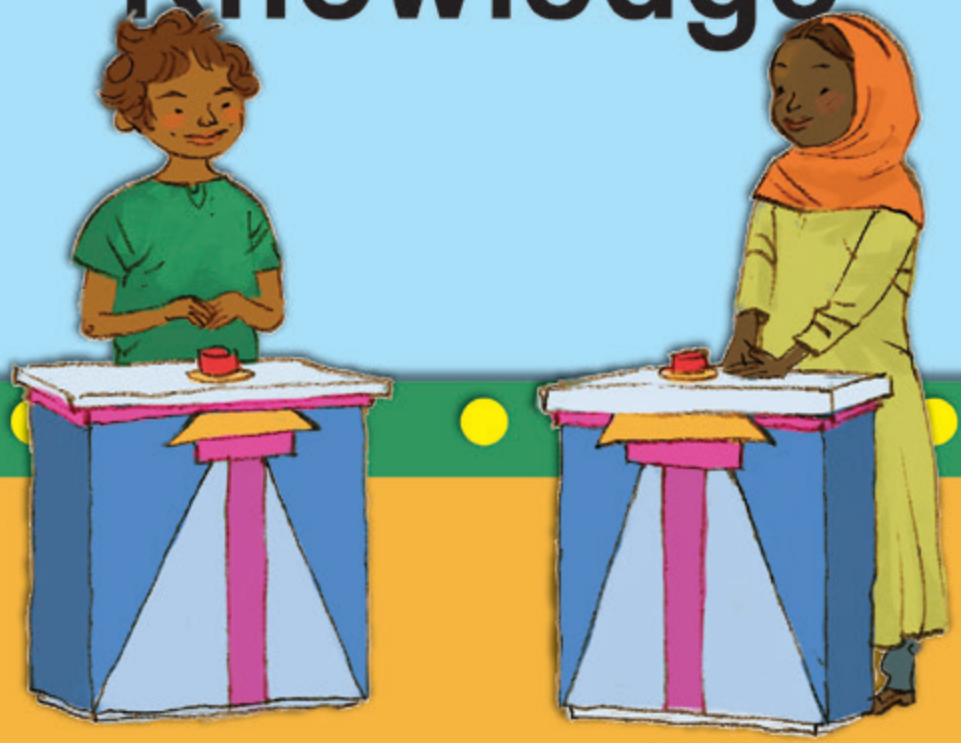
Entry into force:
The **OPCP cannot be used until 10 governments have ratified it**. Also, after a government has ratified the OPCP, there is a three month waiting period before complaints can be made.

To learn more about ratification and if your government has ratified, please visit: *www.ratifyop3crc.org/SpeakUp*

Steps in a Complaint Procedure



Test Your Knowledge



Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1 **You have the right:**

a) To food, water, shelter and health care

b) To be protected from all forms of violence

c) To an education and to participate in making decisions about issues that affect you

d) To all of the above

2 **The Committee will consider each complaint it receives:**

a) Within 5 years

b) Whenever it wants to

c) As quickly as possible (within six months)

d) Within 10 days

3 **When the Committee reviews a complaint, it will:**

a) Inform the media (TV and radio) right away

b) Share the details of the complaint with as many people as possible

c) Never share the details with the government/state

d) None of the above

4 **A complaint can only be sent to the Committee by:**

a) A victim

b) A group of victims

c) A representative of a victim/group of victims

d) All of the above

True Or False Questions

Circle either 'true' or 'false' for each statement below.

TRUE

FALSE

1. Even though the country where the victim lives has not ratified the OPCP, they can still submit a complaint to the Committee.

   TRUE FALSE

2. The Committee needs to ensure that the child/children are protected from harm, violence and abuse during the complaint process.

   TRUE FALSE

3. The Committee can consider each and every complaint it receives.

   TRUE FALSE

4. The Committee can try to help the victim(s) and the government agree on a 'friendly settlement'.

   TRUE FALSE

5. A victim can send a complaint to the Committee if it is taking too long to find a solution in their own country.

   TRUE FALSE

6. There are four other optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

   TRUE FALSE

7. Governments that ratify the OPCP cannot 'opt-out' of the 'Inquiry Procedure'.

   TRUE FALSE

8. A 'Communications Procedure' means the same thing as a 'Complaints Procedure'.

   TRUE FALSE

Word Scramble

At the end of each sentence there is a hidden word that is all mixed up.

Try to make a real word with the mixed up letters to complete each of the sentences.

EXAMPLE

Another word often used for a communication is_____.

(PALINCOMT)

The answer: Another word often used for a communication is **COMPLAINT**.

1

A communication _____ is a part of many United Nations' conventions.

(OCEPRRUDE)

2

The Committee on the Rights of the Child is a group of child rights _____.

(TERPXSE)

3

Complaints can only be brought to the Committee by someone whose government has _____ the OPCP.

(DIAFETRI)

4

Article 13 of the OPCP deals with the 'inquiry procedure' for very serious rights _____.

(LSAVINOTIO)

5

Almost every country in the world is a member of the _____.

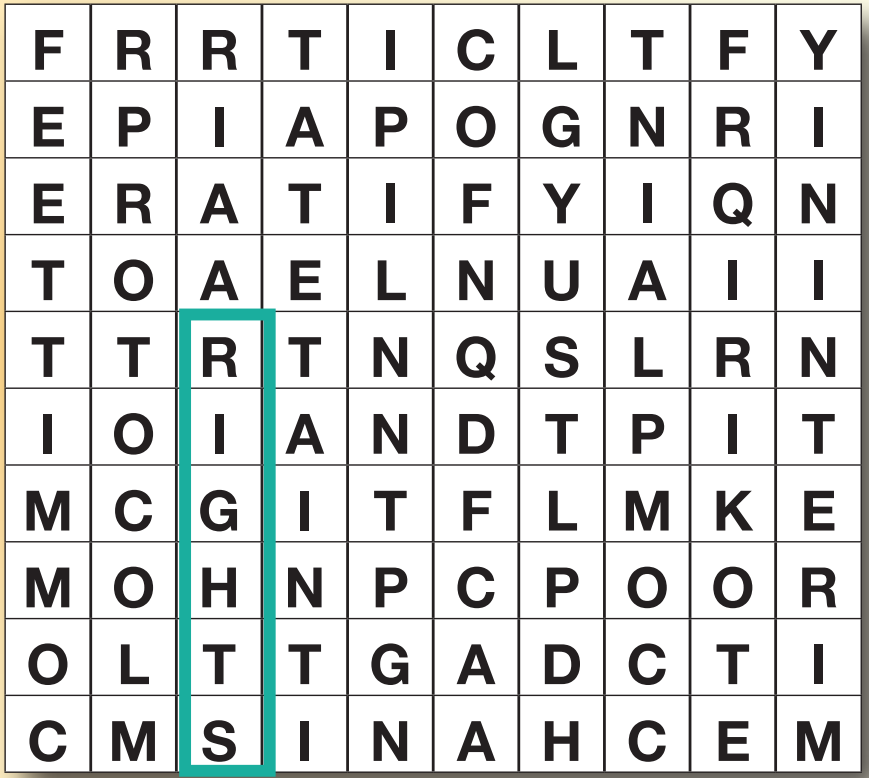
(DEUINT SNOAITN)

Word Search

See if you can find the words inside the box.

Keep in mind, the words can be spelled backwards, sideways, up and down and diagonally.

- OPCP
- Committee
- Mechanism
- Complaint
- Inquiry
- Protocol
- ~~**Rights**~~
- Interim
- Ratify
- NGO



F	R	R	T	I	C	L	T	F	Y
E	P	I	A	P	O	G	N	R	I
E	R	A	T	I	F	Y	I	Q	N
T	O	A	E	L	N	U	A	I	I
T	T	R	T	N	Q	S	L	R	N
I	O	I	A	N	D	T	P	I	T
M	C	G	I	T	F	L	M	K	E
M	O	H	N	P	C	P	O	O	R
O	L	T	T	G	A	D	C	T	I
C	M	S	I	N	A	H	C	E	M

What Do You Think?

Please consider the questions below:

Do you believe that the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure is useful? Please explain why you feel this way.

In which ways will the OPCP help people to understand more about children's rights?

Do you think there are any issues or problems with the OPCP? Please explain.

Do you have more questions about the OPCP?
Please write down your questions and talk them over with someone you trust and someone who might be able to help you find the answers you're looking for.

Who do you know that might be interested in learning more about the OPCP and what can you do to help them?

Research & Advocacy

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children
The Special Representative is a global independent advocate for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children.
http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/

Submit a Complaint
To learn how and when to submit a complaint, please visit:
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/TBPetitions/Pages/HRTBPetitions.aspx

OPCP
The full and official version of the OPCP can be found at:
http://treaties.un.org/doc/source/signature/2012/CTC_4-11d.pdf

OPCP Ratification
To learn more about ratification and if your government has ratified, please visit:
www.ratifyop3crc.org

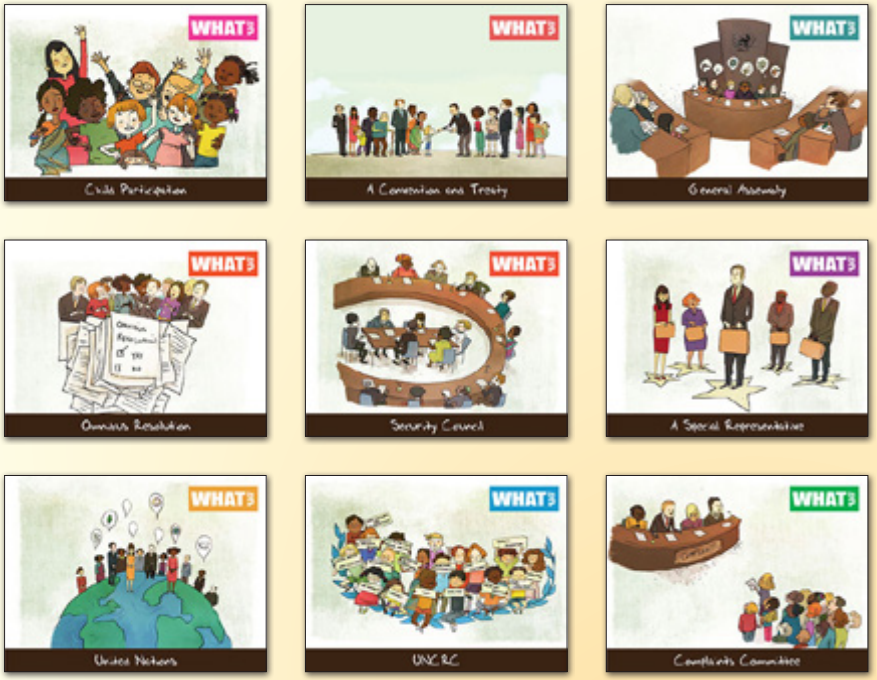
Different groups and organizations may use different names for the OPCP. For example, the Committee on the Rights of the Child uses 'OPIC' and others might use 'OP3 CRC' or 'the 3rd Optional Protocol'

More information about the OPCP
Child rights organizations around the world are working together to share information and promote action related to the OPCP. At this website you can read some of the material they have developed and learn more about the OPCP: *www.ratifyop3crc.org*

This website also has a helpful resource about frequently asked questions about OPCP and an Advocacy Toolkit for groups who want to encourage governments to ratify the OPCP: *http://www.ratifyop3crc.org/material/*

OPCP Rules of Procedure
This is a UN document that outlines and explains how the Committee will receive and review complaints and how they will make recommendations to governments. Available at: http://www.ratifyop3crc.org/material/

'What is...' leaflets
There is a series of books called the 'What is...' leaflets. These 10 leaflets have been developed for children and young people and help to explain many different things about the United Nations.



For example:

- What is... the United Nations?
- What is... the UN General Assembly?
- What is... the Security Council?
- What is... the Human Rights Council?
- What is... a Convention and a Treaty?
- What is... Children's Participation?
- What is... a Special Representative?
- What is... an Omnibus Resolution?
- What is... a Complaints Procedure for the CRC?
- What is... the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child?

Please visit the website:
http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/content/library
to access all of the 'What is…' leaflets. Once you are at the site, type in 'What is…' into the search field and you will receive a full listing of all the leaflets.

Convention on the Rights of the Child
To learn more about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and your rights, you can see the resource (mentioned above) What is… the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child or you can read the Convention in 58 different languages by visiting: http://www.unicef.org/magic/briefing/uncorc.html
The site includes links to the official text and also reader friendly versions.

My pocket guide to CRC reporting
This is a guide for children and adolescents who want to tell the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child about how children's rights are respected in their country. Available at:
http://www.childrightsnet.org/ngogroup/infodetail.asp?ID=26268

Let us follow the Road Map to end violence against children

This book tells about the Study conducted by the United Nations on the issue of violence facing children and young people and their recommendations to countries to prevent and stop all forms of violence against children. It also tells about the follow up work on the recommendations of the Study.

http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/content/library/documents/let-us-follow-road-map-end-violence-against-children

The following resources can be found at:
http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/content/library

One Step Beyond – Advocacy Handbook for Children and Young People

If you are thinking about doing some research or developing a detailed advocacy plan to end violence against children we encourage you to read this book. It can help you organize your actions for creating change.

Safe You Safe Me

A resource for younger children, 7-12 years of age, to learn and understand about the types of violence faced by children throughout the world and to give them some ideas on how they can protect themselves from violence.

Equal You and Equal Me

This book provides information on discrimination, why it happens and how it affects children.

Participate with You and Participate with Me

A book aimed at motivating everyone under the age of 18 to learn more about child and youth participation in all aspects of life and society, and about what national and local governments are doing to make sure these rights are being respected.

Our Right to be Protected from Violence: Activities for Learning and Taking Action for Children and Young People

This book gives you more information about the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children. It also lists various activities that can be used to learn about issues of violence against children and it provides you with some activity ideas for taking action.

United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children – Adapted for Children and Young People

A child friendly summary of the official UN Study report and recommendations, including a useful word bank that can help to explain some of the language you come across when reading or talking about the issue of violence against children.

World Report on Violence against Children

This is a more detailed report (364 pages), explaining the causes of violence against children, the impacts and it provides more details about violence in the home and family, in the workplace, in schools, care and judicial systems and in the community.

Answers to "Test Your Knowledge"

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The answer is (d)
2. The answer is (c)
3. The answer is (d)
4. The answer is (d)

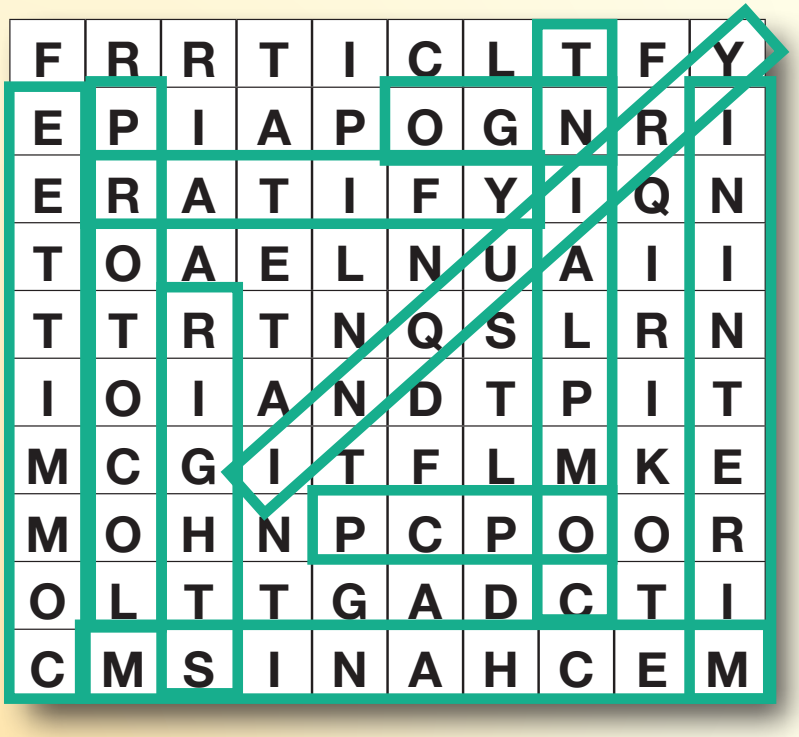
True or False Statements:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True

Word Scramble:

1. Procedure
2. Experts
3. Ratified
4. Violations
5. United Nations

Word Search



NOTES:

SRSG ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children is an independent global advocate in favour of the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, mobilizing action and political support to achieve progress the world over. The mandate of the SRSG is anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights instruments and framed by the UN Study on Violence against Children.

http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org

http://facebook.com/martasantospaispage

http://twitter/srsgvac

http://youtube.com/srsgvac