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Welsh Government

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Workshop

**Rights to Action – Applying the
CRIA.**

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Children's Rights Scheme

Arrangements for having due regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in the Welsh Government's work on policy and legislation.

Approved by the National Assembly for Wales
on 27th March 2012

Practical Example


Flying Start a programme for all 0-3 year olds in Wales.

1. What is the piece of work?
2. Which rights does the work help realise/affect?
3. Respecting rights and giving greater effect?
4. What could Ministers do?
5. Decision made.
6. Keeping records.



Flying Start

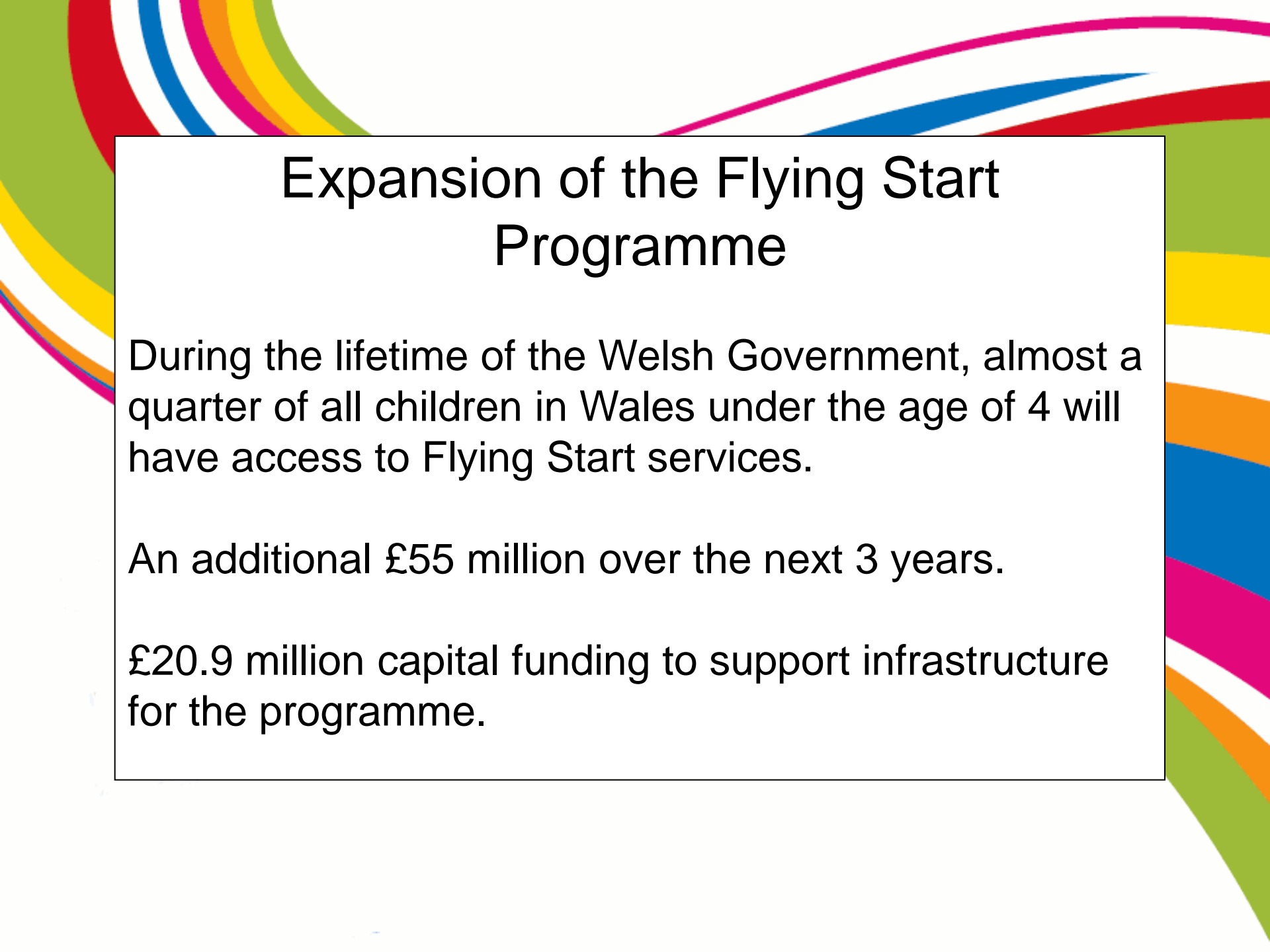
Flying Start is the Welsh Government's flagship early years programme that provides a path towards improving the life chances of children in some of our most disadvantaged communities.



Flying Start is a targeted multi agency programme supporting children under 4 and their families.

The 4 core elements are:

- Quality part-time childcare for all 2 – 3 year olds
- Enhanced Health Visiting Service (1:110 caseloads)
- Parenting programmes and support
- Early language development



Expansion of the Flying Start Programme

During the lifetime of the Welsh Government, almost a quarter of all children in Wales under the age of 4 will have access to Flying Start services.

An additional £55 million over the next 3 years.

£20.9 million capital funding to support infrastructure for the programme.



4 Key Elements of the Flying Start Programme

Childcare

Quality part-time childcare for all 2 – 3 year olds

Articles of the UNCRC

Article 3

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child

Article 5

Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly

Article 6

All children have a right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily

Article 23

Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives

Article 28

Children have a right to an education. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Primary education should be free

Article 30

Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by majority of people in the country or not

Article 31

All children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not

Health Visiting

Articles of the UNCRC

Article 3

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child

Article 5

Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly

Article 6

All children have a right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily

Article 7

Children have the right to a legally registered name, the right to a nationality and the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents

Article 9

Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good, for example if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might hurt the child

Article 14

Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters

Article 18

Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for the child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work

Article 19

Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after them

Article 20

Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture and language

Article 23

Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives

Article 24

Children have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this

Article 33

The Government Should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs

Article 34

The Government should protect children from sexual abuse

Article 36

Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development

Article 39

Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self respect

Early Language Development

Articles of the UNCRC

Article 15

Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights

Article 17

Children have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio and newspapers should provide information that children can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm children

Article 29

Education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures

Article 30

Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not

Parenting Support

Articles of the UNCRC

Article 3

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child

Article 5

Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly

Article 6

All children have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily

Article 13

Children have the right to get and to share information as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others

Article 14

Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practice their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters

Article 18

Both Parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work

Article 19

Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after them

Article 27

Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this

Article 30

Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not

Article 33

The Government should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs

Article 34

The Government should protect children from sexual abuse

Article 36

Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development

Practical Example

Human transplantation (Wales) Bill.

Your turn.....

1. What is the piece of work?
2. Which rights does the work help realise/affect?
3. Respecting rights and giving greater effect?
4. What could Ministers do?
5. Decision made.
6. Keeping records.

Article 12

Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account..

Article 3

All organisations concerned with children should work towards the best interests of the child.

Article 1

Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 5

Government should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.

Article 6

All children have the right of life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 42

The Government should make the Convention known to all parents and children.

Article 2

The Convention applies to everyone whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say and whatever type of family they come from.

Article 24

Children have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer counties achieve this.