



# The Power of Child Rights: Every Child, Everywhere, Every Day

### Megan Mitchell National Children's Commissioner











## YERTLE THE TURTLE AND OTHER STORIES BY DR. SEUSS

I know, up on top you are seeing great sights,

But down at the bottom we, too, should have rights.

## Why are children's rights important?

- Respect for children as rights holders, their agency and voice
- Special protections against harm, exploitation and abuse
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)



## **Guiding principles of the CRC**

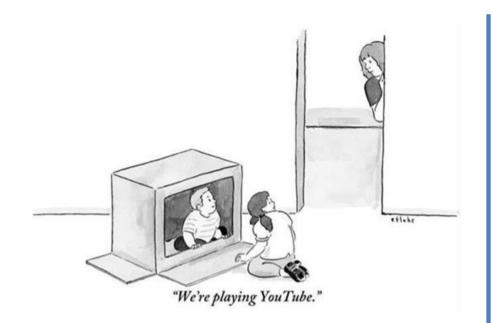
Best interests should be the primary consideration

Right to survival and development

Right to express views and be heard

Right to be free from discrimination







"He's just doing that to get attention."



## Children's Week 2019

### **Article 24**

All children are entitled to "the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health".



## Human rights approach to early childhood care and education

- Safeguards welfare in critical development years
- Supports optimal brain development, social skills and play based learning
- Improves workforce participation for women
- Supports parental responsibilities and access to services and networks

EARLY CHILDHOOD AUSTRALIA NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2019

FROM **VISION** TO **ACTION** 







www.childsafe.humanrights.gov.au

## **Embedding Child Safety in Organisations**



- Knowledge of children's rights for both children and staff
- Regular opportunities for children's participation
- Inclusive cultures and environments
- Supporting and involving parents and carers



## **National Principles** for Child Safe Organisations



#### Child Safe Organisations: Charter of commitment to children and young people



#### Child Safe Organisations:

#### **Example Code** of Conduct

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#### A Charter of Commitment to Children and Young People that an open death is makes to create a safer environment to

This example Charter of Commitment is based on the National

(Mational Knod silen) and knowcases commonments an organical these connitrients are based on what divorce and young se-Commissioner cluring consultations on the National Principles a Emportant characteristics of safety in an organisation.

Organizations may display the completed Charter in a public far on litter and young people, parents and parens and the prouder inaces, coff and volunteers in the organisation are committed chibren and young people.

#### About the National Children's Commis

The National Children's Commissioner consulted with the child organizations using a child-friendly version of the National Princ the most important to them, what the concern of cultive mean upheld in a child safe organisation. We asked the children and s they would like their organization to make to them to that they recurring the rap from the conscioutors. Water these thereon young geople in your promitation may want to highlight some

#### Tools to help organisations develop th

To appear a 12 the implement their own Charme of Come solutions and of their as your organisation to be die You can use this Charter's commoners your organ you. For example, a young would this look like as a co Note: in 'Wetthe orners that affect you; this means

The resource is accompan well and current to to make



## Limiterated Belowleshes

#### Child Safe Organisations: Checklist for online safety

this credition will assist organizations to consider potential safeguarding risks and expects of online cofety in order to better a spect children and you are people.

#### Why is online safety important?

contine platforms are walk while trank for exhibition. ant removables. They private children and your projection are not appropriately as INTO They and elerative way, mergage with others, and in seen beloved enterrotion Organisations providing services to, or working with, this en and young people have a responsibility to the same that where stabilities

periodicite online they are protected from horns. The frational Principles for Child Safe not volunteers, children, soung people and

#### Hard-however of covered data and information, and data measure

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- Karmanamente ametate adec mener. Developme unline solices solices, protocols and precisions, with the involvement of staff

of mellineing Folicy and related policies g to complaints and concerns and for

es in the organisation, for example pyrient, and contracting of services from



As a parent or carer you will experience a range of organizations where your child will be cared for this leave decades assertify are made other things and address things and have made the about howevery proportion manufactors its safety and welliable, entergoners for different

Children have a right to refer, agreetonally and provided to Suppose has a role to princip region. children seletternisern. Harrican selemany forms such as accidental in any exposure to physical recents, pullying neglect, emphonal abasis, physical abasis and sensel abuse. Occurs serious postacion services to or work no with an loves, whether it in by stuff or solumeers nave a data of tions in large children sale and in mountherrists.

This Guida supresses some areas to think about look for and ask about as you make an programmed about whether an organization is to table for your child. The Guide is based on elements of a chief safe organisation, as identified in the National Principles for Child Safe Occupitations, to part to let Principle à emphasizes the importance of families and representation being informational transland in promoting child safety and we being

#### Before you visit or join

It's a good idea to do some research on the organization before you visit or join.

- · Propriet there
- · Vidt their website

#### · Speak to other parents and carers



#### Things to complete

- · Who runs the organisation and who is responsible for child safety and well taked E.g. A director, management committee or
- What are the ages of children involved in the organisation and how may this impact your
- . Do you know other parents or carers who have been involved with the organisation and what their views ager
- Howeit the organisation meet your charts. individual needs and circumstances? F.e. Cleability or radius of needs.
- is there a child safety and well being policy. code of concust, or rules of behaviour for staff, valuences and stables of
- . Do the softene volunteers have working with on their or background checks?







Child Safe Organisations Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy template

The National Principles for Child Safe Organisations emphasise the importance of each organisation having gallo as and procedures that document how the organization is safe for delibrar and young people. The National Principles also indicate the ceed for organisations to regularly review and engrowed her dann safe politics and practices. As one was aspect of full ling these principles, your promisation should develop. Implement and regularly review a Child Safety and Wellbeite Policy.

#### Your organisation's Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy should:

· Demonstrate your organisation's commonwer: to the safety and wellbeing of children and volume memple. Education to learning, shall and yet a retourn that actions required to keep children sale and well, and to promote and prosecution rights.

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to recogn sing and responding to child harm.

- Refer to relevant legislative requirements and to the prayorations other polices and procedures for knoping children sele and well.
- Se specific norther size, names and risks of year organisation and the services it provides to children and young people.
- Deleasy for people to access and understand.

#### Steps in developing a Child Safety and Wellbeing Policy













## National Principle 9 Why is regular review important?

Transcript

Help



Principle 9
focuses on the practice/
importance of regular reviews



#### Child safe organisations use regular reviews to:

- · recognise what they are doing well in terms of child safe practice
- make sure that child safety policies and procedures are understood and implemented by staff and volunteers
- · inform continual improvement of their practices and service delivery
- · learn from incidents, concerns and complaints
- · address weaknesses, failures and gaps
- · address new challenges or concerns as they arise
- involve stakeholders in the organisation's approach to child safety and wellbeing.

Australian Human Rights Commission Select Next to continue.

40



https://childsafe.humanrights.gov.au/learning-hub/e-learning-modules



#### National Principle 9

Why is regular review important?







#### **Interactive**

As you complete each module you are asked to reflect on key points and how they apply to your organisation



#### Reflection

When was the last time the key child safety policies and procedures were reviewed in your organisation?

#### Choose one option and select OK.

- a. They were reviewed during the last five years.
- b. They were reviewed during the last 12 months.
- c. They have been reviewed but I don't know when.
- d. They have never been reviewed.
- e. None of the above.

OK



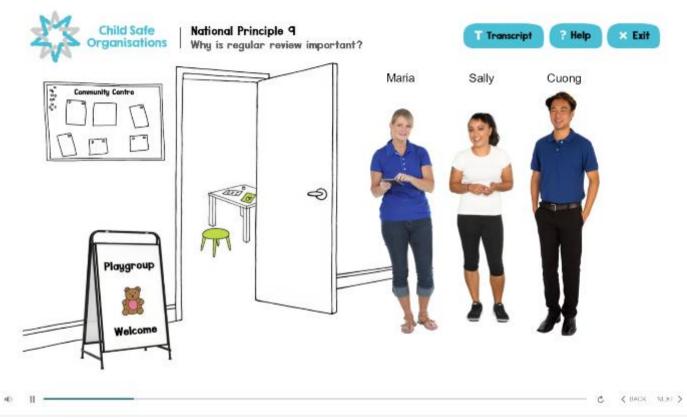






## Real world scenarios

Each module uses situations from real life to illustrate key points













Tips and information about how to implement the Principles in your organisation



## It may also include review of practices such as the following:

- · practices for recruiting and screening staff and volunteers
- · programs for induction and training of staff and volunteers
- methods for informing children and families about, and involving them in, the development of child safety policies and procedures
- programs for engaging with children about their human rights and their personal safety.



Select Next to continue.













### **Charter of Commitment to Children and Young People**



## Our promises to you...



We will treat everyone equally no matter where they are from or who they are. We will make sure everyone feels included and welcome.



We will give you information about your physical, emotional and online safety, and what to do if you feel unsafe.



We will make sure there are lots of ways for you to have a say and be involved.



We will listen and act on what you tell us. We will help you with your hopes and dreams as well as your worries and fears.



You can trust that we will care about your needs and feelings and will support you. We will continue to get better at what we do.



We will make our place happy and comfortable for you.

Name of organisation

Date







## The National Principles collectively show that a child safe organisation consciously and systematically:

- Creates an environment where children's safety and wellbeing is the centre of thought, values and actions
- Places emphasis on genuine engagement and valuing of children
- Creates conditions that reduce the likelihood of harm to children and young people
- Creates conditions that increase the likelihood of identifying any harm
- Responds to any concerns, disclosures, allegations or suspicions of harm.

#### Universal services

Services available to all regardless of income levels or other characteristics; birth registration; access to basic health, education & social welfare services; early childhood development; family strengthening such as pre-natal and post-natal parenting courses, home visits, family centres.

#### **Targeted services**

Those targeting groups with specific characteristics such as low income; minority group, civil status (e.g. single parent), age (e.g. teenage parent); geographic area (e.g. deprived community or neighbourhood); social assistance & conditional cash transfers; helping parents re-enter the job market - training or employment services, parenting programmes,

#### Specialised services

Those services requiring specialised personnel usually through referrals. Services that help particular population groups access universal services such as Special Educational Needs services or teaching assistants; disability services including community-based rehabilitation. respite services and day care; kinship care; occupational-, physio-, speech and language therapies; support for independent living (e.g. individual budgets).

#### Highly specialised services

Highly-specialised services include at least an initial social work assessment so the intervention targets specific issues. It may address social issues faced by the family, or community-based crisis intervention; drug and alcohol programmes; violence and abuse prevention programmes; therapeutic family therapies including multi-systemic therapy or functional family therapy; child protection interventions aimed at preventing harm to children and preventing them from entering formal care, rehabilitation and reintegration services for children in connection with the law or victims of trauma.

#### Alternative care services

Services caring for children outside the home of the immediate biological family, usually following a court order to protect the safety and well-being of the child. They include: emergency foster care; long-term foster care; family-type residential care; reintegration services; supported independent living services for young adults transitioning out of care services.

#### Child

Improved cognition education, health and improved wellin adulthood

OUTCOMES

#### Parents/family

Strengthened parents and carers able to meet the individual needs of carers taking better decisions in relation to their children's

#### Community

IMPACT

Lower rates of uvenile offending; fewer children requiring alternative people in education.

#### Society

Reduced intergenerational poverty

Indicators (national, community level and disaggregated for users of specific services/programmes); poverty rate; NEET rate (disaggregated for care setting, different types of disability, gender and other exclusion factors); rate of children in different types of out of home care; rate of early and unwanted pregnancies (disaggregated); juveniles offending rate (disaggregated); education achievment (scores/cognition levels - disaggregated); rate of children in bonded or domestic labour; rate of abuse/violence neglect of children; child mortality rate by age and cause (disaggregated)

.... Assessment/triage/gatekeeping/referral

Border for alternative care services Children living apart from parents/family

Children living with their parents and families in the community

## Childonomics

A framework for understanding the long-term social and economic return on investing in children and families.

It aims to capture the full range of services that children and families can access that may impact on outcomes at individual, family, community and societal level.



