



# Advancing Children's Rights

A Guide for Civil Society Organisations on how to engage with the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

Child Friendly Version



Project supported by



and the ACERWC



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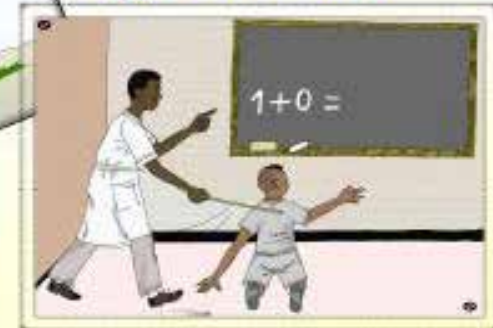
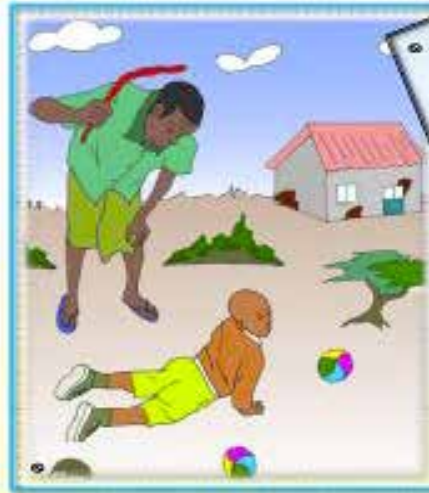
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# CHILDREN ARE OUR FUTURE

*Prepare their bright future now!*

**"Break the culture of silence  
fight any form of violence  
against children."**



***Don't be influenced by anger to violate my right***

**Such punishments are violence**



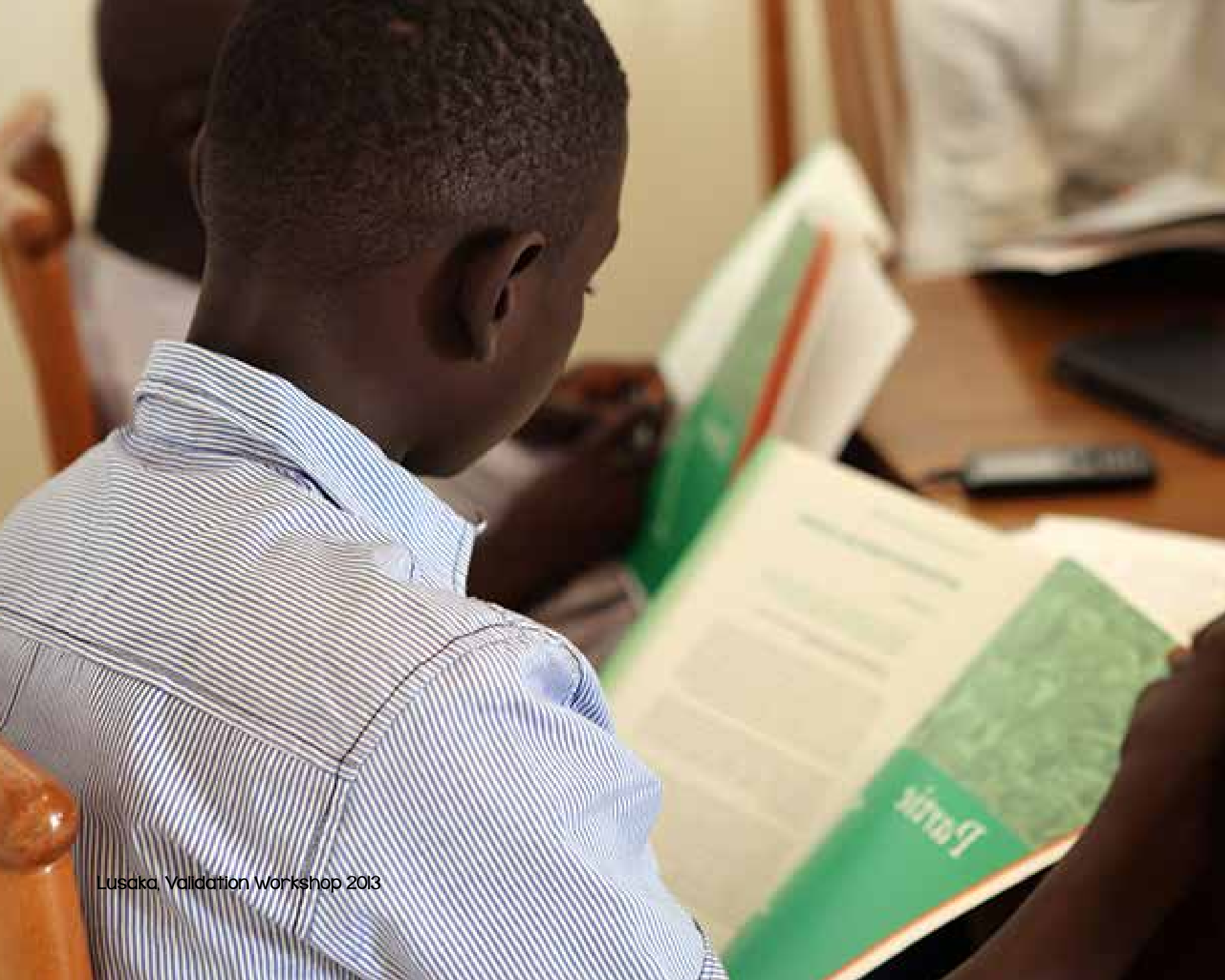
***Listen to a child,  
let him/her participate,  
protect him/her from violence,  
the child is the pride of future.***

**Parents, caregivers,  
Family dialogue models  
children into responsible citizens.  
START IT NOW!**



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Lusaka, Validation workshop 2013

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Save the Children

# Abbreviations

ACRWC: The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (can we add a symbol then use in the document)

ACERWC: African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

AU: African Union

CRC: UN Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

CSO: Civil Society Organization

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization



Dakar, Workshop 2013

# Preface

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In 2001, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child started new partnerships with local organisations, so that the rights and welfare of children in Africa can be better protected. Many of these organisations are very active in Africa, and have learned a large amount about children's rights, which means that they are able to make considerable efforts towards improving the lives of children.

As partners of the Committee, these local civil society organisations can play an important part in helping the Committee, carrying out its mission of promoting and protecting the rights of the child. The Committee believes that local African organisations will serve the needs of African children, because they are the ones who see and witness the daily lives and challenges of each child.

For you, the children of Africa, it is important that you understand the role of 'civil society' and each African organisation that is working towards the African Children's Charter, alongside the Committee. Save the Children and Plan International have been working for several years to create awareness by providing training and giving support to the Pan-African CSO Forum on the ACRWC.

We welcome Save the Children East Africa's initiative to create a child friendly version of the guide Advancing Children's Rights. This is the third edition of the guide, produced by many important advocates of the African Children's Charter - along with children in four different countries in Africa. This tool not only describes the Committee's work, but is also designed as a resource guide for children.

We sincerely hope that this guide will be useful in increasing the knowledge of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and lead to a greater interest from civil society in engaging with the Committee. We also look forward to hearing from you as you work on the activities and come up with new ideas related to important concerns presented in this report. You can share your comments by emailing or speaking with your local civil society partner.



# Module One

04

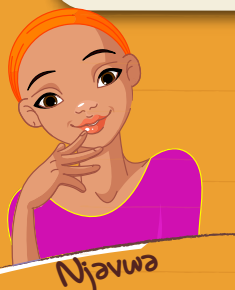
Introduction  
To The Guide



# Introduction to the guide

Please meet Asie, born in South Sudan, Njavwa, born in Zambia and Jawara, born in Senegal. They will help you understand and use this guide created for Civil Society Organizations working with children in Africa.

You may wonder: What is this guide for? It is a resource for people who want to know more about the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.



The Committee also works with the United Nations on implementing rights illustrated by children in four African countries throughout this guide, including:

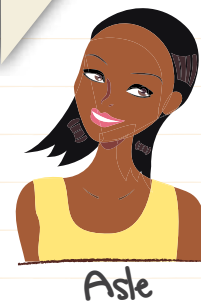
- ☺ Guaranteeing non-discrimination;
- ☺ Guaranteeing the best interests of the child;
- ☺ Guaranteeing each child's participation;
- ☺ Guaranteeing each child's survival;
- ☺ And so much more related to our individual and community development.



As you will see on the pages of this book, the Committee works to implement important articles from the African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child. This guide, written by children from four countries in Africa and Save the Children, is meant to be used as a resource for civil society organizations in their important work with children.



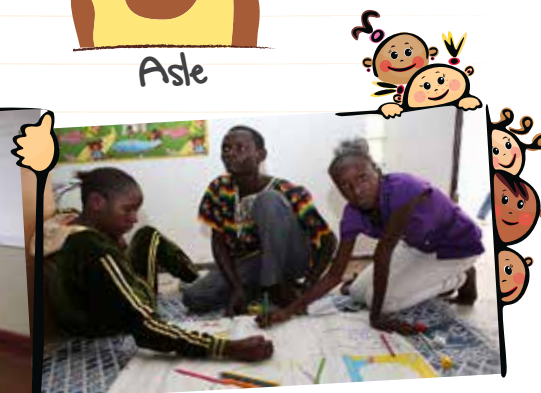
Well that is all fine but I can be very angry at the many problems children in parts of Africa face. I recently visited a community where some girls are forced into early marriage. It is wrong.



Cairo, Workshop 2013



Lusaka, Workshop 2013



Dakar, Workshop 2013

It is cool that children from across four countries in Africa helped create this guide and I am interested in learning about ways we can work together to further protect the rights and welfare of children.



Njavwa

Given children from across four countries in Africa helped create this guide I am interested in learning about ways we can work together to further protecting the rights and welfare of children.



Jawara



Lusaka, Workshop 2013



Cairo, Workshop 2013



Juba, Workshop 2013



### Article 1:

All countries as members of the African Union MUST honor the rights of the African Charter.

### Article 2:

All human beings under 18 have these rights.

### Article 3:

Every child has these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor. No child should be treated unfairly on any basis.



Would you believe that Africa has its own Charter for Children?



But the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child already exists. Why do we need our own Charter anyways?



1. Because the challenges that African children face are often different than the challenges that other children face around the world. We need our own Charter in order to help promote the health of each African child and address the unique challenges that African children face.
2. African leaders want to make certain African children develop and grow in healthy ways.



## Article 4:

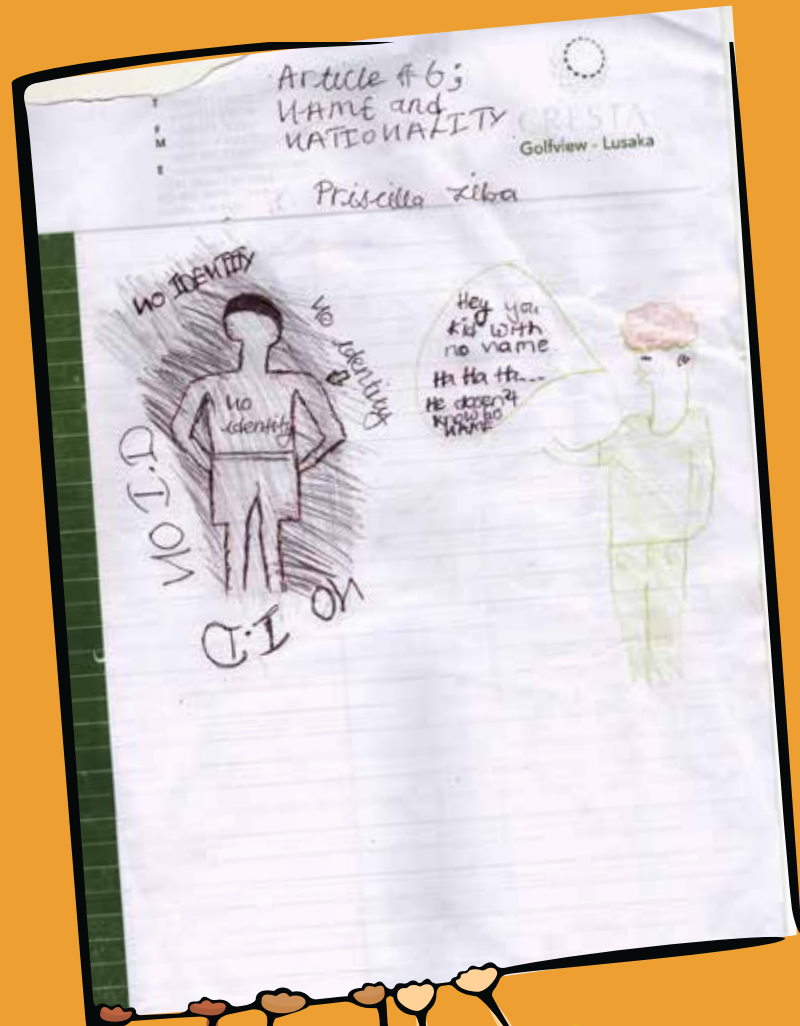
All adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions they should think about how their decisions will affect children.


## Article 5:

The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family to protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential. The government is responsible for making sure this happens by law.

## Article 6:

You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).





Who is this guide for?

Njavwa



This guide was created for 'Civil Society'

Jawara



Who is Civil Society? Are we civil society?

Njavwa

## Civil Society includes:

1. Volunteers, who are working together in an organized way to share their common opinion and interest.
2. People promoting their shared values and beliefs.
3. Individual people, like you, going out into the public to work for a bigger cause.
4. Community groups, like children and youth groups, charities, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), faith groups, etc.
5. Your grandma, your uncle, your mom, your dad, your sister, YOU!



## Article 7:

You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.

## Article 8:

You have the right to talk to, play with, and be friends with whomever you want. You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.

## Article 9:

You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.



## We as CIVIL SOCIETY help the COMMITTEE in several ways

The CIVIL SOCIETY, and all of its helpers, are the best people to help the COMMITTEE in building a better Africa for all of its children. The CIVIL SOCIETY is the best partner for the COMMITTEE, for several reasons:

1. The CIVIL SOCIETY makes sure that the COMMITTEE's goals are put into action.
2. The CIVIL SOCIETY makes a bridge between the COMMITTEE's goals and the children of Africa.
3. The CIVIL SOCIETY can work with the COMMITTEE to help improve the quality of life for children in Africa, by offering advice and encouragement.

The CIVIL SOCIETY and the COMMITTEE hold each other's hands so that the children of Africa are cared for. For the future, this partnership needs to continue becoming stronger. The goal of this guide is to help improve the relationship between the CIVIL SOCIETY and the COMMITTEE.



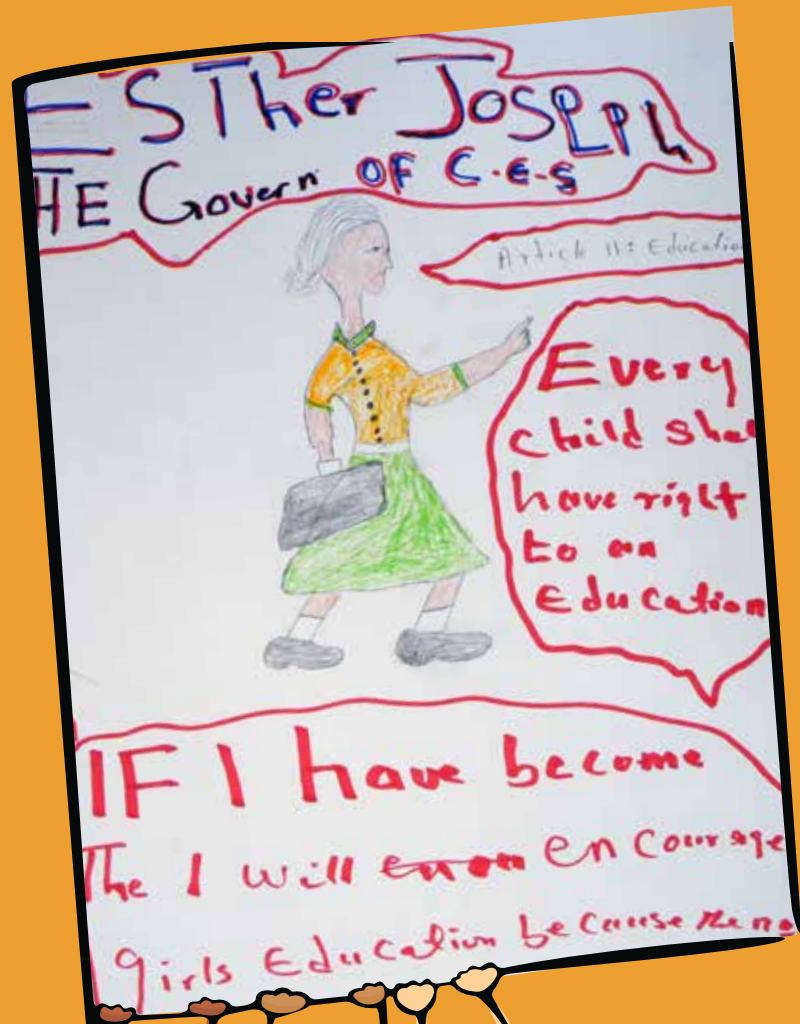


## Article 10:

You have the right to privacy.

## Article 11:

You have the right to an education that promotes and develops your personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to all their potential.



So then, what can this guide be used for? How is this guide relevant to my life?



Njavwa

This guide will introduce you to the 'African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child' and the Charter's COMMITTEE, and to resources so that you can know more about what is being done to protect the rights and welfare of children in Africa.



Ade

This guide will also provide you with history on how African children have been cared for, the role of CIVIL SOCIETY in caring for African children throughout recent history and how CIVIL SOCIETY can better help and partner with THE COMMITTEE moving forward.

This guide will also tell you about the African Union and how the COMMITTEE fits into the goals of the African Union.

Finally, this guide will help you understand how CIVIL SOCIETY, the COMMITTEE and YOU can work together in order to protect the rights and welfare of each African child.



# Where You Can Find More

## Information

### Your Role + Responsibility

Review the articles related to African Charter of the Rights and Welfare of the Child and illustrate the article that most speaks to you and your friends. There is a Facebook Page where you can share your drawing if over 14 years of age.

Do you like cartoons? Have you ever seen *Tounga*? There are 2 episodes. The first one is about a young boy, *Tounga* who leaves his village for the big city to find a better life. However he gets into some trouble on the way and has to get help from friends and community members. Sometimes when we are young we need help from good big people to support us. The second episode is about *Tounga* taking on a big project of representing children and youth to the village chief, so that they can also have a voice in the village assembly. He not only knew his rights, but he made sure that child rights were going to be followed! What a great example of a Civil Society. Here are the links to the episodes:



Jawara

Wow, that sounds interesting.  
I will definitely check those out. Thanks!



Njavwa



## Tounga - It Can Happen to You (English Version)

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8X\\_f7Inm\\_H](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8X_f7Inm_H)

## Tounga - ça peut t'arriver (French Version):

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_lsBCpEiY38](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_lsBCpEiY38)

## Tounga 2 - Listen! It Concerns You (English Version):

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cjKFIKdajS8>

## Tounga 2 - "écoute! ça te concerne" (French Version)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8l7nz2mnsRE>



Oh! And by the way. If you are interested in more books related to child rights, you should also check these out:



Asle

These two are about child rights:

- ☺ [http://www.amazon.com/I-Have-Right-Be-Child/dp/1554981492/ref=pd\\_sim\\_b\\_4](http://www.amazon.com/I-Have-Right-Be-Child/dp/1554981492/ref=pd_sim_b_4)
- ☺ [http://www.amazon.com/For-Every-Child-Caroline-Castle/dp/0803726503/ref=pd\\_sim\\_b\\_3](http://www.amazon.com/For-Every-Child-Caroline-Castle/dp/0803726503/ref=pd_sim_b_3)

This is the one about child marriage that I told you about:

- ☺ <http://amnestyshop.org.uk/the-butterfly-heart.html>. This one is about child soldiers
- ☺ <http://amnestyshop.org.uk/chalkline.html>

...And this one is about children surrounded by war:

- ☺ <http://amnestyshop.org.uk/a-child-s-garden.html>



## Article 12:

You have the right to play and rest.

## Article 13:

You have the right to special education and care if you have a disability or are handicapped, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that you can live a full life.





## Module Two

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The Children's  
Charter and the  
Committee

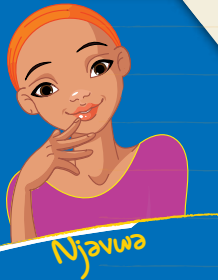


# What exactly is the African Union?

In 2002, the African Union was formed with the goal of working together on issues of money and politics. Every state in Africa, except Morocco, is a part of the African Union and there are many different groups and authorities that work under the African Union.

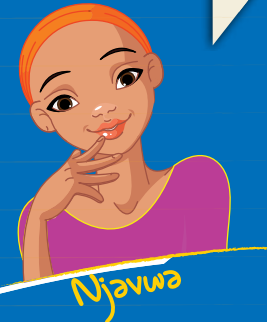
Okay, so, what does the African Union do?

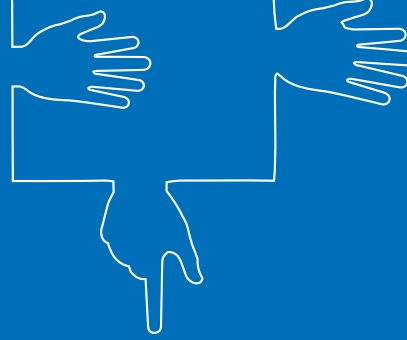
It means that the African Union hopes to help people in Africa by giving them a sense of unity, a sense of community, and a sense of direction. The African Union hopes to partner with countries around the world to develop Africa into a stronger and prouder place to live.



But, what does this really mean?

"The Union seeks primarily to improve the quality of life of the Continent's citizens through integration, cooperation and development. It strives to promote unity, solidarity, cohesion and cooperation among the peoples and States of Africa, while developing new and stronger strategic partnerships worldwide for Africa's sustainable development."





### Article 14:

You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well. You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be disadvantaged so that you can't do many of the things other kids can do.

### Article 15:

You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.

### Article 16:

You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body, or mind. No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way.



## ACRWC

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

1. It tells the real story of children living in Africa - it doesn't try to hide from reality.
2. It challenges traditional ways of thinking about child rights, hoping to encourage change and development.
3. It is clear about WHO children are in Africa and how to support them.

There are some limitations though....

1. Protecting each child in Africa may be in conflict with the law;

☺ Example: A child who breaks the law cannot be protected against punishment from the state.

2. There is the possibility for physical or humiliating punishment;

☺ Example: A parent is still able to discipline his/her child responsibly. Unfortunately, this means that some parents may still abuse their children.

3. Parents are not able to access social security or insurance;

☺ Example: A parent cannot ensure the child's standard of living.

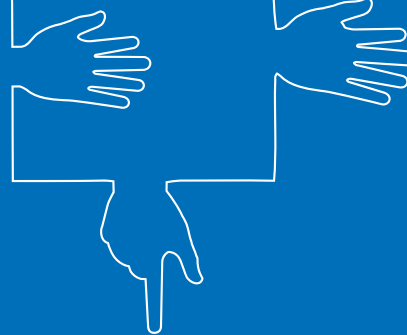
It is important to know how the African Union meets these goals.

The AU has branches, like a tree.



The first branch, the AFRICAN COMMITTEE AND WELFARE OF THE CHILD, (remember the COMMITTEE?) created a legal document called "The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child" and this legal document was made to make sure that Africa is a safe place for all children to live. So, the goal of Africa becoming stronger, prouder, and more unified is supported by this document. It promises to protect the children of Africa.





### Article 17:

You have the right to be treated with respect, and according to child's rights, if found guilty of committing a violation of the law.

### Article 18:

Your family will be protected as your most basic need, and you have the right to be considered as an important part of your family.

### Article 19:

You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible, and you have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.

You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.



## ACERWC - African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

ACERWC Five Responsibilities:

1. Collect information about how children are doing in Africa and let governments know how to help them.
2. Brainstorm the practices that will help to protect the rights of African children.
3. Partner with other international, regional, and national organizations that are also concerned with children around the world.
4. Go out into the states of Africa and observe whether the Charter is actually helping children.
5. Help African states make sense of the Charter within their own countries.

“The COMMITTEE is also a really important part of making sure this document becomes a reality”

## Where You Can Find More Information

### Your Role & Responsibility

Review the local newspapers and identify examples where you observe children's rights being violated?

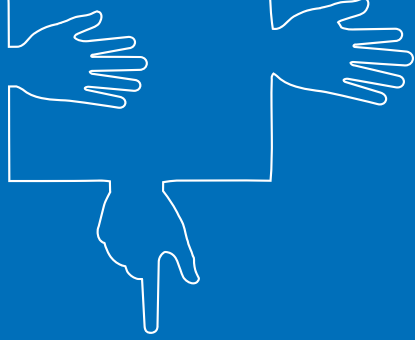
So, who is the  
COMMITTEE?



The COMMITTEE is made up of eleven people, who are elected by the African Union. They are volunteers who have experience in all different backgrounds. They meet twice a year, for 4-5 days, to summarize their research and findings based on the ACERWC's five responsibilities.



Aste



## Article 20:

Your parents have the responsibility to take care of you in the best way that they can.

## Article 21:

You have the right to be protected against anything that harms you, from social or cultural practices in your community.

## Article 22:

You have the right to be protected against any harm that may occur from conflicts of war, or international problems in your country.







## Module Three

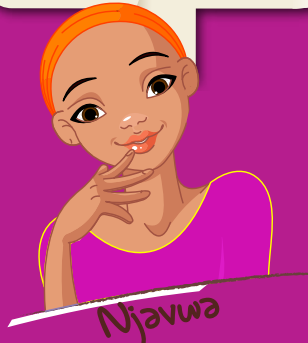
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The CSO Forum on  
the ACRWC



# The CSO Forum on the ACRWC

What is the CSO Forum and what can it do?

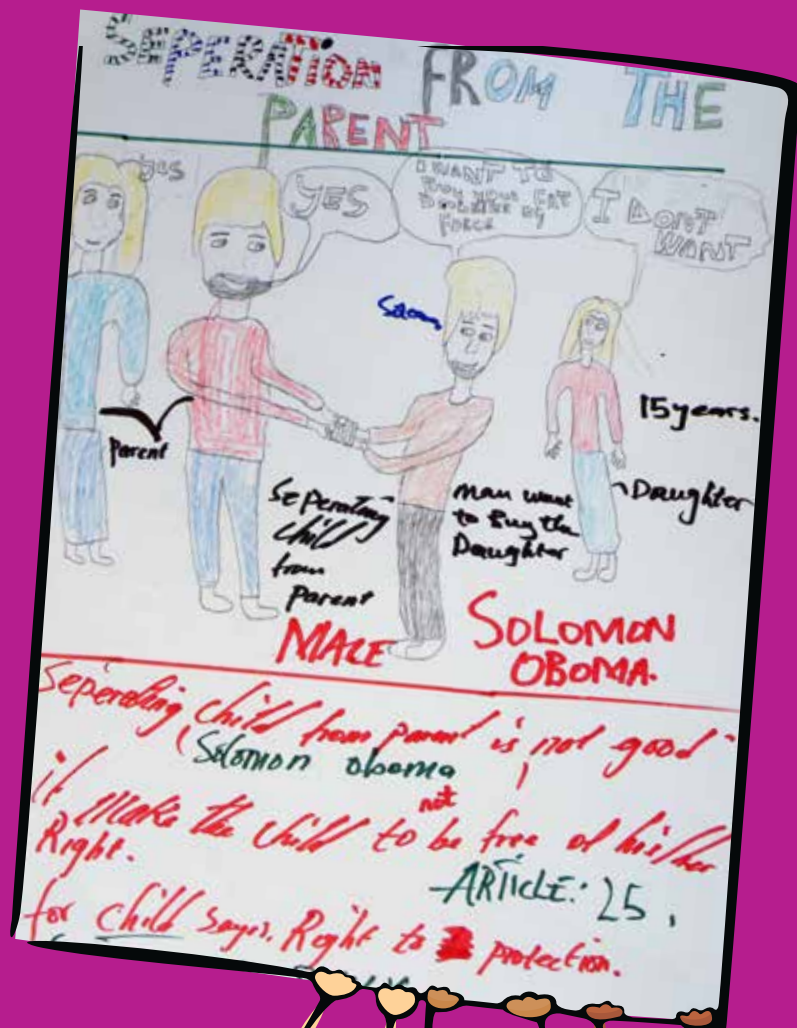


It is a meeting of CIVIL SOCIETY organisations across Africa, who join together before each COMMITTEE meeting, to discuss the issues that each organisation is facing, directly with a COMMITTEE member.



“Uniting in a professional manner is the best way to bring about change and to pressure governments and treaty bodies”

Anyone is welcome to come to the CSO Forum to voice any concerns or recommendations to the COMMITTEE. This is how the COMMITTEE can stay alerted to how the child is being protected (or not-protected) effectively in Africa.



### Article 23:

You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee (if you have been forced to leave your home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.

### Article 24:

If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.

### Article 25:

You have the right to be protected and assisted if you do not live with your family.

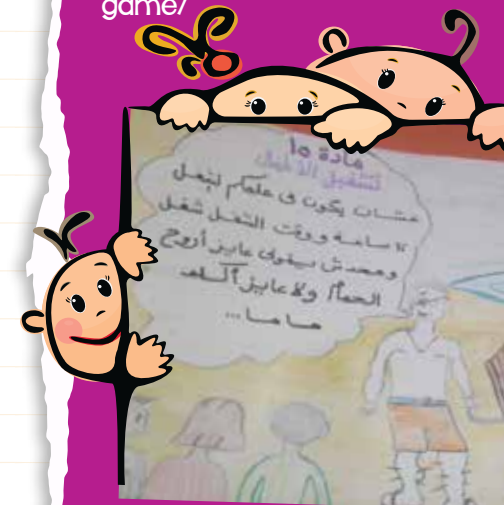


## Your Roles + Responsibilities

Can you organize a club in your school to promote ACRWC?

If you have access to a computer take time to play the Human Rights(link below) game and think about how the game would change if focused on the African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child.

<http://www.childcom.org.uk/game/>



So anyone can express their ideas and concerns to the CSO Forum on the ACRWC? That is great!



Njavwa

The main goal is to make sure that the ACRWC is being promoted and lived out in Africa. Each person who attends the forum hopes to work towards a stronger and healthier Africa for future generations. Encouragement, recommendations, sharing and reporting, are all a part of the CSO Forum.

What is the main goal of the CSO Forum?



Njavwa



Jawara

I heard that the CSO Forum may look a bit different in the future. How is the CSO Forum changing?

The CSO Forum has been successful in educating, sharing and learning. All child-focused civil-society members work together to make sure that the ACRWC is being practiced well in Africa.

The CSO Forum is hoping to develop a partner unit that can act as a telephone line between the organisations working in Africa, and the COMMITTEE itself. With this telephone line, better communication, effective sharing, and consistent evaluation can take place.



## Article 26:

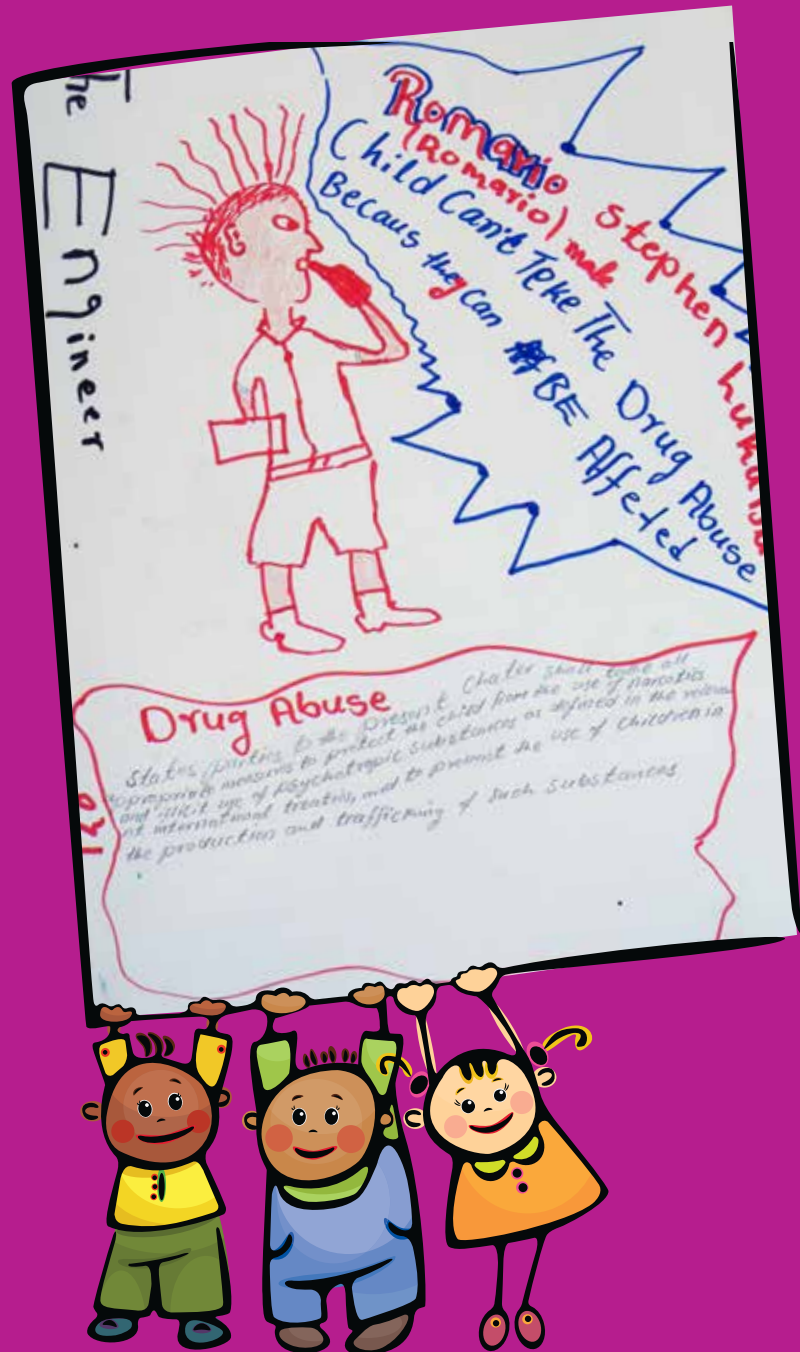
You have the right to help from the government if your country is in a situation of apartheid or discrimination.

## Article 27:

You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.

## Article 28:

You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.







## Module Four

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How CIVIL SOCIETY  
can engage with the  
working procedures  
of the COMMITTEE

# How CIVIL SOCIETY can engage with the working procedures of the COMMITTEE

The COMMITTEE uses what is called, 'Observer Status' as a name for those who are interested in being involved with promoting children's rights in Africa. All organisations or groups who want to work with the COMMITTEE need to get 'Observer Status.'

So, how can someone get 'Observer Status'? There are a few requirements:

1. To support the work and goals of the African Union and the COMMITTEE
2. To be registered with a 'State Party', to have a 'Head Office' and several other responsibilities that ensure the quality of the organization
3. To apply through a submitted application to the COMMITTEE

How can CIVIL SOCIETY, or each of us, really help the COMMITTEE with their goals of making Africa a stronger and healthier place? Shouldn't the first answer to this question be through the CSO Forum? Or am I misunderstanding the purpose of the CSO Forum?



Njavwa

Why can't just anyone help?

I think that it's important that there be systems to make sure that the people who help are doing it for the right reasons, and that everyone agrees on the goals for a better Africa.



Jawara



### Article 29:

You have the right to be protected from kidnapping, being sold, or being used as a slave.

### Article 30:

You have the right to special protection if your mother has been put in prison.

### Article 31:

You have the responsibility to help your family, to respect your parents, to serve your country well, to support your African culture, and to contribute to the health of your country as best as you can.



I know that it's a bit much – but, the point is that organisations share their research and observations of what is happening in Africa, then the COMMITTEE discusses these reports, and creates new recommendations and ways of handling the issues that have been presented. The goal is to create transparency, honesty and efficiency in helping the children of Africa.



Njavwa

There are lots of processes in place to make sure that this system is effective. But don't let these processes prevent you from acting now! In fact, it's really important that children participate in the goals of the COMMITTEE and the promotion of the ACRWC.

## Why is children's participation important?

### First reason:

Article 7 says that "every child who is capable of communicating his or her own views shall be assured the rights to express his opinions freely in all matters and to disseminate his opinions subject to such restrictions as are prescribed by laws"

This means that each child has a voice to share his or her thoughts on the way children are treated in Africa.

### Second reason:

Children who participate in making Africa a better place for the child are going to be the best promoters of child rights. The COMMITTEE gains a more personal and practical voice when they have child participation.

### Third reason:

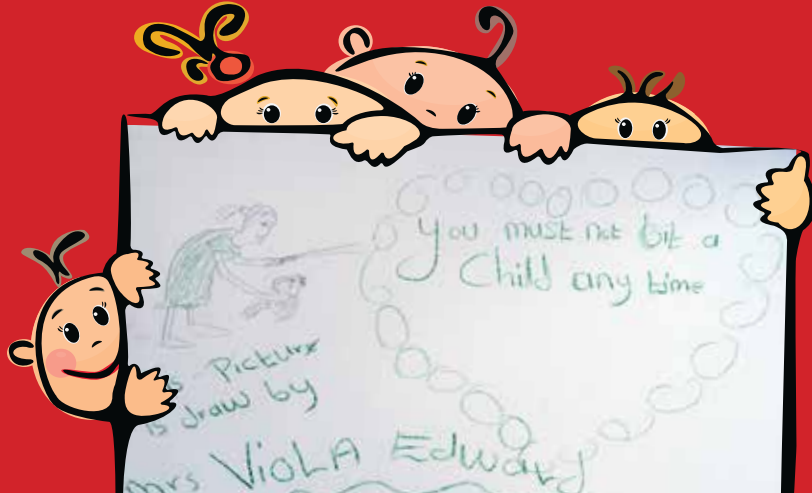
Children will provide their own personal perspective on the health of programs and facilities that are set up by organisations.

# How Civil Society can help to Inform the committee

Investigations are made, by the committee, into issues that the public, or the community, or YOU make the committee aware of. Organisations help to provide true information when looking into certain issues that have been witnessed in Africa.

It is important that people in Africa continue having discussions about what they see and experience.

Reports are made by the committee so that important action can take place to make sure that something is done. Everyone can play a part in making a difference.



In fact Civil Society  
can help to inform the  
committee.





# CONAFAE

**Coalition Nationale des Associations  
de Jeunes en Faveur de L'Enfant**



Dakar, Workshop 2013



## Module Five

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The committee and  
the African Union

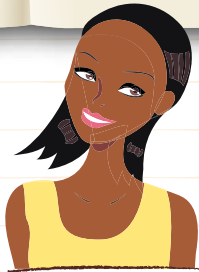
# But, how does the COMMITTEE work with the African Union?

It is important to know that many people are working towards building a stronger and healthier Africa. The COMMITTEE, the AFRICAN UNION, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child have the common goal of promoting child rights. There are many different layers of authority, programs, structures and strategies that are building on this goal - and each one is significant in its purpose.

Most importantly unlike the Convention on the Rights of Child, the African Charter acknowledges the important role and responsibility of the African child.



Thanks! I once saw this video about child rights as well: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJggYdw3lOk> which would you like further information on the African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child? It does seem we need more resources based on the Africa Charter but you will find the following of interest.

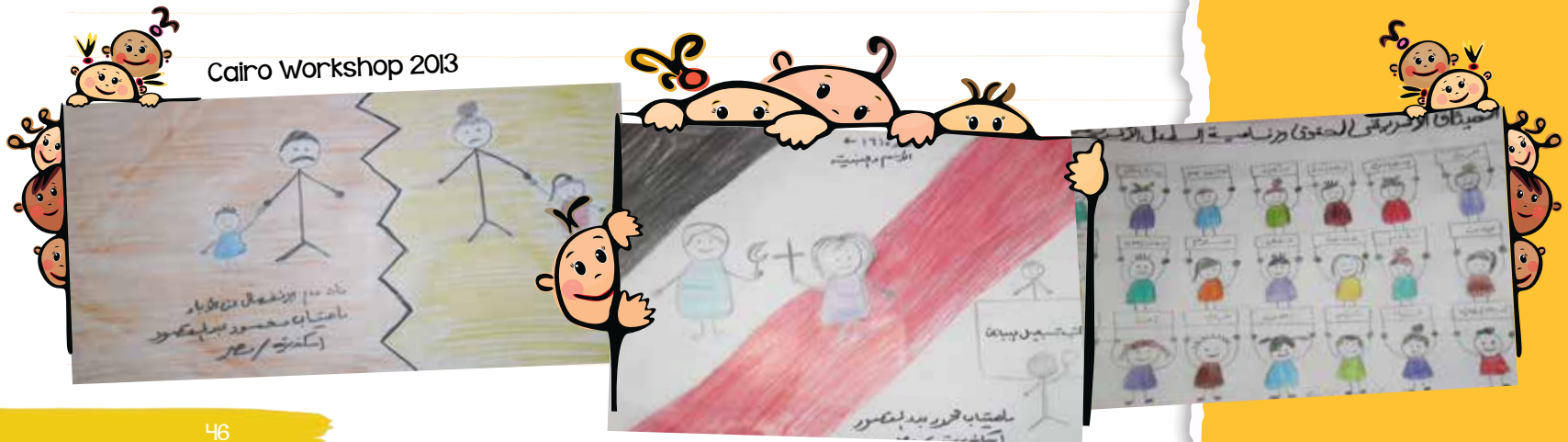


Aste

## Your Roles + Responsibilities

Please outline a plan of action you can take to share the information with other children.

Share this Child Friendly Guide with your parents, teachers and caregivers



physical and mental health, physical and mental health  
with regard to mental health requires legal protection  
dignity and security  
of freedom, dignity and security  
To ensure a nurse should be given a right to  
I shall take care of children and youth  
Send by Health Ministry  
A nurse should take care of patients

A nurse should take care of patients



Adhy



## Module Six

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Sources of further  
information



# Sources of further information

Okay all very interesting. But after all we learned I think instead of working with Civil society I plan to be the head of the African Union.

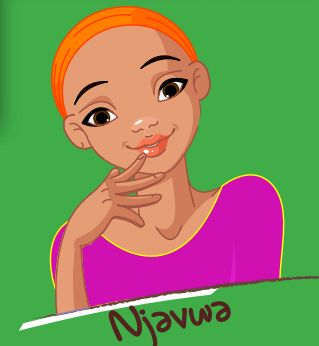
Sounds good! But before we start we should make sure we remember all of our rights, so we know where to start from. One of my favorite things to do is color. Here is a coloring picture. The pictures refer to some of our rights! Can you guess Link for Coloring Pages: Which picture refers to which right? <http://www.edupics.com/coloring-pages-children-s-rights-c683.html>



Lusaka, Validation Workshop 2013



Juba, Workshop 2013





- ☺ Right to assemble
- ☺ Right to education
- ☺ Everyone is equal
- ☺ Right to clothing, food, and a home
- ☺ Children cannot be imprisoned
- ☺ Right to a name
- ☺ Children cannot be abused
- ☺ Right to assemble
- ☺ Right to assemble
- ☺ Right of opinion
- ☺ Right to healthcare
- ☺ Right to care and love

Thanks for sharing. Just remember: Don't be discouraged! Like children all over the world, we also have rights. Now let's all work together to make sure other children know their rights too, so that we can work on making sure people do not try to abuse our rights!



Njawa



[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/human-rights-watch/the-power-of-sign-langaug\\_b\\_4122329.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/human-rights-watch/the-power-of-sign-langaug_b_4122329.html)

<http://www.plan-eu.org/content/uploads/2013/04/what-are-child-rights.jpg>

<http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/taxonomy/term/1464>

Staff at Save the Children are really working hard to make sure big people, children, and youth know about children's rights.



Njavwa

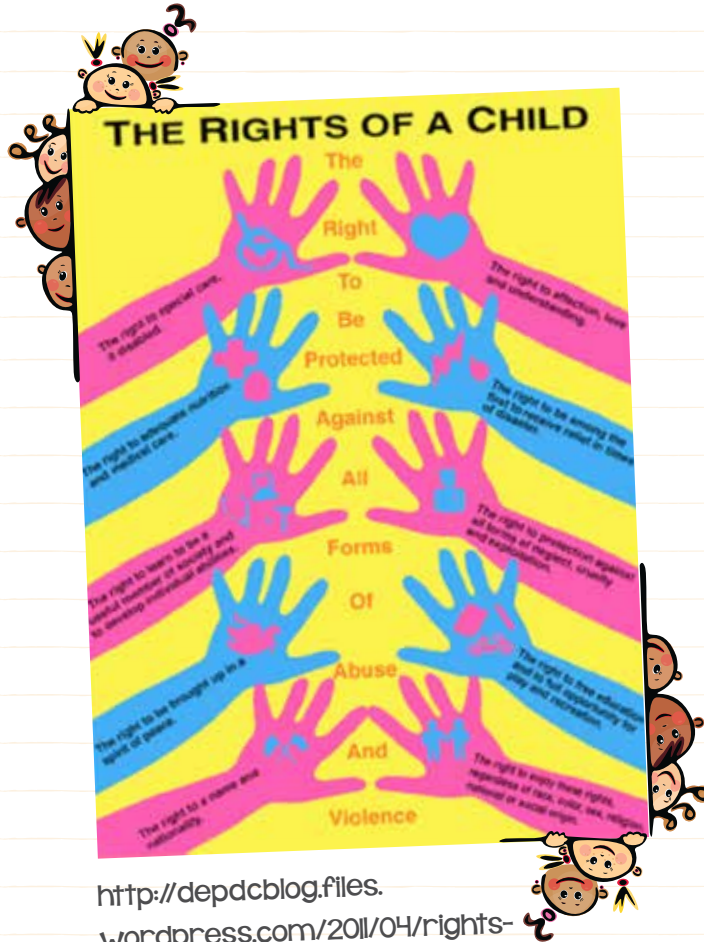
Wow, that was a lot of information to take in! I've really learned a lot about child rights and how to help make sure that they are enforced. I will share this information with my friends and family as well. Our Rights = Our Future!



Aste

# Further Resources for Children

## Photos + Posters



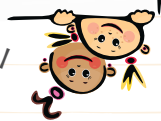
<http://depdcblog.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/rights-of-a-child-poster.jpg>



[http://www.issafrica.org/images/img\\_nodes/ChildRights.jpg](http://www.issafrica.org/images/img_nodes/ChildRights.jpg)



[http://files.coloribus.com/files/adsarchive/part\\_215/2158955/file/childrens-rights-i-have-rights-small-55448.jpg](http://files.coloribus.com/files/adsarchive/part_215/2158955/file/childrens-rights-i-have-rights-small-55448.jpg)



<http://www.plan-eu.org/content/uploads/2013/04/What-are-child-rights.jpg>



[http://aiesecchandigarhdtproject.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/rights\\_of\\_the\\_child2.jpg](http://aiesecchandigarhdtproject.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/rights_of_the_child2.jpg)

## Videos

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y\\_2nA49p3yw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_2nA49p3yw)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJggYdw3l0k>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjAa3lGnZMM>

## Books

[http://www.amazon.com/I-Have-Right-Be-Child/dp/l55498l492/ref=pd\\_sim\\_b\\_4](http://www.amazon.com/I-Have-Right-Be-Child/dp/l55498l492/ref=pd_sim_b_4)

[http://www.amazon.com/For-Every-Child-Caroline-Castle/dp/0803726503/ref=pd\\_sim\\_b\\_3](http://www.amazon.com/For-Every-Child-Caroline-Castle/dp/0803726503/ref=pd_sim_b_3)

<http://amnestyshop.org.uk/the-butterfly-heart.html>

<http://amnestyshop.org.uk/a-child-s-garden.html>

## Lesson plans

[http://www.oxfam.org.uk/~media/Files/Education/Resources/Childrens/20rights/lesson4\\_exploring\\_rights.ashx](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/~media/Files/Education/Resources/Childrens/20rights/lesson4_exploring_rights.ashx)

<http://teachunicef.org/explore/topic/child-rights-crc>

[http://www.cbucommons.ca/science/psychology/images/uploads/Color\\_it\\_Rights\\_Teacher\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.cbucommons.ca/science/psychology/images/uploads/Color_it_Rights_Teacher_Guide.pdf)

## Coloring pages + worksheets

<http://www.edupics.com/coloring-pages-children-s-rights-c683.html>

[http://www.warchildlearning.org/downloadmodules/english/big\\_deal](http://www.warchildlearning.org/downloadmodules/english/big_deal)

## Child-friendly documents

UN Convention on The Rights of the Child:

<http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/rightsforeverychild.pdf>

[http://www.unicef.org/southafrica/SAF\\_resources\\_crcchildfriendly.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/southafrica/SAF_resources_crcchildfriendly.pdf)

[http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/Know\\_your\\_rights\\_and\\_responsibilities.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/Know_your_rights_and_responsibilities.pdf)

[http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/Child\\_Rights\\_Flyer\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/Child_Rights_Flyer_FINAL.pdf)

Save the Children - General child friendly resources related to child rights: <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/taxonomy/term/1464>

## Save the Children – Educational Cartoons

Tounga - It Can Happen to You (English Version)

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8X\\_f7Inm\\_H](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8X_f7Inm_H)

Tounga - ça peut t'arriver (French Version):

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_lsBCpEiY38](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_lsBCpEiY38)

Information: Published on Jul 12, 2012

This cartoon which is produced by children and for children tells the story of Tounga, a young boy who leaves his village for the big city in search of a better future. Tounga who is walking alone in the bush is attacked by a snake, arrested by the police, sleeps under the stars in the city and ends his journey wounded at his workplace. At the end, he got the assistance of his friends, the working children and youth (WCY) who help him out.

Tounga 2 - Listen! It Concerns You (English Version):

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cjKFIKdajS8&feature=relmfu>

Tounga 2 - "écoute ! ça te concerne"(French Version)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8l7nz2mnsRE>

Information: Published on Jul 10, 2012

After the first film: Tounga, It can happen to you which relates the story of a young boy who leaves his village for the great city in search of a better future. This second one is justified by the fact that awareness campaign on

children's rights is becoming more and more difficult to organize, because of distances and the number of people to reach at the same time. Discussions between adults and children are often theoretical to a point that children find it hard to convey the essential point of their message on the rights. This film guides us during our discussions/debates activities with parents, authorities, employers and children themselves. The objective is not to encourage people who are concerned to recite children's rights, but to help them implement their rights through concrete acts, as shown in this cartoon.

## Save the Children - Photo:



## Further Videos (Not Save the Children)

Reasons to Believe (In African Children)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZ6r0-rEbNE>

Haiti Skit

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K5H6ICpYSZE>

[http://maejt.org/page/:20\\_anglais/Posters/RWANDA\\_POSTER\\_ENGLISH\\_VERSION.jpg](http://maejt.org/page/:20_anglais/Posters/RWANDA_POSTER_ENGLISH_VERSION.jpg)



# The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

- ☺ African Child Policy Forum (2007) Harmonization of children's laws in eastern and southern Africa.
- ☺ Alston, P (1994) The Best Interests of the Child: Reconciling Culture and Human Rights Clarendon: Oxford University Press
- ☺ Chirwa, D (2002) 'The Merits and Demerits of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child' (2002) 10 International Journal on Children's Rights 157
- ☺ Gose, M (2002) 'The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: An Assessment of the Legal Value of its substantive provisions by means of a Direct Comparison to the Convention on the Rights of the Child' (2002) Community Law Centre, University of the Western Cape
- ☺ Kaime, T (2009) The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: A socio-legal perspective. Pretoria, South Africa: Pretoria University Law Press.
- ☺ Kaime, T 'The Convention on the Rights of the Child in the cultural legitimacy of children's rights in Africa: some reflections' (2005) 5 African Human Rights Law Journal No 1 224
- ☺ Lloyd A 'A theoretical analysis of the reality of children's rights in Africa: An introduction to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child' (2002) 2 African Human Rights Law Journal 13
- ☺ Mezmur, B (2008) The African Children's Charter versus the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A zero-sum game? 23 SAPR/PL

- ☺ Olowu, D 'Protecting children's rights in Africa: a critique of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.' (2002) 10 International Journal of Children's Rights 127
- ☺ Sloth-Nielsen, J (2008) Children's Rights in Africa, A Legal Perspective, Ashgate
- ☺ Sloth-Nielsen, J and Mezmur, BD 'A Dutiful Child: The Implications of Article 31 of the African Children's Charter' (2008) Journal of African Law, 52, 2 159- 189



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Mutobola Christine

Mwaka Lisulo

Mukutu Friday

Mpange Elijah

Njobvu Grace

Nyoni Mercy

Phiri Moses

Chabeba Paul

Chanda Bwalya

Chimeko Ruth

Kayanda Conrad

Kayanda Phillimon

Lindunda Saliya

Kayanda Simon

Mbindawina Alexandra

Moyo Abigal

Moonga Barbra

Ngulube Selina

Changwe Lina

Kangungulu Caroline

Machisa Shelly

Mambwe Elijah

Mainga John

Mumba Dickson

Phiri Sekelani

Chipapa Owen

Chishala Florence

Mankombe Lucy

Phiri veronica

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Gabriel Phiri

David M Kalenga

Hewart Kakoma

Joseph Lungu

Mapalo Musonda

Natasha Mvula

Diana Ejemenye

Maxwell Simbuwa

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Catherine John

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Aminata Sougoufara

Marie Augustine Diémé

Oumou Kalsoum Ndiaye

Sokhna Faty Sougou

Diariata Ba

Moustapha Diop

Moussa Touré

Moussa Diouf

### Cairo/ Alexandria/ Itay el Baroud - Behiera, Egypt

Abdel Maksoud

Mahitab Mahmoud

Ariej Mohamed

Israa Gamal Mohamed

Mohamed Nashaat





## Save the Children

Our Vision is a world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation.

Our Mission is to inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children and to achieve immediate and lasting improvements to their lives



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