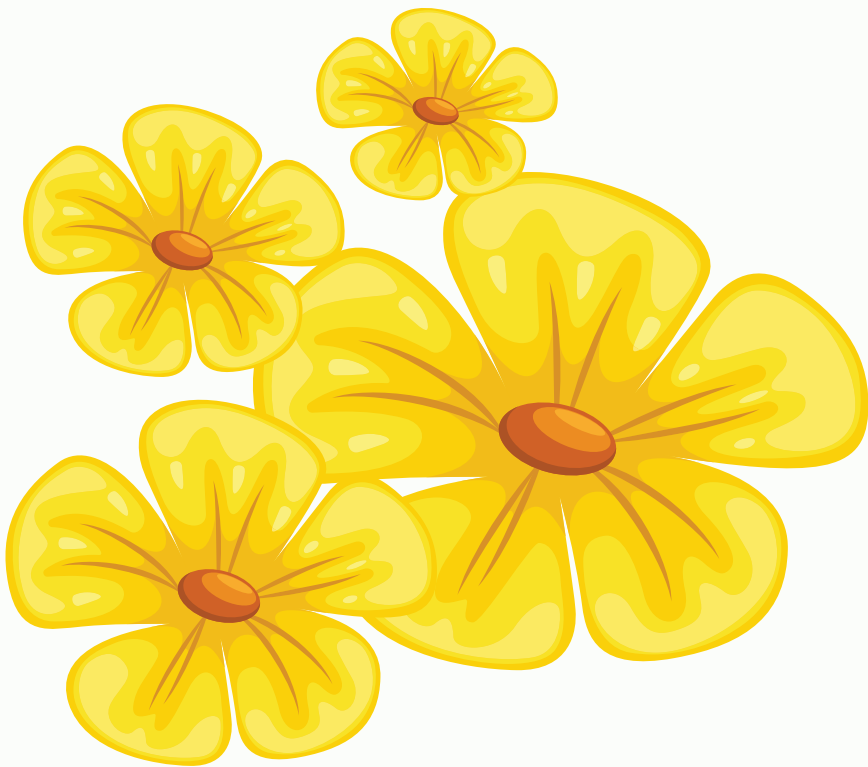


HAKI4ALL

Learn About Children's Rights





HAKI4ALL CHILDREN

Learn About Children's Rights

This book belongs to

Appreciation

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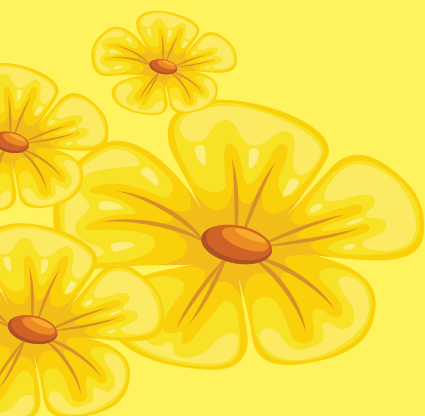
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HELLO
MY NAME IS TAJI
AND THIS IS MY
FRIEND TEMI.

WE WILL BE TAKING
YOU ON AN INTERESTING
JOURNEY. THIS WORKBOOK
IS OUR ROAD TO A
BEAUTIFUL LAND CALLED
HAKI.

HAKI IS KISWAHILI
FOR RIGHTS. IN THIS LAND
ALL CHILDREN ARE HAPPY AND
READY TO TAKE OFF TO A
BRIGHTER FUTURE. LET'S GO
AND HAVE SOME FUN!



1

What are Children's Rights?

Children's Rights are special laws that focus on the wholistic development of the child. They seek to ensure that ALL children live, develop, learn, participate and are treated fairly. They also help make sure that all children live a happy life that allows them to achieve their dreams as best as they can.

All children around the world have the same rights.

There are four groups of Children's Rights:

1. **Non- discrimination** (Article 3) - this means that every child should be included. All children should have the same chances as others, even if they are from different cultures, religions, disabilities, communities or countries.

Four Groups of Rights

1. Non- discrimination

2. Best interest of a child

3. Rights to life, survival
and development

4. Participation



- 2. Best interest of a child** (Article 4) - this means that when making decisions adults must make sure it is the best choice for the child in every situation and at all times.



Four Groups of Rights

1. Non- discrimination

2. Best interest of a child

3. Rights to life, survival and development

4. Participation

- 3. Rights to life, survival and development** (Article 5) - this means making sure children are able to live their life, from the time they are born until they are adults. This means providing them with good healthcare, education and play. Children should be supported to grow, learn and be safe from harm.



Four Groups of Rights

1. Non- discrimination

2. Best interest of a child

3. Rights to life, survival and development

4. Participation

4. Participation (Article 12) - which means where children can be a part of the discussions with elders on issues about their lives, they are given information which they understand, and they are all allowed to share their thoughts, and ideas. This also means that adults should consider children's ideas when making decisions about matters that affect their lives.

Four Groups of Rights

1. Non- discrimination

2. Best interest of a child

3. Rights to life, survival
and development

4. Participation

WE NEED OUR
PARENTS TO
LISTEN TO US



History of Children's Rights

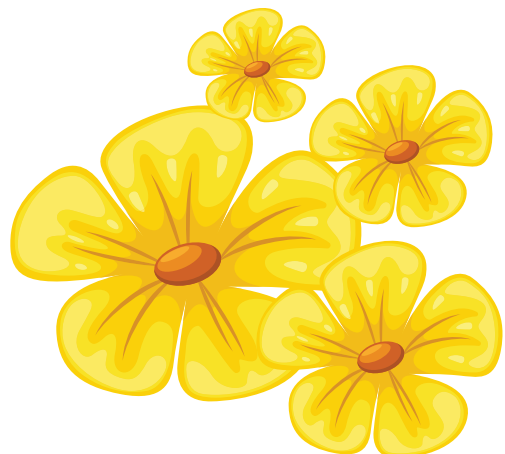
Children's rights are very important. We can go all the way back to 1950 when many countries from accross the world came together to make sure that all the rights of children are respected all over the world and in every country.

In 1990, leaders in Africa met and agreed that there was a need to have a law that is specially made for the rights of African Children. The law would consider their culture, values and experiences. This law is called the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) also called the African Children's Charter. Here, children's rights are given to us by rules known as Articles.



FACT

**A Child is a person
under the age
of 18 years.**



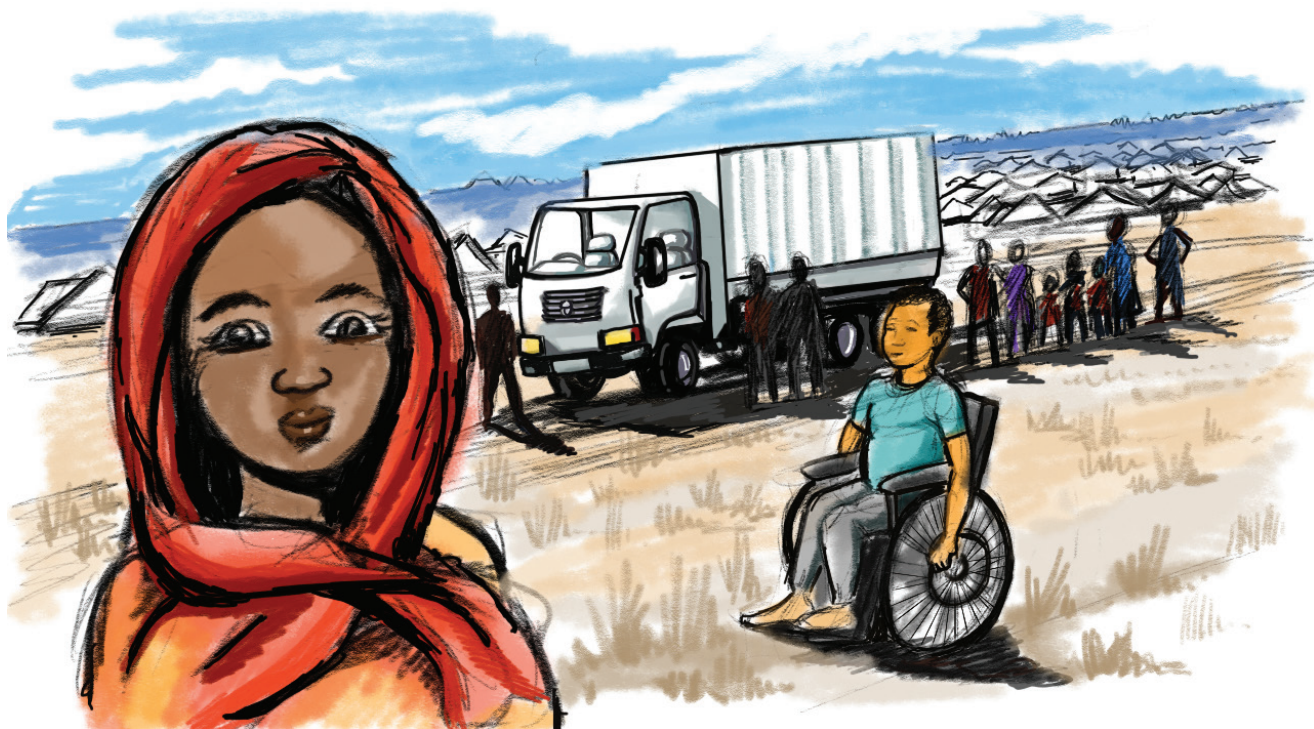


*Protection from harmful practices
such as early marriage*

Protection from child labour

Children, look at the HAKI Wheel above. It shows some of our rights. The wheel contains some of the things children need to live well and be happy. These are basic needs.

Story Time



Every four months a big white truck goes to Wahanda. It carries families to Happy Country. Families line up for days with high hopes that one day they will get into the truck.

Wahanda is a country at war. Children in Wahanda are sad because the war destroyed their homes, schools, shops and even playgrounds. Halima and her family had to move to Happy Country in search of a home and a better life.

In Wahanda they would stay for days without food, because her parents' shop was destroyed by the war. Halima's sister Marisa who is 16 years was also sad because her uncle touched her private parts without her permission. When she reported this to her Mum and Dad, they forced her to marry her Uncle. Halima's brother Asman was also forced to join his tribe's army at the age of 14. Many other families like Kedu's family, moved with them to the Happy Country. Kedu's family also lost their home in Wahanda. This was very hard for Kedu because he cannot walk or talk and his parents put him on the streets to sell sweets.

In Happy Country, Halima's and Kedu's family are happier. However, Halima still can't go to school because she doesn't have a birth certificate.



Self Test 1

Answer the questions below by filling in the word puzzle.

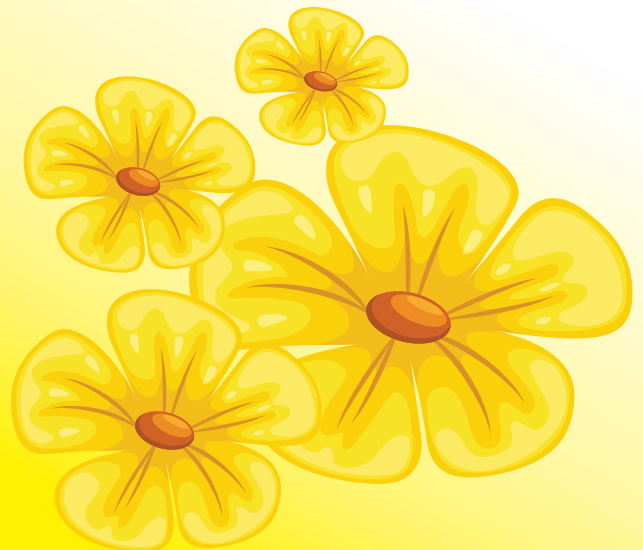
1. The right to i _ f _ _ m _ _ _ n has been taken away from all children in Wahanda.
2. Kedu's family right to s _ e _ t _ r has been taken away.
3. Halima's family right to f _ _ d was taken away when her parents' shop was destroyed by the war.
4. Marisa's right to protection from h _ _ m f _ l practices was taken away when she was forced to marry her uncle.
5. Kedu's right to protection from child l _ b _ _ r was taken away when his parents forced him on the streets to sell sweets.
6. Halima's right to e _ _ c _ t _ _ n and a n _ m _ were taken away when she didn't have a birth certificate to go to school.

Try find five words in this crossword puzzle from lesson one

G	H	I	N	F	O	R	M	A	T	I	O	N	B	P
A	B	Z	Y	W	D	K	M	K	F	A	M	W	N	L
N	O	K	F	M	W	B	C	L	B	J	I	M	Q	U
S	H	G	S	K	E	R	T	A	Y	U	P	O	P	F
H	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	B	K	L	U	T	E	M
E	Z	X	C	V	B	D	M	O	W	R	E	F	G	R
L	W	E	F	F	G	Q	R	U	K	L	Z	X	C	A
T	D	F	H	O	M	E	G	R	B	N	M	E	T	H
E	B	N	M	O	J	K	I	T	P	D	F	G	H	J
R	C	V	B	D	N	M	J	O	O	D	G	H	R	W
I	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	K	H	O	A	D	S	G
N	W	E	R	H	H	B	Z	J	C	V	B	N	M	N
A	G	N	O	S	R	S	D	X	T	G	Y	G	G	V
T	F	M	I	X	E	A	F	N	R	H	H	D	F	C
I	D	B	U	E	D	U	C	A	T	I	O	N	D	B
O	A	Q	J	F	S	D	G	M	E	B	G	C	S	X
N	S	W	N	H	X	C	B	E	W	V	F	V	A	Z

Lesson 1: Recap

- 1 A Child is anyone below the age of 18 years.
- 2 The Children's rights are special rules that protect **ALL** children and keep them safe and happy.
- 3 Examples of Children's rights are:
 - Right to a name
 - Right to education
 - Right to protection from Child Labour
 - Right to be protected from harm
 - Right to food
 - Right to housing
 - Right to information
- 4 All Children in the world have the same rights.



2

Who protects Children's Rights?

The Government has the responsibility to protect children's rights, with the help of members of the entire community.



FACT

A Community is a group of people who live in the same area. It is made up of parents, children, teachers, local leaders like chiefs, council of elders, neighbours, Child Rights Organizations, social workers, schools, police and many other people.



Members of the community assist the government to ensure children's rights are protected at all times. Members such as Teacher Joy and our parents, should support children to get help from people, organisations and institutions who have the responsibility to protect children's rights.

This helps children enjoy their rights; and makes sure that anyone who takes them away is punished.

Who gives the Government the permission to protect children's rights and punish those who do not respect them?

1. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

African leaders developed the African Children's Charter to guide African governments on how to promote and protect Children's rights.

Each country that has signed the African Children's Charter makes a promise to obey the rules that protect Children.



Does your country have a Law for Children? _____

2. African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

Another set of special people who help protect the rights of Children is the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC). It is also known as the African Children's Committee. It is responsible for checking whether governments are making sure children are safe and happy.

The African Children's Committee also prepare documents with information about how governments can protect and implement their responsibilities. These documents are called "General Comments".

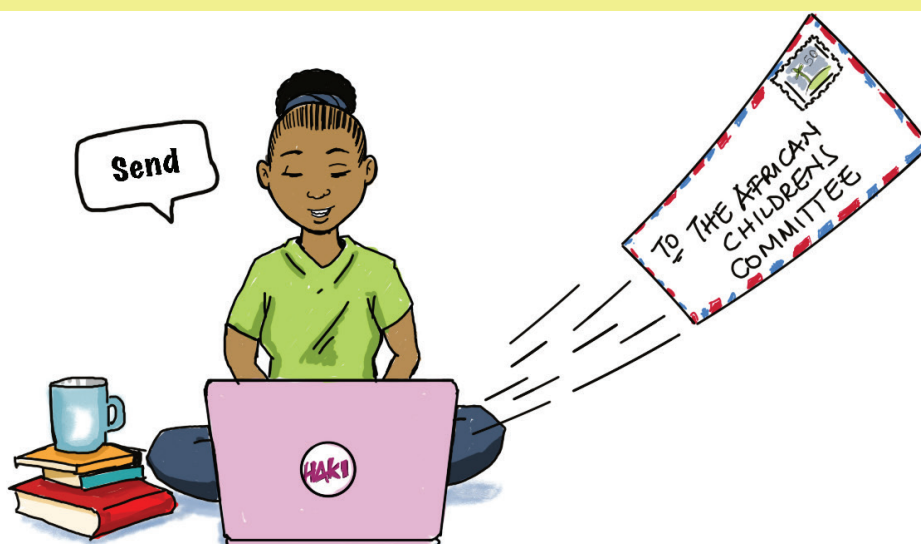
The Committee is made up of 11 important people from different African countries. They help governments to follow the laws that protect children.

Every three years, all African countries that have signed the African Children's Charter, write a report to the Committee. Their reports show how they are protecting children's rights and the progress in their countries.

Other organizations working with children such as Let the Children Play Organisation, can also send their reports to the Committee to show how their country is respecting the laws that protect children.

Did you know?

Even children like Taji and Temi can write to the Committee informing them whether their government has followed the laws that protect them. Communication to this committee is restricted to child rights violations only



Story Time



In January the sun is always hot. It is hard to sit inside a tent. The Elders of Hopeful Village sit under trees as they sip their brews. Children are not allowed to go near them.

Halima, Marisa and Kedu are friends. They sit behind the tents, many times, to share their sad stories. They all wish to be happy someday. So, one day they decide to go and speak to the local Chief, Chief Simba. They told him they would all like to go to school.

Chief Simba is a very good and kind man. He always listens to children. Unfortunately, he has to listen to them in secret because the Elders of Hopeful Village do not allow him to listen to the children's stories. Chief Simba advised the children to go to a kind police woman at the nearest police station to tell her their stories.

Marisa was first to tell her story to the police woman. In tears, she narrated how her uncle had touched her private parts and that her mum and dad were now forcing her to get married to her uncle. This made her unhappy. The police woman was very kind and compassionate towards the children.



Self Test 2

SENTENCE JUNGLE

Write the following sentences in the correct order. (The answers are found at the end of the book)

1. The has children's responsibility protect Government main rights to the

2. Because some children's rights to be protected there are who try rights children People bad need may away from take to

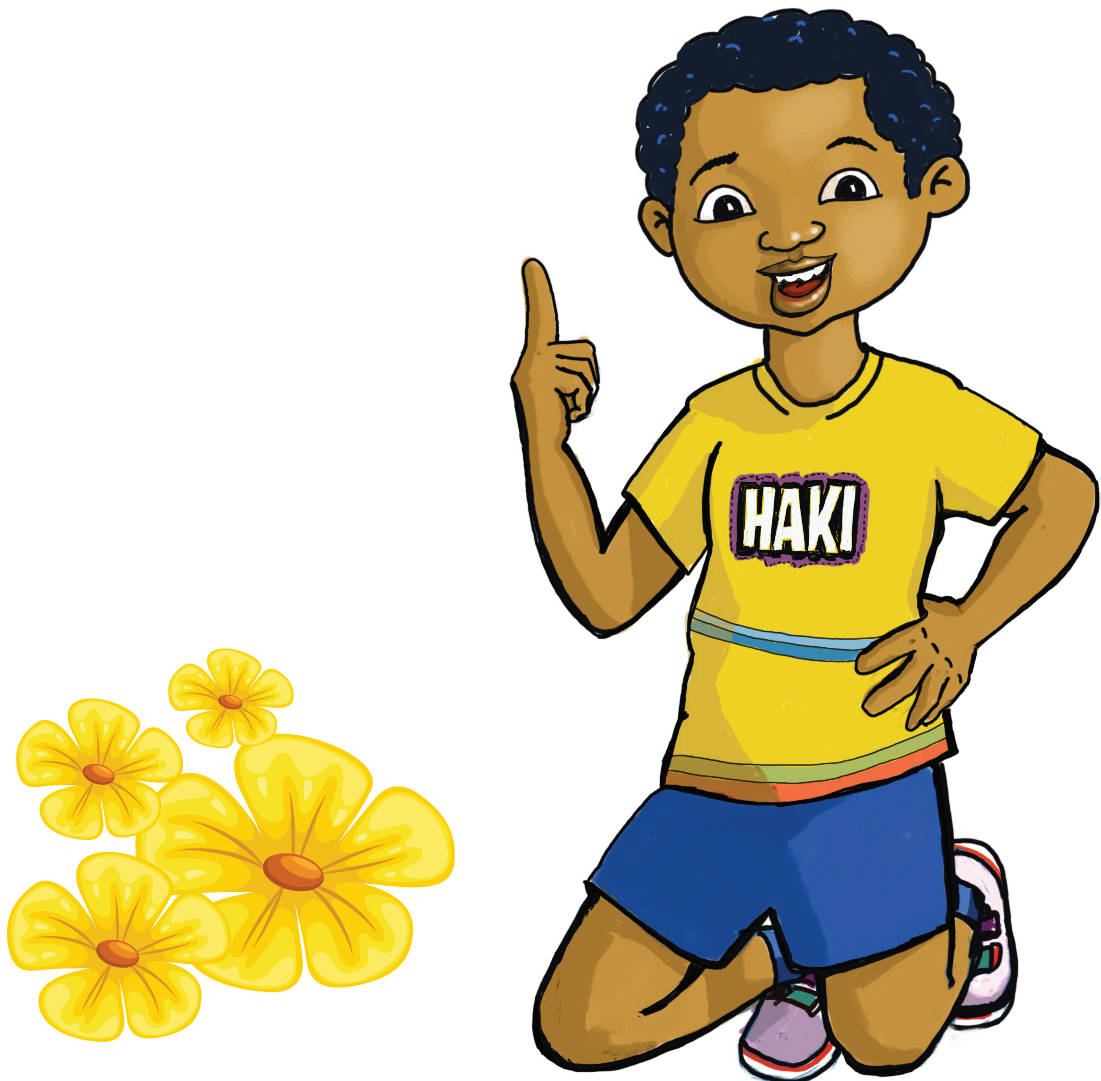
3. is work Child to and them attending is school labor that them children forcing prevents harmful do to that from

4. community the government teachers with make the rights the children are The leaders, to and work Childline sure of protected police parents

5. African more gives Committee some The explanations the rules called that comments children's documents writes on general

Lesson 2: Recap

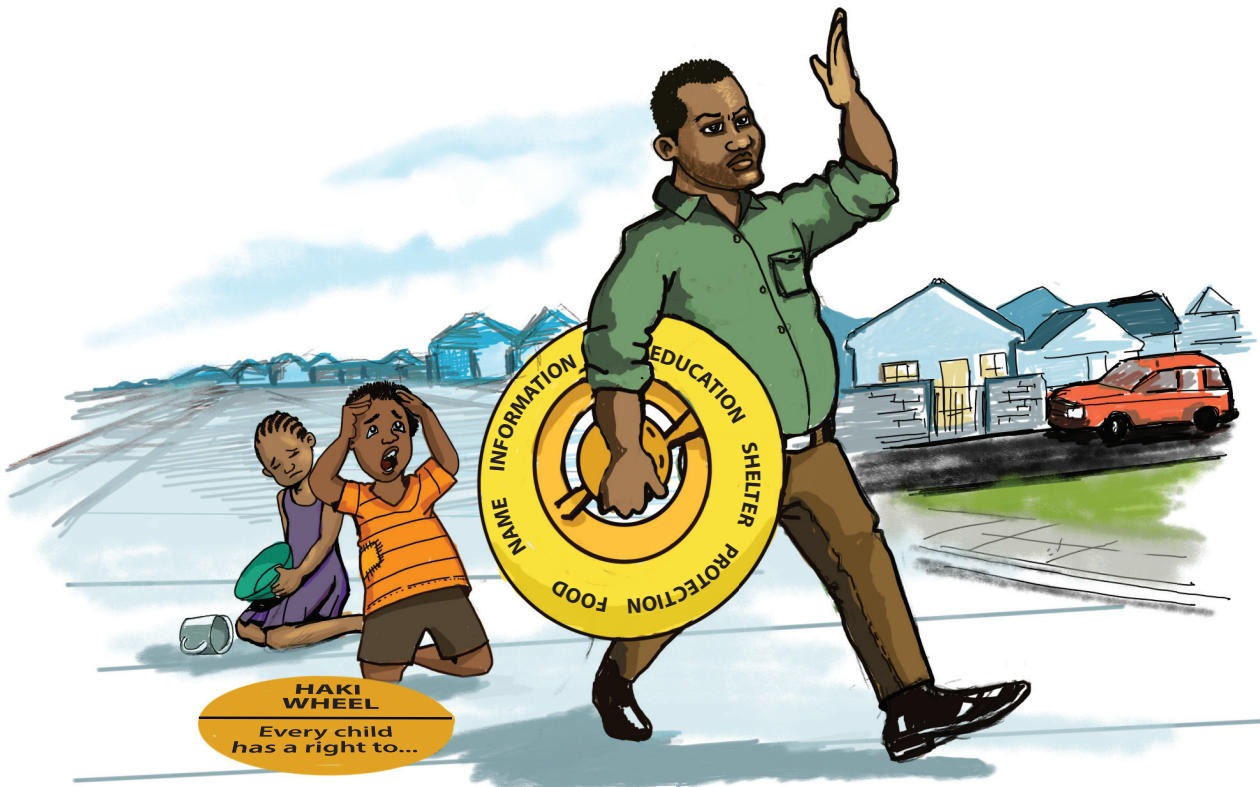
- 1** It is the Government's main responsibility to protect children's rights .
- 2** The Government works with the police, community leaders, parents, teachers, council of elders, chiefs, teachers, Community Based Organizations, social workers to make sure that the rights of children are protected.
- 3** African Governments have ratified the African Children's Charter and used it to develop a set of laws and rules that protect all the rights of children in our families, communities and countries.



3

What are Child Rights violations?

Violations happen when the family, community, business, government and anyone else fails to protect the rights of children.



Who can help educate children so their rights are not violated?

Parents at home, teachers at school, social workers working in the community, and community leaders can help children learn about their rights. Organizations working with children and government officials can also assist

If parents, teachers and social workers fail to teach children about their rights, they have denied them their right to information. This is a violation.

It is important for children to know that they also have the responsibility to help their friends learn about their rights.

Did you know? You can help your friends and other children learn about their rights

Story Time



Halima and her friends were able to speak to Chief Simba on Saturdays only, as their parents went to the market all day. The children always looked forward to Saturdays because Chief Simba was more relaxed and sometimes would tell them interesting stories.

On one Saturday morning, Chief Simba huddled the children together and shared the story of Thandi. Thandi was a bright girl who lived in a village called Little Mountain where Chief Simba's father, Chief Mufasa, had grown up. Thandi was so clever and one day her aunt, Aunty Lisa for a visit from the big city of Qin Qin and requested Thandi's parents to go back to the city with Thandi.

Aunty Lisa said "I will take Thandi to a better school in the city and pay her school fees". Thandi's parents agreed. Soon a very excited Thandi was on her way to the city to go to a bigger and better school than the one she went to. She had a lovely first term and made so many friends.

However, after the holiday break, Aunty Lisa told Thandi she had to stay home and help with the household chores as her housekeeper had not returned back from the Village. Aunty Lisa's housekeeper never came back and Thandi had to drop out of school to take care of her aunt's household. One day when Aunty Lisa had gone to the shops nearby, Thandi's Uncle touched her inappropriately and this made her very unhappy. Thandi was very confused about what had happened and did not know what to do or who to speak to.

After a few months, Thandi went back home to Little Mountain with her aunt, to visit her parents. Thandi's parents were very excited to see her and asked her to tell them all about her new school. Thandi told with her parents how she had been forced to drop out of school because Aunty Lisa's housekeeper had not returned from the holidays. Her father brushed it off and sent Thandi back to the city.

One day when her Aunt sent her to the shops, she met a very kind lady who asked her why she was not at school. "I came to stay with my Aunty Lisa so she could take me a good school in this big city but after one term, Aunty's housekeeper didn't come back and I have to stay home and do the housework" said Thandi.

The kind lady was very furious and immediately contacted Thandi's parents. She then took Thandi back home to her parents. Thandi's parents were very angry with Aunty Lisa and her husband. They reported them to the police and soon they were both arrested for abusing Thandi.

'What a story!' the children exclaimed when Chief Simba was done. "Does that mean that when a child is forced to drop out the school, made to work or join the army like Asman, their rights have been taken away?"

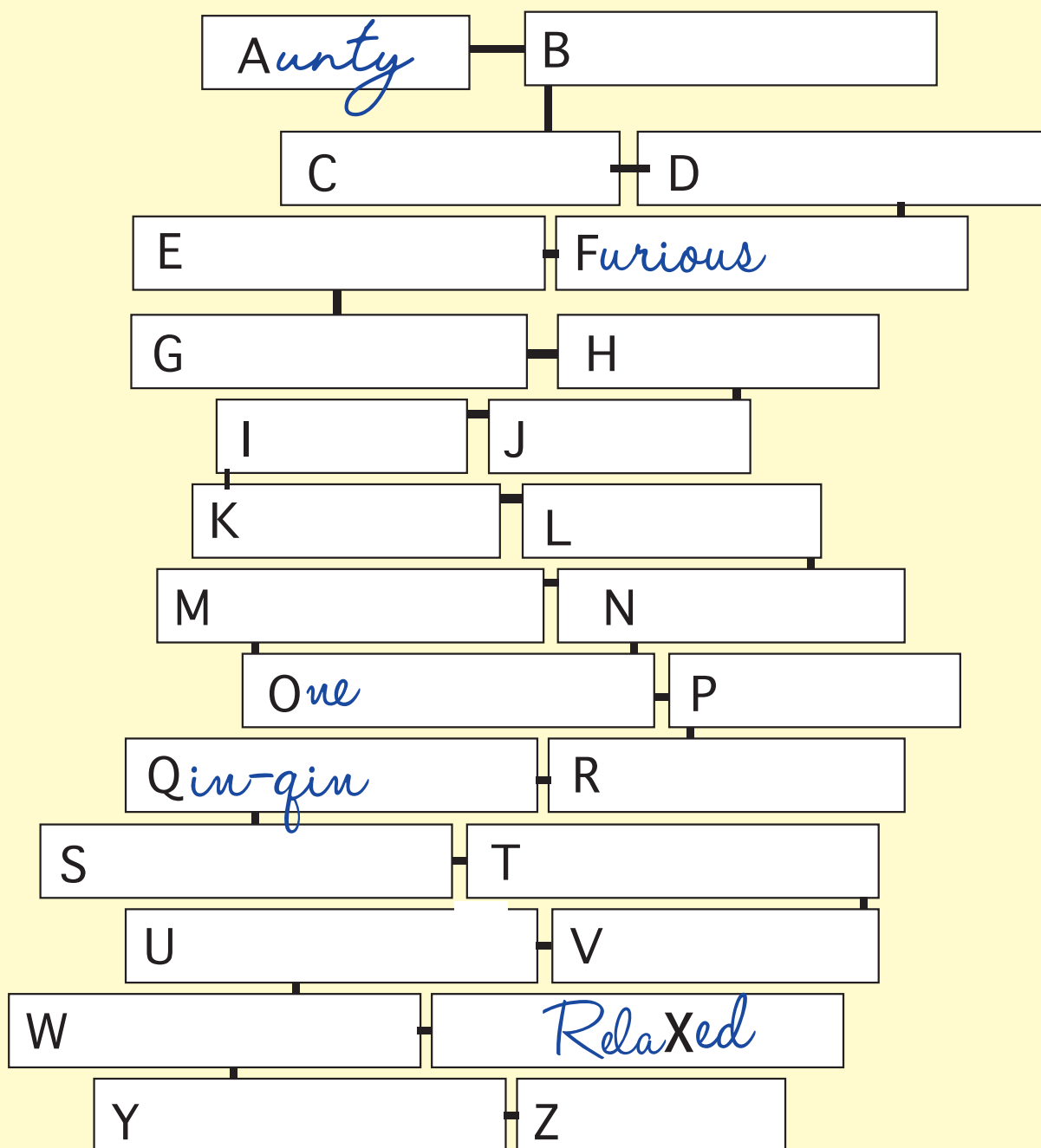
'Yes', answered Chief Simba.



Self Test 3

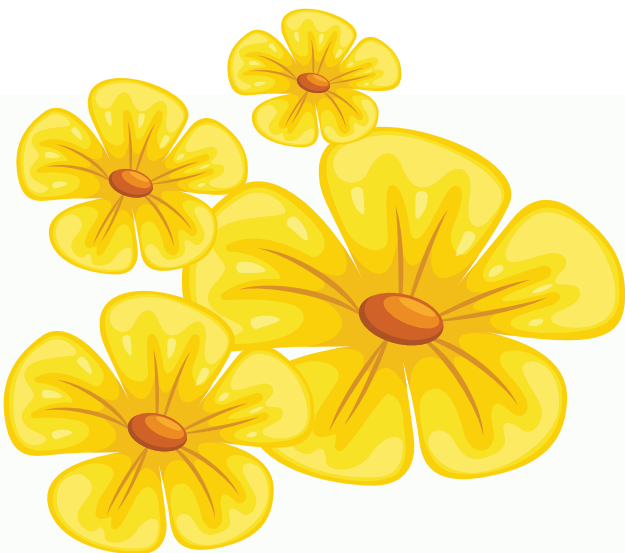
CHAIN REACTION

Write a word for each alphabet from lesson 3.



Lesson 3: Recap

- 1 Violations of Children's rights happen when family, community, business and government take away or fail to protect the rights of all children.
- 2 Parents, teachers, social workers, government officials and organisations working with children can help children learn about their rights.
- 3 Children who have learnt about Children's rights have a responsibility to teach other children and their families too.



4

How to report child rights violations?

As soon as your rights have been violated, you **MUST** inform someone you trust. This could be your parents, a friend, a teacher, social workers, and or members of an organisation that works with children.

In many countries you can also call **the free Childline number 116** , to speak to someone who is trained to help children.

It is not easy for you to get help or to work alone when your rights have been violated. Therefore, you need people you can trust to advise and support you. These people can help direct and guide you on the steps to take to make sure whoever violated your rights is punished.



Step 1

Tell someone you trust

Tell someone you trust like your parents or a teacher.



Step 2

Report to the Police

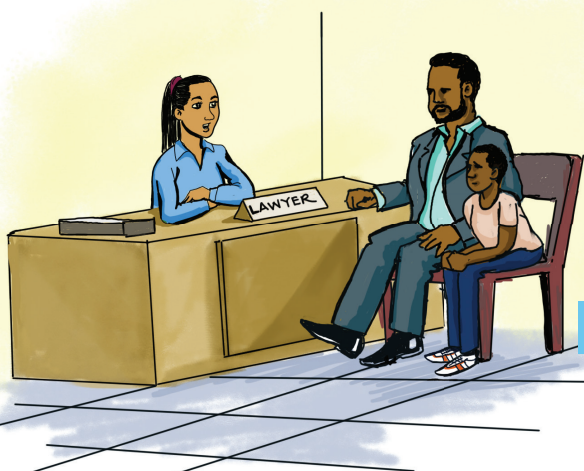
If step one is not helpful go to the police. The police normally have people who are trained to work specifically with children and they will be able to guide you on the steps to take to get help.

If you are not able to get to the police station call the Free National Childline number on 116. They will be able to connect you up with an organisation that can help you.

Step 3

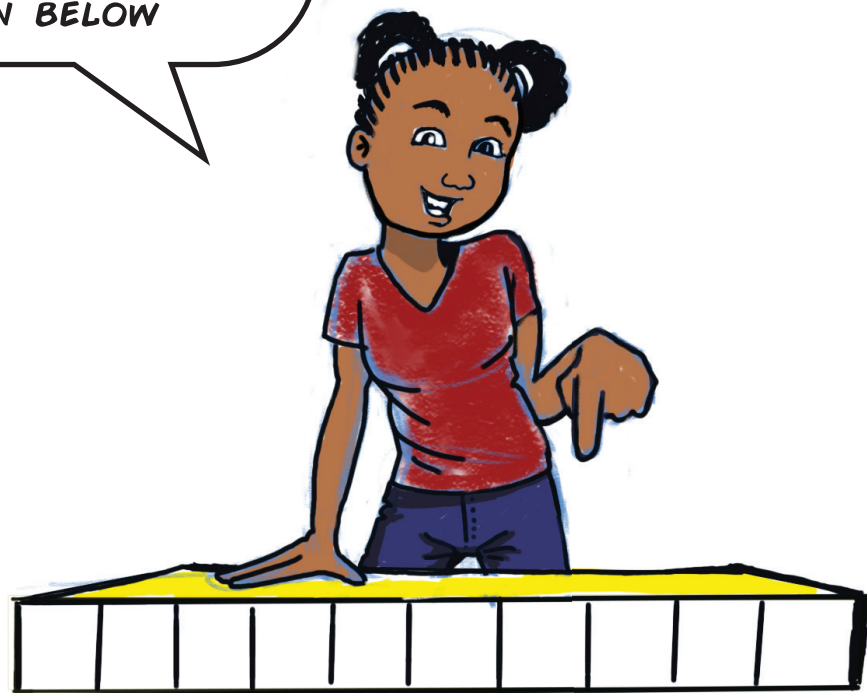
Engage a Lawyer

The Children's organisation will help you report your case to the Police. And if not resolved, to take it further through a lawyer or a prosecutor to the Courts.



It is important know that some people are bad and may try to threaten you and your family or promise you money to make you keep quiet.

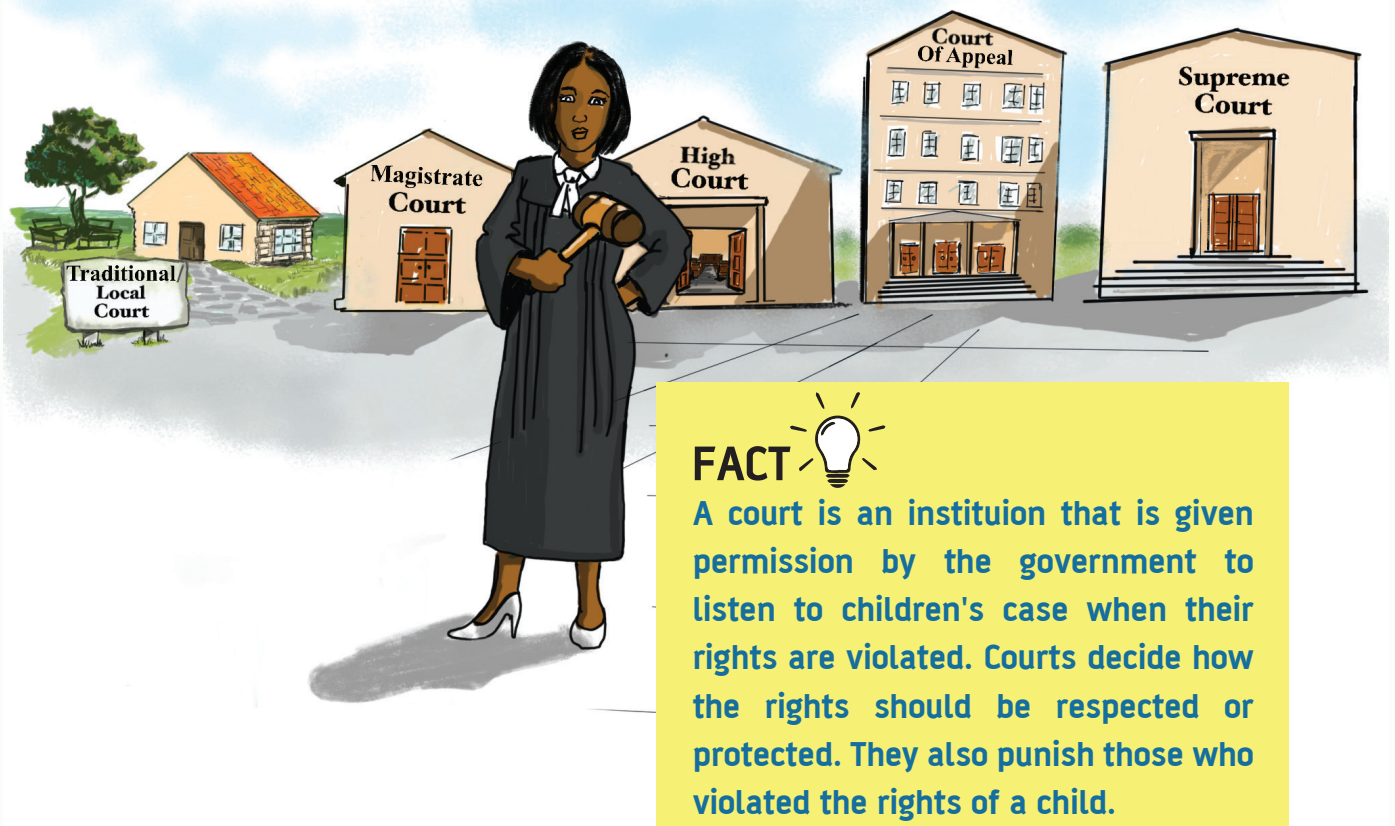
**DO YOU KNOW
THE TOLL-FREE NATIONAL
CHILDLINE NUMBER IN
YOUR COUNTRY?
IF YES, WRITE IT
DOWN BELOW**



Toll-Free National Childline Number

If you do not know the number, please ask your friends, parents or teachers and try to memorise it as you will need it when your rights have been violated.

Courts Systems in My Country



FACT



A court is an institution that is given permission by the government to listen to children's case when their rights are violated. Courts decide how the rights should be respected or protected. They also punish those who violated the rights of a child.

There are different levels of courts, the lowest Court is called a Local Court. If the case is not resolved and, you are not happy or satisfied with the decision of a Lower Court you can move to a Higher Court. Normally it takes six months to two years to go through this process. But in some instances, cases can take more than three years. In this case, the case is taken to a higher body (depending on the court system in your country).

Story Time



Halima and her friends loved the rainy days. They did not have to fetch water for their tents. The girls were looking forward to their next visit to the kind Police woman. She always gave them something to eat and drink. This time they brought along another friend, Neema. Neema also had a sad story to tell. She had been married off and lived as a wife to a man named David.

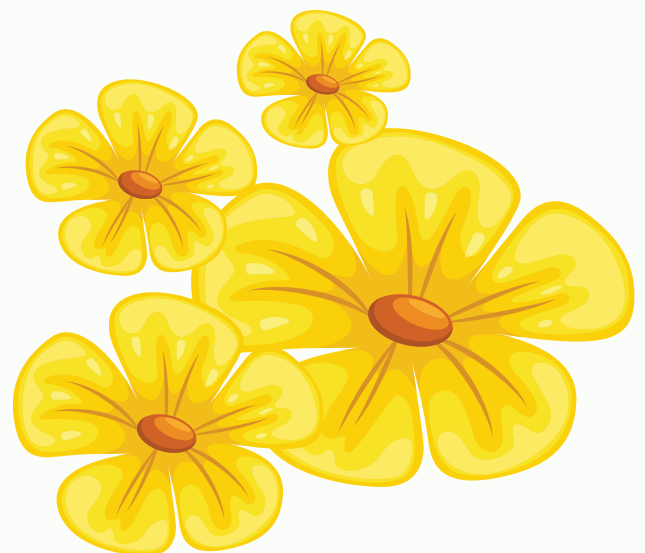
During the time she stayed with David, he would beat her up so badly. With tears in her eyes, Neema showed the police woman the bruises on her back from the beatings. David had beaten her for not being obedient. The police woman kept Neema in her house. The following day they went to court in the city because Neema told her that Chief Simba had heard her case but was not able to get her out of the marriage. The court in the city was called a Magistrates Court.

Neema talked to a kind woman called a social worker. The social worker found Neema a safe place to live because her mum and dad were angry at her. The social worker told Neema that they will wait for two months to get a verdict for her case. After two months, the social worker gave Neema the sad news that the Magistrate had made a decision to send Neema back to her parents.

But Neema did not want to go back home because her family would force her to stay married. The social worker decided to take Neema to a higher court called the High Court. They got help from a kind lawyer who told Neema's story to the judge. They waited six months for the Judge's decision. After the six months, it was bad news again for Neema. The Judge decided to send Neema back home to her parents.

Neema knew it was not safe for her to go back home. The kind lawyer told Neema that they would go to the highest court called the Supreme Court. In some countries in Africa it is also called the Court of Appeal. In countries that have both Court of Appeal and Supreme Court, the Supreme Court is regarded as the highest court. The judge asked the police to arrest the man who had married Neema and asked the social worker to find Neema a good home, because her parents were afraid to take her back.

Neema was happy in her new home and was also able to continue with school.





Self Test 4

CHILD RIGHTS TRIVIA

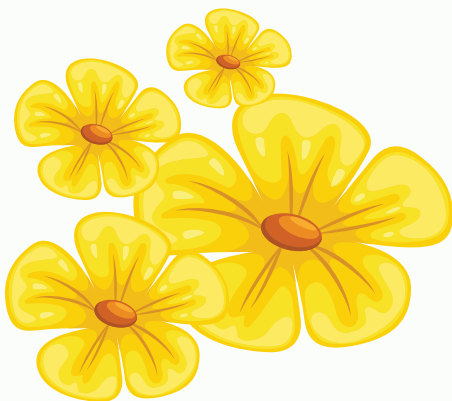
1. Place the following courts in the correct order from lowest court to highest court by using numbers 1-5 :

Appeal Court	Local Court	High Court	Supreme Court	Magistrate Court

2. Chief Simba's home is a...
- a) Local Court
 - b) Supreme Court of Appeal
 - c) High Court
 - d) All of the Above
3. Who can you tell when your rights have been violated?
- a) Police
 - b) Organisations like Let the Children Play
 - c) Social Workers
 - d) All of the above
4. Which of the following child rights violations did Neema experience?
- a) Sexual Abuse
 - b) Refusal to go to school
 - c) Child Marriage
 - d) All of the Above
5. In some African countries the Court of Appeal is also called
- a) Supreme Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Local Court
 - d) Chief's Court

Lesson 4: Recap

- 1 Children should always inform someone they trust when their rights are violated.
- 2 Children can speak to their parents, teachers, a friend, a social worker, chief or police when their rights are violated.
- 3 A court is an institution that is given permission by the government to listen to children's case when their rights are violated.
- 4 Courts make a decision on what should be done to make sure that Child Rights respected and protected. They also make a decision to punish perpetrators who violate children's rights





What happens when your case doesn't succeed at the Highest Court?

When we talk about child rights violations, it is when the family, community, business, government and anyone else takes away the rights of children or fails to protect them.

Before you start lesson 5, go back to lesson 2. Do you remember the special Children's Committee we learnt about? Write down its full name below:

If a case takes longer than three years and everything has been done in the country to try and help the child, but they have not been able to satisfactory solution, the case can be taken to the African Children's Committee. However, because this is a very important Children's Committee there is a special process or steps to be followed when your case is taken to them.

How to Report Case to the African Children's Committee.

Steps to follow:

Write a Complaint

It includes name, age, where the child comes from, which of their rights have been taken away and a request for legal assistance



Review

The Committee checks if the case was heard in the Highest Court in the country. If yes then it proceeds to step 3.

The committee may ask for an explanation from the child or the government. It may also visit The child's country



Implimentation of the Decision

The A frican Children's Committee will m ake a follow-up and check if the Child's country d id e everything they w ere told t o do. The country must then take steps to correct the problem.



Decision

The Committee will then give a solution to solve the child's complaint. They w ill instruct the government to ensure that the child enjoys their rights so as to be able to survive, grow, participate and r eceive fair treatment.

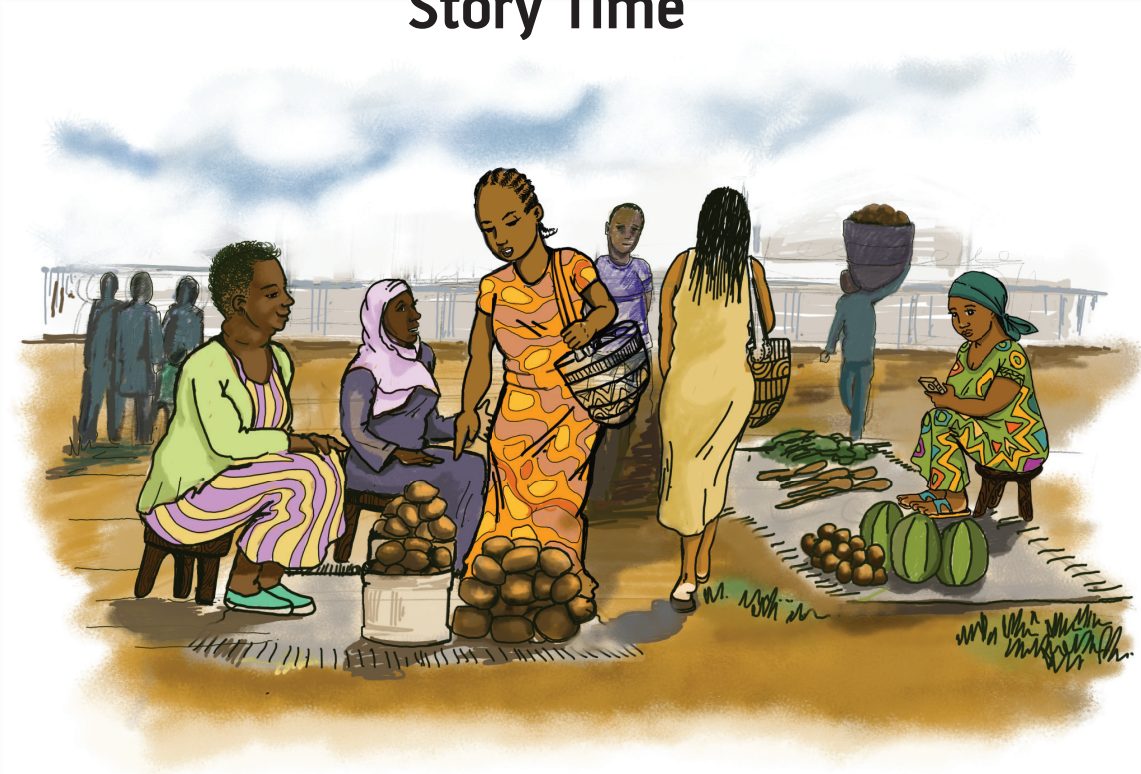


Hearing

The Committee listens to the child's case and includ- ing all people i nvolved in the complaint



Story Time



One day some generous people came to the Little Mountain Village to bring food and clothing for everyone. This was the very first time the children were allowed to be with the adults.

Both the adults and the children were given an opportunity to share their stories. Halima was the last to tell her story. She and her parents had gone to a nearby school to ask the teachers if she could study there. The lady in a small office told them to bring her birth certificate, otherwise, the school was not allowed to enroll her. Halima did not have a birth certificate, denying her her right to an education.

The kind people took Halima to an organisation called Let the Children Play to get help. They found Halima a good lawyer to help her. Halima's case was taken through all the court levels in Happy Country, but none of them were able to help her. After three years, the lawyer advised Halima to get help from the African Children's Committee. Let the Children Play took Halima through each step required for submitting her complaint to the Committee.

They helped Halima write a letter to the Committee, who reviewed it and called her for a hearing. Let the Children Play, and many other people were called to be witnesses. The Committee was convinced that Happy Country had violated Halima's right to a birth certificate and to an education. In the end, they made a decision to instruct the Government of Happy Country to give Halima a birth certificate.

Halima could finally go to school!



Self Test 5

HOW ARE YOU FEELING AFTER READING THE STATEMENTS BELOW?

Draw a sad face or a happy face to show how you feel.



Halima did not trust her mum to tell how much she wanted to go to school.	
Halima found out where she could find the African Children's Committee.	
I will share everything I have learnt about children rights with my friends.	
African Children Committee can give children assistance	
The highest court in the country took over three years to give Halima back her rights	

Lesson 5 Recap

- 1 In the event that a child's case is not heard or successful in all the courts in the country, the case can be taken to the African Children's Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. This committee is also referred to as the African Children's Committee
- 2 Once a case is taken to the African Children's Committee there are specific steps to be followed so as to help the committee do its work well and make sure the child's rights are respected and protected.

**WE'RE DONE!
HURRAY!! HOW DID YOU
LIKE THE JOURNEY?
CAN YOU SEE
THE BEAUTIFUL LAND
CALLED HAKI ?**



Self Test Answers

Self Test 1 Word Finder Puzzle

1. Information
2. Shelter
3. Food
4. Harmful
5. Labour
6. Education and Name

Self Test 2 Sentence Jungle Answers

1. Answer: The Government has the main responsibility to protect children's rights.
2. Answer: Children's rights need to be protected because there are some bad people who may try to take away rights from children.
3. Answer: Child labor is forcing children to do work that is harmful to them and that prevents them from attending school.
4. Answer: The government works with The police, community leaders, parents, teachers and Childline to make sure the rights of children are protected.
5. Answer: The African Children's Committee writes some documents that give more explanations on the rules called general comments.

Self Test 4

1. Order of courts from lowest to highest

COURT OF APPEAL	LOCAL COURT	HIGH COURT	SUPREME COURT	MAGISTRATE COURT
4	2	3	5	1

2. Chief Simba's home is a... a) Local Court
3. d) All of the above
4. d) All of the Above
5. Supreme Court

GLOSSARY

The meaning of some of the words and phrases used in the book

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)

This is a human rights law for children in Africa. It was approved by the African Union in 1990. It lists and explains the rights and responsibilities of children in Africa. It provides a guide for African governments on how they should improve the welfare of children in their countries. The law contains principles and sets standards for the status or condition of children in Africa.

African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)

The Committee was established in 2001. The main goal of the Committee is to work towards making Africa a continent that is fit for children by ensuring that their rights are protected and respected. It does this by collecting information, explaining the meaning of the Charter, following up governments to see whether they are using the Charter properly, give recommendations to governments, take action on complaints about violations of children's rights, and investigate measures used by countries.

Article

A separate and different part of a law. A section that explains an issue in the charter e.g. of the charter e.g. Article X talks about the right to participation and Article Y talks about the right to a name and nationality.

Discrimination

The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.

Enshrined

Preserve (a right, tradition, or idea) in a form that ensures it will be protected and respected.

General Comments

These are explanations and recommendations made by the Committee of Experts about different Articles and issues contained in the African Charter. They make reporting by countries clearer and easier and suggest ways countries can take action about the requirements in the law.

Non- Discrimination

Fair and equal treatment of all children. It ensures that every child can enjoy his or her rights even if he or she is of a different race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property or birth.

Perpetrator

A person who carries out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act. A person who does a bad thing.

Ratified

Sign or give formal consent to (a treaty, contract, or agreement), making it officially valid.

Satisfactory

Fulfilling expectations or needs; acceptable. Getting or achieving the proper standard of something or a thing.

Social Worker

Someone trained to alleviate the conditions of those people not fully enjoying their rights or suffering

Toll Free

A toll-free phone number is one which you can dial without having to pay for the call. It is free of charge.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC)

This is a law prepared by the United Nations (UN) for the protection of the rights of all the children in the world. It is an international agreement containing the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities.

Violation

An action that breaks or acts against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, or something that should be treated with respect e.g. breaking the law is violating the law

Wholistic

Covering full, complete and entire spectrum of something, someone or a principle

The Rights of Children adapted from the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) was developed by the African Union. It states that all children in Africa have rights and freedoms.

Article Name	Article No.	Description
Obligation of State Parties	1	All African Union Member States have a duty to make sure the rights, freedoms and duties described in the African Children's Charter are applied in their different countries.

Definition of a child	2	A child is every person below the age of 18 years.
Best interests of the child	4	In anything that anyone does they should first think of what is best for the child. A child who can talk can also say how they feel.
Survival and development	5	Every child has the right to life, to survive, to be protected and to grow.
Name and nationality	6	Every child born has a right to have their births registered. They also have a right to a name and nationality.
Responsibility of the child	31	Children should be respectful to their parents and older people. They should be proud of their country and being an African child. Children should use their talents to help their country.

Education	11	Every child has the right to an education, to help them develop to their full potential.
Health and health services	14	Every child has the right to be healthy in their bodies, mind and soul.
Leisure, recreation and cultural activities	12	Children can have a right to rest, play and take part in recreation, cultural life and arts that are age appropriate.
Children living with a disability	13	Children living with a disability have the right to be protected and to access resources that will help them feel confident and take part in their community.
Drug abuse	28	Children should be protected from using drugs and being used to sell drugs.

Article Name	Article No.	Description
Child labour	15	Children must not do work that is harmful to them.
Protection against child abuse and torture	16	Children must be protected from all forms of abuse.
Administration of juvenile justice	17	When a child has broken the law, they should be treated well and be taught to respect other people.
Children of imprisoned mothers	30	Babies and small children should not be in jail with their mothers.
Armed conflicts	22	Children must be protected when they live in places where there is fighting or wars. They must also be protected from being made child soldiers.

Protection of the family	18	The family is the basis of any community.
Parental care and protection	19	Every child has the right to stay with their parents. No child shall be separated from his/her parents against his/her will, except if separation is for the best interest of the child.
Parental responsibilities	20	Parents are supposed to take care of their children and to help them develop.
Separation from parents	25	Children who are separated from their parents for a short or long time must be protected.
Adoption	24	A child can be adopted by another family if it is in the best interest of the child.



Article Name

Article No.

Description

Protection of privacy	10	No one is allowed to interfere with the child's privacy.
Non-discrimination	3	Every child must enjoy his/her rights and freedom, regardless of the country they come from, the colour of their skin, whether they are a boy or a girl, the language they speak, the religion they belong to and whether or not they come from a rich or poor family.
Protection against harmful social and cultural practices	21	Traditional and cultural practices must not cause any harm to a child. Children must also not be forced to get married before they are 18 years old.
Protection against discrimination	26	Children must all be treated the same regardless of how they look or what they believe in.
Refugee children	23	Children who have been forced to leave their countries must be protected, even when they are not with their parents.

Freedom of association	8	Children are allowed to meet and get together without breaking the law.
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	9	Children have the right to think the way they want and they have a right to choose their religion, without breaking the law.
Freedom of expression	7	Every child has the right to his/her own opinions without breaking the law.
Sexual exploitation	27	Children must be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.
Sale, trafficking and abduction	29	Children shall not be stolen from their families and sold as slaves or for money. They are also not to beg for money for anyone.



