



From international human rights to local social pedagogy – developing a child rights outcomes framework to transform the delivery of key children’s services in the UK



ABOUT CHILD RIGHTS PARTNERS

Child Rights Partners brings together Unicef UK and local government to put children’s rights at the heart of public services and ensure all children have the same opportunity to flourish.



UNITED KINGDOM

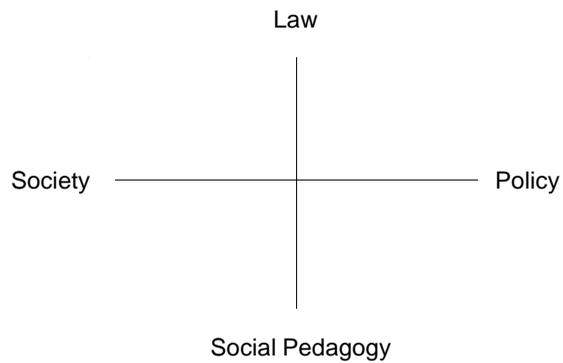
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Why a CROF?

- Article 42
- Gap between law/policy and practice
- Children's rights cannot advance in real terms unless known understood and practiced
- Local focus needed

'Where after all do human rights begin, in the small places close to home...'

Child Rights Social Pedagogy



SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD



Literature review - conceptualising

Well-being (esp. subjective well-being)
Report cards (esp. RC7)

Caveat...

Well-being = Outcomes
Rights = Process and outcomes

So...

Children's Measurement Framework (Vizard and Tsang (LSE, 2012)
Sen and Nussbaum (Capabilities)
Human Rights Indicators, Measurement and Implementation (OHCHR)
Well-being and child rights (Lundy, QUB 2011)
What constitutes a child rights-based approach? (Tobin, 2012)
General Comments
The CRC

= 23 Potential principles

Developing the CROF

Workshops with 390 'duty bearers':

(100 Social workers, 42 Educationalists, 24 Public health professionals, 31 Commissioners 62 Early Years Practitioners, 14 Service Directors, 32 Policy officers, 33 Elected members, 52 Misc (inc police, probation officers, housing officers, CVOs, youth workers)

Methods:

Structured focus groups

Group dialogue and debate

Anonymous questionnaire

Structured 1:1 interviews (random follow up sample of 30)

Case study and case file analysis

Use of CRC to prompt thinking



Developing the CROF

Workshops with 112 children and young people

(52 Care experienced – including care experienced young parents – 18 children who had been involved in substance misuse services, 20 children under 5, 14 children who had been in trouble with the law, 8 children with disabilities, 10 children who had previously held refugee and asylum seeking status)

Methods:

Child-centred design

Guided dialogue

Peer interviews

Anonymous questionnaire

Case study and case file analysis

Use of CRC to prompt thinking



Developing the CROF

Key findings:

Adults:

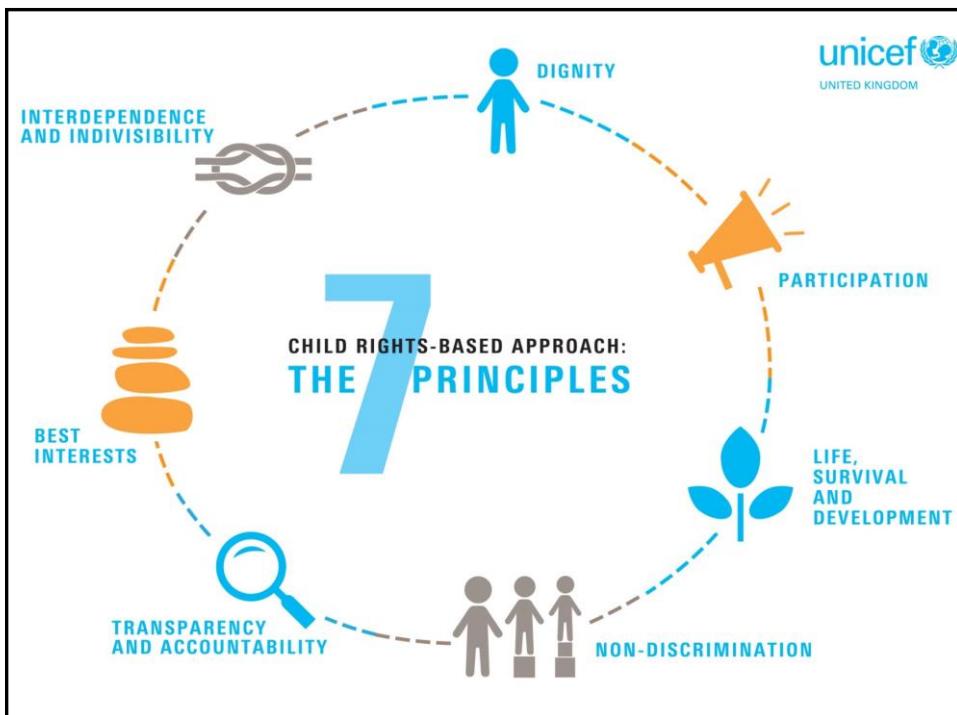
Knowledge of CR limited
Structural barriers (beyond and within control)
Silo working
Contradictory attitudes to children and their rights
Power dynamics and accountability to children

Children:

Consent, choice, control, stigma, feeling welcome

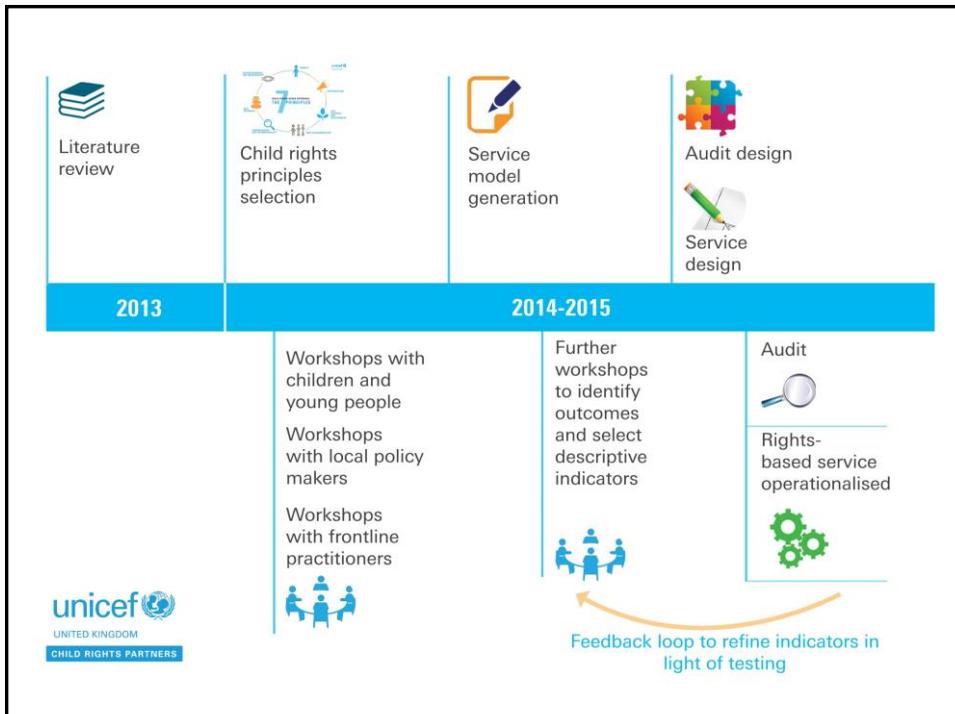
= 7 Key Principles

= Models of CR service models



Supporting panel

PRINCIPLE	CORE OUTCOME	OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE
LIFE SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT 	CHILDREN THRIVE AND FLOURISH	<i>Eg. Children have increased emotional and physical health</i>
REFLECTIVE STATEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We support CYP's broad-based development by investing in cross-sectoral partnerships. We adopt and effectively promote the view that participation strengthens protection and that CYP play a key role in keeping themselves safe. We involve CYP in developing strategies aimed at keeping them safe from harm. We talk to CYP about their development, their goals and aspirations when developing health and wellbeing plans and policies. We recognise the importance of CYP's right to rest, leisure and play and invest in community-based play, recreational and cultural spaces and provisions. The mental and physical health and wellbeing of CYP is a council priority. 		Key Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health status of children and young people Educational attainment of children and young people Housing conditions of children and young people





THANK YOU

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