

# Child Right Campaign 2018

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# Pahal Jan Sahyog Vikas Sansthan

Sambal Pariyojna ,Badwani

# Child right is Important.

We can change scenario by making children a priority with laws and systems to promote rights—like education, health, and safety – for every child. The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), an international treaty to protect the rights of children throughout the world, was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989. The UN child rights treaties do just that. They have been used to bring positive change to the lives of children around the world. But, yet now in the world that the basic rights of children are not in priorities for most of the people, departments and government.

Through the Child Rights campaign, we are working to make sure that every child fully enjoys their rights guaranteed by the CRC and and its Optional Protocols. We are raising our voices to call for universal ratification of all 4 of the UN child rights treaties.

This year campaigns theme was **Environment and children's right** .Along with **Bal vivah**. So based on theme activities are planned like plantation, cleanliness, Rangoli making competition, Debate, rally, dance & drama with community meetings.

It is no new idea that environmental protection is interrelated with human rights and the rights of future generations. Human has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.

Every child should have quality healthcare, a good education, and a safe home and community. First Focus is working to educate policymakers about the need for reforms that protect the basic rights of every child in India.

Millions of children around the world suffer violations of their rights to health, food, water, and other rights because of problematic government responses or inaction to environmental degradation and climate change. Children from marginalized groups—such as children from indigenous communities—are often particularly affected. As we are working in Barwani and it is dense tree & hilly area .

## Environmental Rights of Children

Every child has the right to grow up in a safe environment, to lead a healthy life and develop positive future prospects. This definition of »ecological« child rights was introduced back in 1999 by the National Coalition for the Implementation of Children's Rights in Germany. Its aim was to draw attention to the relationship between child rights and the environment. In fact, the definition points to the function that lies behind all child rights: to guarantee that children can develop and thrive. A healthy environment is a precondition for children's physical and mental health. Without it they cannot grow up and become healthy members of society. Children are curious and want to explore their natural surroundings; in so doing, they gain a feeling for themselves and their environment (life world). Unfortunately this fundamental right of children to a healthy environment is today being violated a million times over: owing to environmental degradation and the exploitation of nature, countless children have no access to clean drinking water or to safe food. Many children suffer under environmentally unacceptable living conditions and are constantly exposed to pollution harmful to health. **TDH**

As per climate change children and youth are facing nutrition and oxygen problem. We are trying to start discussion as an important opportunity to inform the next steps to protect children from rights impacts linked to environmental damage.

National environmental laws and policies infrequently address the rights of children. And international environmental agreements have long ignored a human rights approach, including the rights of children. This gap hinders rights-based approaches to environmental problems affecting children. Human Rights Watch recommends that the Committee on the Rights of the Child use the Day of General Discussion as a starting point for developing a General Comment on Child Rights and the Environment designed to clarify state obligations and business responsibilities, convey the relevance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to environmental policies, and help strengthen linkages between child rights and the environment.

### **Impact of environmental harm on children's rights**

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 1.7 million children under the age of 5 died in 2012 because they lived in an unhealthy environment. Climate change impacts children's access to water, food, and healthcare. Governments need to address the human rights consequences of climate change on children. Children from indigenous communities are often particularly vulnerable because their culture and livelihood is tied to their land, and such marginalized groups typically lack the resources and government support to respond to climate change's effects.

### **Activities Detail:**

**Rangoli making, Street Play, Rally, Wall writing, Group Discussion, session on child sexual abuse, Debate competition, Dance, Sports, Pamphlet pasted and distributed in Market, Plantation and Waste Management, Distribution of Cloth bag and health camp for children and mothers along with adolescents are done in account of Child Right Campaign.**

**Rangoli making :** Child marriage is prohibited and its **impact spoils children's life is shown by Rangoli** .Slogans like 'Bal Vivah jurm,khelne ki umr hai' , 'balvivaah apradh hai,bachpan par aghat hai'' are written on wall and with rangoli making the message was given that children's are not for marriage. Its law and their right to be free to enjoy their life and choose their partners at legal age.In rangoli nutrition ,group power and other message was also highlighted.



**Street Play** : In order to prevent child marriage and to protect the environment, drama was prepared by the children and youth groups and presented to the villagers. In the drama it was reflected that children's suffer whole life after child marriage and its impact reach to next generation in the form of malnutrition and other consequences.

**Plantation:** In project area it was decided that poshan vatika will be developed so that children along with their family can get nutritious vegetables and fruits to become healthy. During campaign it was a good time to start new poshan vatika so it was developed in most of the village of project area. In these villages, the seeds of spinach, fenugreek, guava, custered apple, papaya, almond etc. were sown, so that in future, children and families could get healthy nutritious meals.



**Waste management:** To maintain and spread sanitation in most of program village sanitation drive was initiated during campaign. There was pit prepared in all villages. Then Garbage was poured into the pit and then covered with soil. Later this garbage will convert into compost then people can use it for nutrition garden.

**Health Camp** – health camp to identify genral health problems and nutrition level in children along with mothers was organized at Abodhgarh school campus for villagers. It was supported by government official and Sambal team. During checkup doctors aware them about healthy and nutritious food for their children.



In starting of campaign activity rally was organized to invite people to participate in programs. Then different sports activities were conducted with discussion on child rights. After that rangoli making, street play or dance was performed by children's and youth groups. Along with this To prevent child marriage and to protect the environment, pamphlets were distributed and pasted at the main sites of the village. Messages were spread through rally and one to one contact to promote the use of the clothes bag and not using polythin bags.



### **Reference: Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Environment**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child lays out strong child rights protections relating to the environment, and contains two explicit references to the environment: First, the Convention links the child's right to the highest attainable standard of health, including the right to nutritious food and safe drinking water, to issues of environmental pollution (art. 24). Second, it defines the

child's right to information on environmental health issues and defines environmental education as one of the goals of education (art. 29). But the Convention's relevance is much broader; it provides a range of additional relevant protections including on child labor, child marriage, and business-related abuses.

Pahal believes that the we should start the process of awareness building on Child Rights and the Environment, including on children's access to environmental information, children's participation, and accountability for child rights abuses related to environmental harm.

## Activity Details

Child Right Campaign 2018												
sn o	Village name	date	Activity	participant						Governmen t Employee	Total	
				Boy	Girl	Wo man	Man	Youth				
1	Menimata	14.11.18	<b>Rangoli making, Street Play, Relly, Wall writing, Group Discusion, Debate compition, Dance, Sports, Phamplet pested and distributed in Market, Plantation and Waste Management,Dis tribution of Cloth bag</b>	22	25	15	10	9	5	60		
2	Chikhliya	14.11.19		20	26	19	15	8	1	50		
3	Badgaon	15.11.18		26	15	11	8	10	3	45		
4	Jhopali	15.11.18		24	19	15	13	5	3	43		
5	mojali	16.11.18		21	20	11	9	10	1	56		
6	Upla	16.11.18		15	18	10	8	8		40		
7	Kukdiya beda	17.11.18		18	20	9	9	9	1	48		
8	Panva	17.11.18		25	18	12	17	9	1	58		
9	Madgaon	18.11.18		28	14	9	7	8	1	41		
10	Naded	18.11.18		24	16	15	12	5		50		
11	Borlay	19.11.18		30	15	13	12	9	2	55		
12	Talwada Bujurg	19.11.18		22	18	11	7	5		45		
13	Hirkaray	20.11.18		23	19	10	17	7		50		
14	Silawad	20.11.18		<b>Phamplet pested and distributed in Market</b>								
15	Kalalda	21.11.18		80	35	31	22	18	5	77		
16	Ojhar	21.11.18		<b>Phamplet pested and distributed in Market</b>								
17	Jamli	22.11.18		80	29	24	22	18	15	69		
18	Sendhwa	22.11.18		<b>Phamplet pested and distributed in Market</b>								
<b>Total</b>										<b>729</b>		

**Health Camp** – 150 check up has done and 40 different patients are identified of pain, etching and etc. Along with this 1000 villagers contacted for pamphlet distribution and awareness on Child marriage.

Campaign is only the way to mobilize people in mass. This is the time when the sambal team recreate the energy of get together in villages. They try to aware all linked person or a person who can influence the mob on the issue.

## Pics moment of Campaign



## बाल दिवस पर बच्चों ने की बचपन बचाने की अपील

पहल जन सहयोग ने आयोजित किया कार्यक्रम

बड़वानी, (आरपनएन)। पहल जन सहयोग विकास संस्थान द्वारा संचालित बाल अभियान 14 से शुरू होकर 25 नवम्बर महिला हिंसा विरोधी दिवस तक चलाया जाएगा। यह अभियान इस मर्तब्रा मुख्य रूप से बाल विवाह रोकने एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर केंद्रित रहेगा। पहल द्वारा 25 ग्रामों में अभियान के तहत रंगोली प्रतियोगिता, पौधा रोपण, रैली, कविता पाठ, पोषण बाटिका विकास, खेलकूद, नुक्कड़ नाटक,

सफाई एवं वाद-विवाद आदि गतिविधियां आयोजित की जाएगी। इसी क्रम में बुधवार को मेरणीयाता व विखलिया में उक्त अभियान की शुरुआत की गई। इस दौरान बच्चों द्वारा बाल विवाह रोकने का आह्वान करती रंगोली तथा कविताएं भी प्रस्तुत की गईं। साथ ही पर्यावरण संरक्षण व बाल विवाह रोकने का आह्वान करने के लिए नुक्कड़ नाटक भी बच्चों द्वारा किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल लगभग 70 बच्चों ने गानों व भाषण के माध्यम से ग्रामीणजनों को इस कुप्रथा के दुष्प्रभाव से परिचित कराया। वहीं इस मौके पर आंगनवाड़ी परिसर में फलदार पौधे लगाकर बच्चों के पोषण को सुनिश्चित करने की शपथ लेकर कार्यक्रम का समापन किया। कार्यक्रम में दीवान सिंह, हरसिंग, पूजा, वर्षा सहित पहल की टीम मौजूद थी।

