



Using Children's Rights Impact Assessments to improve policy making for children

Introduction

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) sets out the fundamental human rights that all children should have, so that every child is able to have a good childhood and develop to their full potential. The UK Government ratified the CRC in 1991 which means all areas of the Government and the state (including local government, schools and health services) must do all they can to realise these rights.

Being a signatory to the CRC means the UK Government must adhere to its principles and standards and do all it can to uphold children's rights in its decision-making. One of the ways in which the Government - including devolved and local government - can give effect to the CRC is by carrying out Children's Rights Impact Assessments (CRIAs). CRIAs are an essential tool to help ensure that Government policy, legislation, programming and budgeting are consistent with children's rights standards. CRIAs help civil servants to assess and consider the impact of policy-making and legislation on children's rights. CRIAs can also be used by parliamentarians to scrutinise the development and implementation of Government policy and legislation and assess whether they are upholding or undermining children's rights.

In its General Comment No. 5,¹ the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UN Committee) states that governments should develop a comprehensive national strategy or action plan on children's rights, and carry out a 'continuous process of child impact assessment (predicting the impact of any proposed law, policy or budgetary allocation which affects children and the enjoyment of their rights) and child impact evaluation (evaluating the actual impact of implementation).'² The UN Committee urges this process to be built into all levels of government, and to be carried out as early as possible in the policy development process.

What is the CRC?

Adopted in 1989, the CRC is the most widely ratified international human rights treaty. The CRC applies to all children aged 17 years and under and sets out the basic things that children need to thrive: the right to an adequate standard of living, to be protected from all forms of violence, to an education, to play, be healthy and be cared for. Children's rights should act as a safety net, meaning children always receive at least the minimum standard of treatment whatever the changing economic climate.

The CRC has four guiding principles (General Principles) which are rights in themselves, but also the framework through which all the rights in the CRC should be interpreted. They are: non-discrimination (article 2), the best interests of the child (article 3), survival and development (article 6) and respect for the views of the child (article 12).

The CRC also includes General Measures of Implementation (GMIs), setting out what governments need to do to ensure children's rights are fully respected. This includes undertaking all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognised in the Convention.³

The European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (known as Children's Commissioners in the UK) have also stressed the importance of CRIAs and CRIEs (Child Rights Impact Evaluation).

'ENOC calls on States; national, regional, European and international authorities; and all other relevant authorities to develop CRIA and CRIE as measures for monitoring implementation of the UNCRC in a way that further promotes the visible integration of children's rights in decision-making.'

European Network of Ombudspersons for Children⁴

What is a CRIA?

As noted above, the General Measures of Implementation require States to take all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures to implement children's rights. Legislative measures include the direct incorporation of the CRC into domestic law.⁵ Non-legislative measures include processes that governments should use to give effect to the CRC, including carrying out CRIAs. CRIAs consider policy or legislation through a 'child rights lens', using the CRC as the framework for assessing whether they protect and implement the rights included in the CRC.⁶ No policy is child-neutral – every policy can directly or indirectly have an impact on the lives of children, either positive or negative. For example, laws, policies or decisions that are not aimed at children but have indirect consequences for them include social security provision, housing supply and quality, measures on air quality and public transport systems.⁷

CRIAs have been introduced in several countries at both central and local government level, including Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belgium and the UK.⁸ There is no single model for CRIAs, governments can develop their own based on their national context, but ENOC has published a useful guide on how to carry out CRIAs.⁹

There are two types of CRIAs:¹⁰

- CRIAs carried out on proposed laws, policies, budgets, regulations and other decisions as these are being developed, to avoid or mitigate possible negative impacts on children's rights. These are sometimes called *ex ante* CRIAs.
- CRIAs carried out to evaluate the impacts (intended and unintended) of existing policies, legislation and other measures, and assess their impacts after a decision or action has been taken. These are sometimes called *ex post* CRIAs or Child Rights Impact Evaluations (CRIEs)

UK Government CRIA template

In 2018, the Department for Education developed a CRIA template with experts in civil society, including CRAE and UNICEF UK, for use within Government departments.

It is a tool for civil servants to consider the impacts on children's rights when developing new policy or legislation – from the start. If there are any negative effects on children's rights, they should consider making changes and mitigating these. CRIAs should help ensure that the best interests of children are taken into primary consideration during the policy development process. The CRIA tool is accompanied by an on-line training package for civil servants across Whitehall, to ensure better knowledge and understanding of children's rights and help ensure they are considered in the development and delivery of policy and Government business.¹¹

The CRIA tool asks civil servants to consider the CRC articles, the Optional Protocols to the CRC (the UK has signed up to Optional Protocol 1¹² and Optional Protocol 2¹³) and the relevant Concluding Observations¹⁴ (recommendations) to the UK from the UN Committee. However, there is no statutory obligation for the UK Government to conduct CRIAs in all policy areas affecting children, despite similar requirements in Wales and Scotland.¹⁵

The then Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Education has stated: *'The use of children's rights impact assessments is widely promoted across the Department and wider Government, and our assessment template is designed to help staff to give due consideration to the UNCRC when making new policy and legislation.'*¹⁶

CRIAs in the rest of the UK

Wales

The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 requires Welsh Ministers to have due regard to the CRC when exercising their functions, and that a CRIA is carried out and published when new, devolved legislation is proposed. Since then, over two-hundred and sixty CRIAs have been carried out.¹⁷

Scotland

In March 2021, Scotland passed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill to incorporate the CRC into Scots Law. Section 14 requires Scottish Ministers to carry out a child rights and wellbeing impact assessment in respect of provisions of primary and secondary legislation and certain decisions of a strategic nature that relate to the rights and wellbeing of children.¹⁸ However, the UK Government has taken the Bill to the Supreme Court to determine whether the Scottish Parliament is able to legislate as provided for in the Bill and it cannot receive Royal Assent until the case is completed. Mandatory Children's Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessments (CRWIAs) have been required since June 2015 under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Around one hundred and eleven CRWIAs have been published.¹⁹

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland, there is no formal mechanism to carry out CRIAs. Policy is, however, assessed against the Human Rights Act and against equality provisions in the 1998 Northern Ireland Act (which includes age as one category).²⁰ CRIAs can be carried out as part of statutory Equality Impact Assessments, but this has rarely been done.²¹

The benefits of CRIAs

Children's rights are affected by many decisions, both directly and indirectly, across most policy areas. The Covid 19 pandemic has clearly highlighted the ways in which government decision-making affects children's safety, education, health, nutrition and wellbeing, and the negative impact such decisions can have on children when they aren't assessed against children's rights standards. Child rights experts, including the UN Committee, UNICEF and Children's Rights

Ombudspersons all call for systematic child rights impact processes because:²²

- Children have specific needs and rights, due to their age and evolving capacities, which must be taken into consideration in decision-making
- CRIAs can avoid or mitigate negative impacts on children, including unintended consequences
- CRIAs can make children – especially those in vulnerable or marginalised groups – visible in policy and decision-making processes
- CRIAs can embed children's rights considerations within government and among legislators, and mainstream them into decision-making processes
- Children are usually excluded from public decision-making processes, are rarely consulted and have limited or no voting rights
- Children are often more dependent on public services and support, and suffer disproportionately when these do not function properly or do not take their needs into account
- Children have less access to remedy and redress mechanisms

How to use CRIAs in policy-making and scrutiny

Children's rights experts highlight some key requirements to ensure CRIAs are effective:²³

- CRIAs should use the CRC and its Optional Protocols as the framework to assess impacts on children's rights
- Governments must ensure proper training and support on the CRC and CRIAs
- They should be mandatory and carried out across government, not just by children's departments, with support at senior levels
- CRIAs should consider both the direct and indirect impacts on children
- They should identify and assess the differential impacts on children (versus adults) and also on different groups of children
- CRIAs should be done as early as possible in the policy development/review process

- CRIAs should be evidence based and informed by children's own views and experiences
- CRIAs should provide recommendations to ensure compliance with the CRC
- CRIA assessments and evaluations should be published and publicly available, throughout different stages of the process

Putting CRIAs into practice

Despite the UK Government's commitment to *'give due consideration to the UNCRC articles when making new policy and legislation'*,²⁴ in practice this is largely absent. To date, very few CRIAs have been carried out by central Government since the template was published, and most are not made public. They are not centrally collected and most are not published.

Calls²⁵ by children's rights organisations for an amendment to the EU Withdrawal Act during its parliamentary passage to ensure that a CRIA would be carried out on future law and policy developments affecting children's rights were rejected by the Government. In addition, no CRIA was carried out on the Coronavirus Act 2020 despite the scale of the changes it brought in and the widespread implications for children.

In some cases, the Government has published Equality Impact Assessments²⁶ and used this to justify not undertaking a CRIA. While Equality Impact Assessments are welcome, they do not have a specific focus on children, do not take into account the full range of children's rights in the CRC, and are limited to considerations of equality and non-discrimination, so are not a replacement for CRIAs.

Children's participation in CRIAs

CRIAs provide an opportunity to engage children in public policy and decision-making processes. The UN Committee has recommended that CRIAs should be based on *'input from children, civil society and experts, as well as from relevant government departments, academic research and experiences documented in the country or elsewhere'*.²⁷ The evidence base for CRIAs must not only include reliable qualitative and quantitative data, but also the views and experiences of children affected by policies and other measures. Evidence can also draw from existing research, surveys and reports and information from service providers

and organisations working with children – with additional feedback and input from children themselves.²⁸

Children and young people who took part in the European Network of Young Advisors (ENYA) Forum 2020, to discuss children's rights in decision-making, made several recommendations on how CRIAs should be carried out and used.²⁹

- States should make CRIAs mandatory and raise awareness of them
- Children and young people should be educated about children's rights and involved in CRIAs, through accessible and safe spaces
- Adults should respect children's opinions and be educated about the CRC and CRIA processes
- Accessible and child-friendly information should be provided for children and young people to engage in CRIAs
- The views of diverse groups of children should be sought, including children of different ages and abilities
- Children's Commissioners/Ombudspersons should be involved in CRIAs
- There should be consequences if governments do not carry out CRIAs or if they are not used or are incomplete

Examples from the rest of the UK where CRIAs have improved policy making for children

Giving children equal protection from physical assault

In 2017, a CRIA³⁰ was carried out on proposed legislation to give children equal protection from physical assault in Wales. It invoked the CRC, including Articles 19 and 37 which require States to ensure all children are protected from all forms of physical or mental violence while in the care of parents/guardians and that no child is subjected to degrading treatment or punishment. In 2020 the Welsh Parliament passed the Children (Abolition of Defence of Reasonable Punishment) (Wales) Act, with the express purpose to help protect children's rights. The Act will come into force in March 2022.

Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on children in Scotland

The Scottish Government carried out some CRWIAs on Covid-19 policies and legislation, to assess the effects on children and mitigate negative impacts, including the Coronavirus (Scotland) Act 2020³¹, the Coronavirus (Scotland) (No. 2) Act³² and the Education (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020³³. Its considerations also took into account the statement by the UN Committee,³⁴ in April 2020, highlighting key concerns for the 'grave physical, emotional and psychological effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on children', especially those in situations of vulnerability. The Scottish Government explicitly recognised the need to consider children's rights when taking measures to address the Covid public health emergency and published its approach³⁵ in light of the eleven areas of concern raised by the UN Committee.

Examples where CRIAs could have improved policy making for children

The Benefit Cap

The Benefit Cap policy, introduced by the Welfare Reform Act 2012 and implemented by the Benefit Cap (Housing Benefit) Regulations 2012, limits the total benefits a family can receive to £500 a week (and £350 per week for single claimants without dependent children). The cap applies to all households regardless of family size or circumstances.

In 2015, the Supreme Court found the policy was in breach of the UK's legal obligations on children's rights. The court³⁶ ruled by a 3-2 majority verdict that the benefit cap was not unlawful. However, three of the judges, Lady Hale, Lord Kerr and Lord Carnwath argued that the cap is not compatible with article 3(1) of the CRC: *'In all actions concerning children... the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.'*

The then Deputy President of Supreme Court, Lady Hale, stated in the judgment:

"The prejudicial effect of the cap is obvious and stark. It breaks the link between benefit and need. Claimants affected by the cap will, by definition, not receive the sums of money which the State deems necessary for them adequately to house, feed, clothe and warm themselves and their children."

"It cannot possibly be in the best interests of the children affected by the cap to deprive them of the means to provide them with adequate food, clothing, warmth and housing, the basic necessities of life."

A comprehensive CRIA would have highlighted the impact on children's rights and could have encouraged the Government to have taken greater steps to address or mitigate the negative effect on children.

The Adoption and Children (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

In response to Covid-19, the Government brought in emergency changes to children's social care regulations³⁷ via Statutory Instrument (SI) 445 (The Adoption and Children (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020). These included removing the requirement for social workers to visit children in care every six weeks and stipulating that such visits could be made remotely (for example, by telephone or video-link). It also watered down the timescale for the preparation of placement plans for children in care, including plans for children on remand. These and other changes removed vital safeguards and legal protections for children in care during the pandemic, putting children at greater risk of harm. This was not in line with Article 25 of the CRC, which stipulates children in care have the right to a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances. No CRIA was carried out prior to these changes, one was only completed *after* Ministerial approval.³⁸

Following campaigning and legal action³⁹ by children's rights organisations, the majority of legal protections removed by the SI were restored in September 2020. Carrying out a comprehensive CRIA prior to introducing the changes would have demonstrated the negative impacts on the rights of children who are already particularly vulnerable and whose protection the Government has a duty to uphold and potentially resulted in the Government making changes to the regulations.

Prosecution of Offences (Custody Time Limits) (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020

A CRIA was not carried out before introducing changes in the Prosecution of Offences (Custody Time Limits) (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020.⁴⁰ The amended regulations had significant implications for children's rights by both

extending the length of time children could spend in custody on remand and increasing their risk of turning 18 before trial and therefore being tried as adults rather than under the youth justice system. The CRC clearly states that the detention of children should only be used as a last resort and for the shortest period of time.⁴¹ The UN Committee has also emphasised that child justice systems should extend to children who were under eighteen at the time of committing an offence, and who subsequently turn eighteen during the trial or sentencing process.⁴²

Following intervention by Just for Kids Law,⁴³ children were removed from the Regulations but a thorough CRIA of the intended changes would have highlighted the specific negative impacts on children's rights and the need to mitigate these before legal action was needed.

Protecting children's right to play during lockdown

In March 2021, children's rights organisations called on the Prime Minister to change England's lockdown guidelines to allow younger children to play outdoors together. Under the "one-to-one" rule, adults and older children were allowed to meet one friend for exercise outdoors but children aged 5 and above (under-5s were exempt from the rules), who are too young to go out alone, were effectively prevented from playing with their peers. The guidance in England failed to take into account the impact on children and their right to play, demonstrating the need to embed children's rights in government decision-making through a statutory CRIA.⁴⁴

Using CRIAs for scrutiny and accountability: the role of policy makers

Policy makers, including parliamentarians and Government officials, have a crucial role in ensuring that decision-making takes children's rights into account and upholds the UK's obligations under the CRC. CRIAs are an important tool in this respect and should be used to scrutinise policy, legislation and budgeting and ensure compliance with children's rights. Policy-makers can:

- Work with the Government to introduce a statutory obligation on public authorities to conduct CRIAs in all decision-making affecting children, and ensure that adequate resources and training are in place to support CRIA processes
- Use the CRIA template when scrutinising Government policies and legislation, for example, through the passage of a Bill or within a Select Committee⁴⁵
- Ensure that CRIA processes are transparent, participatory, and publicly available and that they are an effective tool to support accountability for decisions that affect children's rights
- Fulfil the right of children to be heard and to participate effectively and meaningfully in CRIA processes

Endnotes

1. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *General Comment No.5 (2003) General measures of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (arts.4, 42 and 44. para.6)*
2. Ibid
3. Article 4, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. General Measures are also included under Articles 42 and 44.6.
4. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (2020) *Position Statement on "Child Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA)"*
5. UNICEF UK and Payne L. (2017) *Child Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA): A review of comparative practice across the UK*
6. Ibid
7. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (2020) *ENOC Synthesis Report. Child Rights Impact Assessment*
8. Hoffman S. (2020) *Ex ante children's rights impact assessment of economic policy* The International Journal of Human Rights
9. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (2020) *Common Framework of Reference on Child Rights Impact Assessment. A Guide on How to carry out CRIA*
10. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (2020) *Position Statement on "Child Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA)"*
11. The training package can be found on Civil Service Learning. You will need to log in first, then click the link: <https://civilservicelearning.civilservice.gov.uk/user/login?destination=node/499495>
12. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
13. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
14. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2016) *Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*
15. The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 imposes a duty on ministers to have due regard to children's rights as expressed in the CRC. Part one of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 requires all Scottish ministers to give better or further effect to the requirements of the CRC; take account of the relevant views of children of which they are aware; promote public awareness and understanding of the rights of children; and report every three years to the Scottish Parliament on what they have done to fulfil these duties.
16. Nadhim Zahawi, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Children and Families (24th June 2019) *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* HC 447 <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2019-06-24/debates/C07550C9-C069-4AE7-93BC-5EB65270CB91/UNConv>
17. Hoffman S. (2020) *Ex ante children's rights impact assessment of economic policy* The International Journal of Human Rights
18. Scottish Government (2020) *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Incorporation) (Scotland) Bill* <https://www.parliament.scot/bills-and-laws/bills/united-nations-convention-on-the-rights-of-the-child-incorporation-scotland-bill>
19. Scottish Government, Child rights and wellbeing impact assessments: list [date accessed 28 July 2021] <https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-rights-and-wellbeing-impact-assessments-list/>
20. Byrne, B., Lundy, L. (2019) *Children's Rights and Policy-Making: a 6 P framework* The International Journal of Human Rights
21. Hoffman S. (2020) *Ex ante children's rights impact assessment of economic policy* The International Journal of Human Rights
22. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (2020) *Position Statement on "Child Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA)"*; UNICEF UK and Payne L. (2017) *Child Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA): A review of comparative practice across the UK*
23. Ibid
24. Nadhim Zahawi, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Children and Families (20 November 2018) *Written Ministerial Statement for Universal Children's Day* HCWS1093 <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-statements/detail/2018-11-20/hcws1093>
25. Coram Children's Legal Centre, NSPCC, National Children's Bureau, Children England, The Children's Society, and ECPAT UK (2017) *European Union (Withdrawal) Bill Briefing, Committee Stage, House of Commons, Protection and promotion of children's rights*
26. See for example: UK Government (2020) *Equality Impact Statement for The Prosecution of Offences (Custody Time Limits) (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020* https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/953/pdfs/uksipes_20200953_en.pdf
27. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2013) *General Comment No.14 on the right of the child to have his or her best interests taken as a primary consideration (art. 3, para. 1)*, para. 99
28. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) (2020) *Common Framework of Reference on Child Rights Impact Assessment. A Guide on How to carry out CRIA*
29. European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC) and The Ombudsman for Children in Norway (2020) *'Let's Talk Young, Let's Talk About Children's Rights in decision-making' Report from ENYA Forum 2020*
30. Welsh Ministry for Children and Social Care (2017) *Children's Rights Impact Assessment - Proposal for Legislation to Remove the Defence of Reasonable Punishment* <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-02/180109-legislation-cria-en.pdf>
31. Scottish Government (March 2020) *Coronavirus (Scotland) Bill: child rights and wellbeing impact assessment* <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-scotland-bill-child-rights-welfare-impact-assessment/>
32. Scottish Government (May 2020) *Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment Coronavirus (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill* <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-scotland-no-2-bill-child-rights-welfare-impact-assessment/>
33. Scottish Government (May 2020) *Children's rights and well-being impact assessment completed for the Education (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020* <https://www.gov.scot/publications/education-miscellaneous-amendments-coronavirus-scotland-regulations-2020-childrens-rights-well-being-impact-assessment/>
34. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (8th April 2020) 'The Committee on the Rights of the Child warns of the grave physical, emotional and psychological effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and calls on States to protect the rights of children' https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT/CRC/STA/9095&Lang=en
35. Together Scotland (27th May 2020) 'Scottish Government reports on its approach to children's rights during COVID-19' <https://www.togetherscotland.org.uk/6541>
36. R (on the application of SG and others (previously JS and others)) v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions [2015] UKSC 16
37. <https://article39.org.uk/scrapsi445/>
38. Department for Education (2020) *Children's Rights Impact Assessment: Amendments to children's social care regulations during the COVID-19 pandemic: The Adoption and Children (Coronavirus) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2020* https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/913234/Children_s_rights_impact_assessment.pdf

39. Article 39 v the Secretary of State for Education [2020] EWCA 1577 (Civ) <https://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWCA/Civ/2020/1577.html> The Department for Education was found by the Court of Appeal to have acted unlawfully in adopting these regulations without consulting the Children's Commissioner and other bodies representing the rights of children in care. This judicial review was brought by Article 39 after a broad coalition of organisations and concerned individuals undertook a campaign challenging the regulations, their broad scope and the lack of scrutiny around their adoption. <https://article39.org.uk/scrapsi445/>
40. House of Commons written answer (13 October 2020) UIN 101042 <https://questions-statements.parliament.uk/written-questions/detail/2020-10-08/101042>
41. Article 37, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
42. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *General Comment No. 24 (2019) on children's rights in the child justice system*
43. Just for Kids Law (14 January 2021) 'Just for Kids Law welcomes Government U-Turn to exempt children from extended custody time limits' <https://justforkidslaw.org/news/just-kids-law-welcomes-government-u-turn-exempt-children-extended-custody-time-limits>; Youth Justice Legal Centre (2021) 'Children exempt from extended custody time limits in the Crown Court' <https://yjlc.uk/resources/legal-updates/children-exempt-extended-custody-time-limits-crown-court>
44. Just for Kids Law (8 March 2021) Campaigners call on Prime Minister to allow children to play together as they return to school <https://www.justforkidslaw.org/news/campaigners-call-prime-minister-allow-children-play-outside-together-they-return-school>
45. Please contact Natalie Williams at info@crae.org.uk for a copy of the CRIA template.

About CRAE

The Children's Rights Alliance for England (CRAE) is part of the charity Just for Kids Law. We work with over 100 organisations and individuals to promote children's rights – making us one of the biggest children's rights coalitions in the world.

We believe that human rights are a powerful tool in making life better for children. We fight for children's rights by listening to what they say, carrying out research to understand what children are going through and using the law to challenge those who violate children's rights. We campaign for the people in power to change things for children and we empower children and those who care about children to push for the changes that they want to see.



**Children's Rights
Alliance for England**

Part of Just for Kids Law

Children's Rights Alliance for England (CRAE), part of Just for Kids Law
Unit 2, Crystal Wharf, 36 Graham Street, London N1 8GJ
T: 020 1374 2279 | E: info@crae.org.uk
W: www.crae.org.uk | T: [@crae_official](https://twitter.com/crae_official)