



Day 2

**Malawi**

## **DEDZA YOUTH ADVOCACY**

### **THE YOUTH RESOURCE CENTER**

We would like to build a Youth Resource Center, which will enable youth to come and interact through games such as volleyball, netball, indoor games, chase, pool, table tennis and many more. These activities will help to keep the young people busy, as a result they will stay away from immoral behaviors.

HIV/AIDS counseling and voluntary testing services for the youth shall also be provided. Human rights and HIV/AIDS newsletters shall be available as well. Video Digital Conferences with international youth gatherings and Internet for the youth have been planned to be provided.



For Malawi's young people it is difficult to find a place where they can interact. As a result they end up drinking beer, smoking and having sex. So we would like to stop this by creating a place for recreation.



## OUR ACTION WEEK PROJECT

During the “action week” our team has planned Convention on the Rights of the Child (C.R.C.) campaigns and promotions. As well as HIV/AIDS and behavior change campaigns will take place in schools around our district Dedza. There will be dramas, songs and lecturing on the issues above. HIV/AIDS and Human Rights abuses are common among students. We would like to deal with these issues during “action week”.

Our aims are to carter for child rights and create awareness of the dangers of human rights abuses. We encourage behavior change on issues that are promoting the spread of HIV/AIDS among young people and children.



## THE C.R.C.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international convention setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children. It is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Most member nation states (countries) of the United Nations have ratified it, either partly or completely. Also Malawi signed the convention.



The Convention acknowledges that every child has certain basic rights, including the right to life, his or her own name and identity, to be raised by his or her parents within a family or cultural grouping and have a relationship with both parents, even if they are separated.



The Convention also acknowledges that children have the right to express their opinions and to have those opinions heard and acted upon when appropriate, to be protected from abuse or exploitation, to have their privacy protected and requires that their lives not be subject to excessive interference.



This approach is different from the common law approach found in many countries that had previously treated children and wives as possessions or chattels, ownership of which was often argued over in family disputes.

