



DVAC POSTER COMPETITION

KNOW YOUR
rights

THE UN CONVENTION ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

GET CREATIVE

IF YOU PLACE IN THE TOP 3...

YOU WILL WIN \$100 GIFT VOUCHER

TWO CATEGORIES:

12-17 YEAR OLDS

6-11 YEAR OLDS

FORMS AND INFORMATION CAN BE COLLECTED:

From your school or organisation's office, on Facebook: DVACIpswichAndToowoomba, from our website: www.dvac.org.au or email ed@dvac.org.au to have them sent directly to you.



YOUR RIGHTS. YOUR VOICE. YOUR WAY.



DVAC POSTER COMPETITION

The Domestic Violence Action Centre (DVAC) invites young people (17 and under) to participate in our Rights of the Child Poster Competition. We believe it is so important that young people have a voice and are fully informed of their rights. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international law that ensures the rights of every child under the age of 18. We are encouraging participants to create an original informative poster (artwork) about the rights of every child in Australia.

ARTWORK ENTRIES

Poster/pages may be no smaller than A4 (21 x 29cm) and not exceed A3 (29 x 42cm).

Any type of paper is acceptable, as long as it is no thicker than poster board.

Artist may use any flat medium including chalk, pens, paint, crayon, photography, watercolor, collage, digital or print.

RULES

- Competition is open to youth ages 17 and under.
- All 42 articles of the child friendly version of The Convention on the Rights of the Child are on pg 6 (links to examples/other versions of posters pg 6).
- Entrants can decide how they present this information on their poster. They can:
 1. Pick one or more, or all of the conventions that they believe are important to include.
 2. They can write out the conventions using their own words or ones that already exist.
 3. They could simply just do artwork to represent one or more, or all the conventions.
- Poster can be one - two pages.
- Open to individuals only; no collaborative entries.
- All entries must be original and free of copyright restrictions.
- This contest may be overseen by teachers, parents, guardians, community groups and any other individual or group.
- Winners will be selected by a panel of judges
- Clear and legible entry and permission forms must be included with each submission.

WINNERS

TWO CATEGORIES

Group A: 12-17y/o

Group B: 5-11y/o

Top 3 winners for each category, will have their work be DVACs new Rights of the Child Poster; their artwork will be showcased online, in print, and in venues throughout QLD. They will also receive a **\$100 gift voucher**.

TO ENTER

Complete and attach a DVAC Entry & Permission Form with your submission.

Closing date:

Friday 28th August 2020.

HOW TO SUBMIT POSTER

Option One:

Send via post. Entries must be postmarked by Monday August 24th 2020.

Domestic Violence Action Centre

Poster Competition

Attention: Sinéad Nunan

PO Box 864

Booval, Q 4304

Option Two:

Scan a copy or take a very clear photo of your work (or it is already digital).

Email to ed@dvac.org.au by 5pm, Friday 28th August 2020.

This option is only if your poster is very clear and we can read the words.

DISCLAIMER: All entries become property of DVAC. DVAC has the right to display, reproduce, or use the submissions. Artwork will not be returned – please take photos/copies of your poster before submitting.

For questions please contact ed@dvac.org.au



ENTRY AND PERMISSION FORM

Please complete the fields below and post or email your completed entry form along with your artwork/poster submission to: **Domestic Violence Action Centre Poster Competition**. Attention: Sinéad Nunan. PO Box 864, Booval, QLD 4304 OR email to: ed@dvac.org.au

Please print; illegible entries will not be accepted.

YOUTH NAME: _____ ARTWORK TITLE: _____

PLEASE DESCRIBE WHAT INSPIRED YOU TO CREATE YOUR POSTER & WHAT MEDIUMS YOU USED:

AGE: _____ GRADE: _____ SCHOOL/ ORGANISATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ POSTCODE: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ EMAIL: _____

I declare and vow that the artwork/poster I am submitting to the Domestic Violence Action Centre is my own original work and was not copied from other artists' work or photographs.

Signature _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN NAME (please print): _____

Parent/guardian: I hereby grant, transfer, and assign to the Domestic Violence Action Centre (DVAC) all my rights and interest in the artwork submitted by my child. I acknowledge that this includes the right to use, re-use, publish, re-publish and otherwise use, and display the artwork, and also includes the right to transfer these rights to a third party. I authorise DVAC to include the artist name, image, quote, age to identify the work. I hereby release and discharge DVAC from any, and all claims and demands arising out of, or in connection with the use of the original artwork, including without limitations, any and all claims for libel or invasion of privacy.

I have read and fully understand the above, and fully consent to it. This release shall be binding upon me and my heirs, legal representatives, and assigns.

I _____, being the parent or guardian of the above-named minor, hereby consent to and join in the foregoing release of the artwork submitted. Date _____

Deadline: All entries must be postmarked or emailed by Friday 28th August 2020.

Winners are contacted within 5 days after judges' selection, by email or phone call. Prizes will be posted.

Questions? Contact Sinead Nunan. Email ed@dvac.org.au .

Artwork will not be returned – please take photos of your artwork before submitting.

LEARN ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS



DVAC'S CHILD FRIENDLY VERSION UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

1. These rights are here for young people until they are 18.
2. Young people should not be discriminated against for any reason, including your race, colour, gender identity, language, religion, sexual orientation, opinion, origin, social or economic status, or disability.
3. All actions and decisions that affect Young people should be based on what is best for them.
4. The Government is responsible for protecting young people's rights.
5. Family is responsible for guiding young people, as they grow, and achieve their rights. Governments should support and respect this right.
6. Young people have the right to live a healthy and full life. Governments should ensure that they survive in this way.
7. Young people have the right to a name and a nationality, and the right to know and be cared for by their parents.
8. Young people have the right to an identity, an official record of their name, nationality, and family.
9. Young people should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good (for example, if a parent mistreats or neglects them). If their parents have separated, they have the right to stay in contact with both, unless this might be harmful.
10. If parents live in different countries, young people should be allowed to move between those countries so that they can stay in contact with their parents or get back together as a family.
11. Governments must take steps to stop young people being taken out of their country illegally.
12. When adults are making decisions that affect young people, they have the right to say freely what you think should happen and to have their opinion considered.
13. Young people have the right to look for, get and share information in all forms (i.e. through writing, art, television, radio and internet), as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.
14. Young people have the right to think and believe what they want and to practice their religion, so long as they do not stop other people from enjoying their beliefs and rights.
15. Young people have the right to join groups and organisations, to meet with other children, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.
16. Young people have the right to privacy and their character and reputation should not be attacked.



LEARN ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS (CONT.)

17. Young people have the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, including books, newspapers and magazines, television, radio and internet. Information should be beneficial and understandable to them.
18. Both parents share responsibility for raising young people, and should always consider what is best for them. Governments should provide services to help parents, especially if both parents work.
19. Governments should ensure that young people are properly cared for and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after you.
20. If parents and family cannot care for young people properly, then they must be looked after by people who respect their religion, traditions and language.
21. If young people are adopted, their needs must be the priority. Whether they are adopted in their birth country or if they are taken to live in another country.
22. Young people who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children who are born in that country.
23. If young people have any kind of disability, they should have special care, support and education so that they can lead a full and independent life and participate in the community to the best of their ability.
24. Young people have the right to good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Richer countries should help poorer countries achieve this.
25. If young people are looked after by local authorities or institutions, they should have their situation reviewed regularly to make sure they have good care and treatment.
26. The society in which young people live should provide them with benefits of social security that help them develop and live in good conditions. They should be able to access education, culture, nutrition, health, social welfare. The Government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.
27. Young people should live in good conditions that help them develop physically, mentally, spiritually, morally and socially. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.
28. Young people have the right to education. Primary education should be compulsory and free. Secondary education should be accessible to every child. Higher education should be available to everyone on the basis of capacity. School discipline should respect young people's rights and dignity.
29. Education should develop young people's personalities, talents, mental and physical abilities. It should prepare them to live in and contribute to a free society, and encourage them to respect their own culture and other people's culture.
30. Young people have a right to learn and use the traditions, religion and language of their family, whether or not these are shared by most people in their country.
31. Young people have the right to rest, have leisure, play and participate in cultural and artistic activities.
32. The Government should protect young people from work that is dangerous to their health or development, that interferes with their education or that might lead people to take advantage of them.
33. Governments should provide ways of protecting young people from dangerous drugs

LEARN ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS (CONT.)

34. Governments should protect young people from sexual abuse.
35. The Government should make sure that young people are not kidnapped, sold or taken to other countries to be exploited.
36. Young people should be protected from any activities that could harm their development and wellbeing.
37. Young people who break the law should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in a prison with adults and should be able to keep in contact with their family.
38. Governments should not allow children under 15 to join the army. Young people in war zones should receive special protection.
39. Young people should receive special care if they were neglected or abused, were a victim of exploitation or war, or were put in prison.
40. If a young person is accused of breaking the law, they must be treated in a way that respects their dignity. They should receive legal help and only be given a prison sentence for most serious crimes.
41. If the laws of a particular country protect young people better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should override the Convention.
42. Governments should make the Convention known to all parents, children and institutions.

**FOR IDEAS AND OTHER
EDITIONS, CHECK OUT THE
LINKS BELOW:**

**THE UN CONVENTION ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
(CHILD FRIENDLY EDITIONS)**

AUSTRALIAN CHILDHOOD FOUNDATION:

<https://professionals.childhood.org.au/app/uploads/2014/11/ACF355-Revised-Childrens-Rights-Poster-Final.pdf>

UNICEF:

<https://www.unicef.org.au/Upload/UNICEF/Media/Our%20work/childfriendlycrc.pdf>

PLAN:

https://plan-international.org/sites/default/files/field/field_document/child-friendly_crc_poster_a4_-_final_-_english.pdf

SAVE THE CHILDREN:

<https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/gb/reports/humanitarian/unrcr19-child-friendly.pdf>

TEACHERS, PARENTS, ORGANISATIONS...and YOUNG PEOPLE:

Below is a link to a great resource to help teach "WHAT ARE CHILD RIGHTS"

https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/document/publication/UN1620_Child_f_1.pdf