



Ministry of Gender Equality,
Child Development and Family Welfare



National Children's Council



KONVANSION LOR DRWA ZANFAN

CONVENTION ON
THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

CSU
CREOLE SPEAKING UNION



Piblikasion :

MINISTER EGALITE ZOM-FAM,
DEVLOPMAN ZANFAN EK BIEN-ET LAFAMI
&
CREOLE SPEAKING UNION
(sou lezid Minister Ar ek Kiltir)

Repiblik Moris
Zien 2015

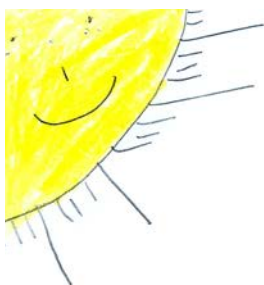
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MINIS EGALITE ZOM-FAM, DEVELOPMAN ZANFAN EK BIEN-ET LAFAMI

Nou pa kapav aret soulign linportans Konvansyon lor Drwa Zanfan (KDZ) tel ki li finn dekrete par ONU (Nasion-zini). Li enn dokiman istorik ki kapav servi par tou bann Leta Manb ek lezot organism ki konserne.

Zot kapav servi li alafwa kouma enn dokiman referans e kouma enn baz par tou bann pei kan zot konsevwat bann program, proze ek politik pou zanfan. Bann ONG ek lezot organizasyon ki travay ek zanfan ousi kapav servi li pou asir zot ki touletan zot ape promouvwar ek protez drwa bann zanfan.

Aprè plis ki 25 banane depi so nesans pourtan, sa Konvansyon internasyonal ki anglob boukou zafer-la - anfet se trete internasyonal lor drwa imin ki finn leplis ratifie -, li ankò mekoni par gran piblik, e mem par bann dimoun ki travay ek bann zanfan toulezour e ki fer zot mie posib dan lintere bann zanfan.

Ala rezon kifer mo Minis ansem avek Creole Speaking Union pe pibliy enn edisyon bileng (an Angle ek an Kreol Morisien) sa Konvansyon lor Drwa Zanfan la dan enn tantativ pou diseminn so bann prinsip partou kote dan Moris.

Nou espere ki tou dimounn pou trouv sa dokiman-la itil e pou servi li pou promouvwar lintere zanfan.

Lonorab (Madam) Marie-Aurore Marie-Joyce Perraud
Minis
Zien 2015

MINISTER OF GENDER EQUALITY, CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY WELFARE

The importance of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child cannot be overstated. It is a landmark blueprint for the use of all Member States and other stakeholders.

Thus it can be used as a reference document and a basis by all countries when designing their programmes, projects and policies and by NGOs and other organisations working with children to ensure that child rights are promoted and safeguarded at all times.

And yet, after more than 25 years since it came into being, this all-encompassing international Convention – the most widely ratified international human rights treaty in history – remains largely unknown to the general public and even by the very people who work with children on a daily basis and strive to look after the best interests of the child.

Hence the reason for my Ministry to publish, jointly with Creole Speaking Union, a bilingual edition of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, i.e., in both English and Mauritian Creole, in a bid to disseminate the principles enshrined in the Convention much more widely across the country.

We hope you find it useful and that you use it to promote Children's Rights.

Hon (Mrs) Marie-Aurore Marie-Joyce Perraud
Minister
June 2015

AVAN-PROPO

Konvansion lor Drwa Zanfan (KDZ) finn pran nesans an 1989, e li definir enn zanfan dan so premie artik kouma enn dimounn ki pankor gagn 18 an. Malgre lefet ki sa konvansion-la ena deza 25 an lexisans, mazorite dimounn ankore touzour pa konn so konteni kouma bizin, e dan bokou pei, bann zanfan ankore ena stati viktim dan boukou sitiasion lavi.

Se pou sa rezon-la ki bizin remersie Minister Egalite Zom-Fam, Developman Zanfan ek Bien-et Lafami pou inisiativ ki li'nn pran demann Creole Speaking Union tradir version sinplifie KDZ an Kreol. Li pou rann konvansion-la pli aksesib pou bann Morisien an zeneral, ek bann zanfan an partikilie, e li pou fasilite so difizion. Sirtou ki nou finn met li dan enn format kolore, gras-a bann desin ki bann zanfan zotmem finn fer dan fason ki zot inn anvi, avek zot prop ekspresion, kot zot prop kreativite finn met an evidans. Li osi enn fason interesan pou montre itilite lang Kreol dan sa rol difizion-la, sirtou kan nou pe koz lor Drwa.

Zourne Internasional Zanfan Afrikin

Li bon rapel ousi ki lansman sa booklet-la pe fer le 16 Zien, Zourne Internasional Zanfan Afrikin. Sa dat-la finn swazir pou rapel bann evennman ki finn arive dan Soweto an 1976 kot bann zanfan lekol ti proteste kont rezim apartheid ki ti ena dan Sid-Afrik sa lepok-la, e kot plizier parmi zot finn trouv lamor apre ki lapolis ti tir kout bal lor zot. Nou konsider sa version bileng KDZ la kouma enn omaz pou sa bann zanfan martir la, parski li enn fason pou kontribie konbat enn lot form apartheid, kan nou pe met kot-a-kot, dan mem dokiman, prinsipal langaz administratif nou pei (Angle) ek prinsipal langaz lepep morisien (Kreol). Omaz-la ankore pli for kan sa linion-la pe fer dan lintere Drwa bann zanfan.

Prof. Arnaud Carpooran, OSK

Chair in French and Creole Studies, UoM
Prezidan, Creole Speaking Union

REMERSIMAN

Nou tenir pou remersie tou bann institisyon ek individ ki finn partisip direktman,

ou finn donn koudme benevolman, dan sa proze-la:

Minister Egalite Zom-Fam, Developman Zanfan ek Bien-et Lafami

Child Development Unit

Creole Speaking Union

National Children's Council

Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund

Père Laval RCA School

(pli partikilierman Head Mistress Nicole Edouard, Deputy Head-Mistress Marjorie Carpooran, lansanb staff ek zot zelev pou vites dan lekel zot finn partisip dan proze ilustrasyon.

Fraternite Nord-Sud

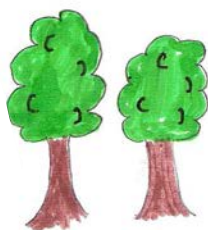
(pli partikilierman Julien Lourdes ek so bann zelev)

Remersiman spesyal pou koudme dan ilustrasyon ek koreksyon :

Beatrice Antonio (etidyan MPhil/PhD, UoM)

Anaëlle Theodore (10 an: foto kouvertir), **Annastasia Pompé**,
Lourna Gourdin, **Dan Harvin Abel**, **Yonny Augustin**,
Mégane Constant Perrine, **Vanisha Rujputh**, **Askin Boshun Hindan**,
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LES DROITS DE L'ENFANT



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KONVANSION LOR DRWA ZANFAN

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Article 1:

Definition of a child

A child is recognized as a person under 18 years.

Artik 1:

Definision enn zanfan

Sa Konvasion-la konsider enn zanfan kouma enn dimounn ki pankor gagn 18 an.

Article 2:

Non-discrimination

All rights apply to all children without exception. It is the State's obligation to protect children from any form of discrimination.

Artik 2:

San diskriminasion

Tou bann drwa ki liste dan sa konvansion la, konsern tou zanfan san okenn eksepsion. Leta ena obligasion protez bann zanfan kont ninport ki form diskriminasion.

Article 3:

Best interests of the child

All actions concerning the child shall take full account of his or her best interests. The State shall provide the child with adequate care when parents or others charged with that responsibility, fail to do so.

Artik 3:

Seki meyer dan lintere zanfan

Tou bann aksion ki konsern bann zanfan bizin pran an fonksion seki meyer dan zot lintere. Leta ena obligasion donn enn zanfan tou seki li bizin kan so paran ou bann lezot adilt ki ansarz li, napa kapav asim sa responsabilite-la.

Article 4:

Implementations of rights

The State must do all it can to implement the rights contained in the Convention.

Artik 4:

Inplemantasion bann drwa

Leta bizin fer tou seki li kapav pou inplemant bann drwa ki ena dan sa Konvansion-la.

Article 5:

Parental guidance and the child's evolving capacities

The State must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and the extended family to provide guidance for the child which is, appropriate to his or her evolving capacities.

Artik 5:

Akonpagnman parantal ek kapasite devlopman zanfan

Leta bizin respekt e drwa ek responsabilite bann paran ek bann manb so lafami dan akonpagnman enn zanfan osi lontan ki li an akor avek kapasite devlopman zanfan-la.





Article 6:

Survival and Development

Every child has the inherent right to life. The State has an obligation to ensure the child's survival and development.

Artik 6:

Sirvi ek developman

Tou zanfan ena drwa lavi, e sa drwa-la li inalienab. Leta ena obligasion asire ki drwa zanfan pou viv ek pou devlope pe respekté.

Article 7:

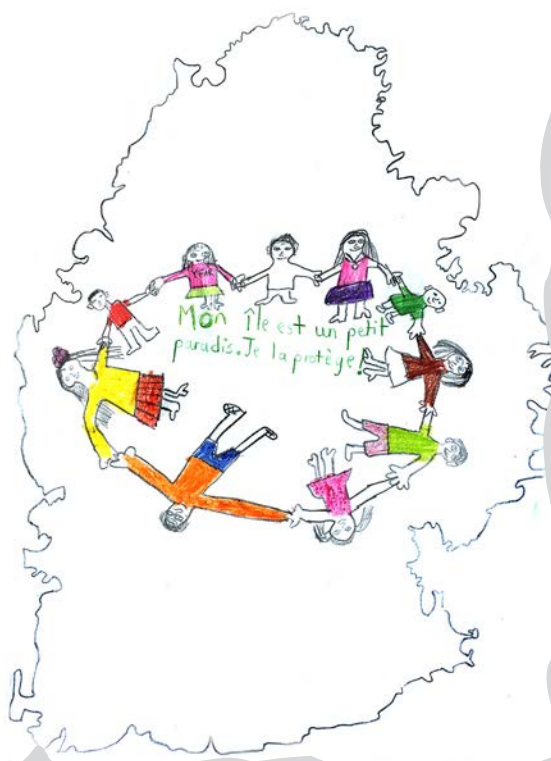
Name and nationality

The child has the right to a name at birth. The child also has the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, to know his or her parents and be cared by them.

Artik 7:

Nom ek nasionalite

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn enn nom ki rekonet legalman kan li vinn lor later. Li ena ouisi drwa gagn enn nasionalite ek, otan ki posib, konn so paran ek gagn posibilite elve par zot.



Article 8:

Preservation of identity

The State has an obligation to protect, and if necessary, re-establish basic aspects of the child's identity. This includes name, nationality and family ties.

Artik 8:

Prezervasion lidantite

Leta ena obligasion protez, ek si nesaser, re-etabli bann laspe fondamantal lidantite enn zanfan. Parmi sa bann laspe-la, ena: so nom, so nasionalite ek so bann lien familial.



Article 9:

Separation from parents

The child has a right to live with his or her parents unless this is deemed to be incompatible with the child's best interests. The child also has the right to maintain contact with both parents if separated from one or both.

Artik 9:

Separasion zanfan-paran

Tou zanfan ena drwa viv ek so paran, sof dan bann ka kot sitiasion-la pa dan lintere zanfan-la. Tou zanfan ena drwa gard kontakt avek so de paran, ki li viv ek enn sel ladan, ouswa ki li separe avek toule de.

5 A kon pèman paran ki kapasite devlopman zanfan

1



2



3



4



Article 10:

Family reunification

Children and their parents have the right to leave any country and to enter on their own for purposes of reunion or the maintenance of the child-parent relationship.

Artik 10:

Reinifikasion lafami

Kan enn zanfan ek so paran viv dan bann pei diferan, zot bizin kapav gagn fasilite pou deplase kan li permet reini lafami ouswa mintenir kontakt ant li ek so paran.



Article 11:

Illicit transfer and non-return

The State has an obligation to prevent and remedy the kidnapping or retention of children abroad by a parent or third party.

Artik 11:

Transfer klandestin ek non-retour forse

Leta ena obligasion anpes kidnaping ou sekestrasion enn zanfan andeor so pei par enn so paran ou par enn tiers personnn, ek regle problem-la si zame li poze.

Article 12:

The child's opinion

The child has the right to express his or her opinion freely and to have that opinion taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting him/her.

Artik 12:

Liberte lopinion zanfan

Tou zanfan ena drwa exprim so lopinion dan enn fason lib, e sa lopinion-la bizin pran an konsiderasion dan ninport ki zafer ou kestion ki konsern zanfan-la.

Article 13:

Freedom of expression

The child has the right to express his or her views, obtain information, make ideas or information known, regardless of frontiers.

Artik 13:

Liberte expresion zanfan

Tou zanfan ena drwa exprim li, gagn linformasion, partaz so bann lide ek linformasion lor ninport ki size, indepandaman pei kot li ete.

Article 14:

**Freedom of thought,
conscience and religion**

The State shall respect the child's right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance.

Artik 14:

**Liberte panse, konsians ek
relizion**

Leta bizin respekté drwa enn zanfan lor plan liberte panse, konsians ek relijion, osi lontan ki li pe fer dan kad enn akonpagnman parantal apropiye.



Article 15:

Freedom of association

The child has a right to meet with others and to join or form associations

Artik 15:

Liberte asosiasion

Tou zanfan ena drwa zwenn lezot dimounn, fer parti, oubien form, bann group ou asosiasion.



Article 16:

Protection of privacy

The child has the right to protection from interference with privacy, family, home and correspondence.

Artik 16:

Proteksion lavi prive

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn proteksion kont bann interferans ki pa bizin dan so lavi prive, ouswa so bann korespondans personel ou familial.

Article 17:

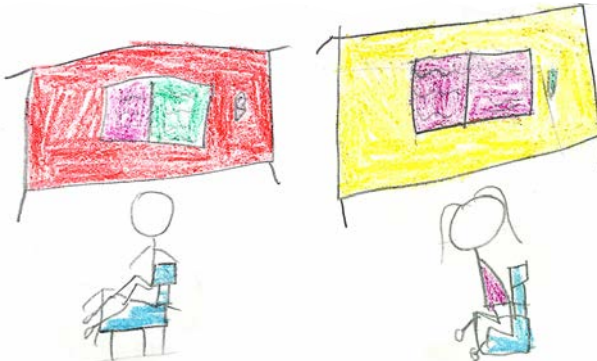
Access to appropriate information

The State shall ensure the accessibility to children of information and material from a diversity of sources. It shall encourage the mass media to disseminate information which is of social and cultural benefit to the child, and take steps to protect him or her from harmful materials.

Artik 17:

Akse ek linformasyon apropriye

Leta bizin asire ki tou zanfan gagn akse linformasyon ek materyel ki nesese depi plizier sours. Li bizin ankouraz bann media diseminn bann linformasyon ki reprezant enn benefis sosyal ek kiltirel pou sak zanfan, ek pran bann mezir ki nesese pou protez zanfan-la kont bann materyel ki danzere.



Article 18:

Parental responsibilities

Parents have joint primary responsibility for raising the child, and the State shall support them in this. The State shall provide appropriate assistance to parents in child-raising.

Artik 18:

Responsabilite parantal

Mama ek papa ena, ansam, responsabilite primordial avek led Leta, elve enn zanfan. Responsabilite Leta se donn paran soutien ek resours apropriye kot bizin ek kan bizin pou elve enn zanfan.

Article 19:

Protection from abuse and neglect

The State shall protect the child from all forms of maltreatment by parents or others responsible for the care of the child. It shall establish appropriate social programmes for the prevention of abuse and the treatment of victims.

Artik 19:

Proteksion kont bann abi ek neglizans

Leta bizin protez bann zanfan kont ninport ki form maltretans par bann paran ou par bann lezot dimounn ki responsab zanfan-la. Li bizin met anplas bann program sosyal ki apropriye pou anpes bann abi ek bann move tretman kont bann viktim.



Article 20:

Protection of a child without family

The State is obliged to provide special protection for a child deprived of the family environment and to ensure that appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement is available in such cases. Efforts to meet this obligation shall pay due regard to the child's cultural background.

Artik 20:

Proteksion bann zanfan san fami

Leta ena obligasion donn bann proteksion spesial bann zanfan ki pena enn lanvironnman familial ek asire ki ena solision ranplasman ki apropiye dan sa bann ka-la, swa atraver bann fami adoptif, swa atraver bann plasman dan bann institusion. Kan pe ranpli sa obligasion-la, bizin asire ki pe fer li dan respe background kiltirel zanfan-la.

Article 21:

Adoption

In countries where adoption is recognized and/or allowed, it shall only be carried out in the best interests of the child, and then only with the authorization of competent authorities and safeguards for the child.

Artik 21:

Adopsion

Dan bann pei kot adopsion rekonet ek/ou otorize, bizin met li an pratik inikman kan li dan meyer lintere zanfan, avek lotorizasion bann otorite konpetant ek dan lespri kot pe asir sekirite zanfan.



Article 22:

Refugee children

Special protection shall be granted to a refugee child or to a child seeking refugee status.

Artik 22:

Zanfan refizie

Leta bizindonn bann proteksion spesial bann zanfan refizie ouswa ki pe rod stati refizie.

Article 23:

Disabled children

A disabled child has the right to special care, education and training to help him or her enjoy a full and decent life in dignity and achieve the greatest degree of self-reliance and social integration possible.

Artik 23:

Zanfan ki ena enn andikap

Enn zanfan ki ena enn andikap ena tou drwa gagn swin, ledikasyon ek formasyon spesialize ki adapte pou li, desort ki li kapav zwir plennman so lavi, viv li dan tou so dignite, vinn otonom ek integre limem sosyalman, otan ki posib.



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et accessible
à tous les
enfants !



Article 24:

Health and health services

The child has the right to the highest standard of health and medical care attainable. The State shall place special emphasis on the provision of primary and preventive health care, public health education and the reduction of infant mortality.

Artik 24:

Lasante ek servis lasante

Tou zanafan ena drwa gagn meyer kalite lasante ek swin medikal ki posib. Leta bizin akord enn latansion spesial lor premie swin ek swin prevantif, ledikasion piblik lor lasante ek rediksion mortalite infantil.



Article 25:

Periodic review of placement

A child who is placed by the State for reasons of care, protection or treatment is entitled to have that placement evaluated regularly.

Artik 25:

Evaliasion regilie lor bann fwaye kot zanfan plase

Kan Leta finn pran responsabilite plas enn zanfan dan enn fwaye pou so sekirite, so proteksion ouswa so tretman, li ena devwar verifie regilierman ki manier zanfan-la pe trete.

Article 26:

Social security

The child has the right to benefit from social security including social insurance.

Artik 26:

Sekirite sosial

Tou zanfan ena drwa benefisie bann servis Sekirite Sosial, seki inklir osi enn enn kouvertir lasirans.

Article 27:

Standard of living

Every child has the right to a standard of living, adequate for his or her physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Parents have the primary responsibility to ensure that the child has an adequate standard of living. The State's duty is to ensure that this responsibility can include material assistance to parents and their children.

Artik 27:

Nivo lavi

Tou zanfan ena drwa viv enn nivo lavi ki konpatib ek so devlopman mantal, spiritiel, moral ek sosial. Se bann paran ki ena responsabilite primordial pou asire ki zot zanfan gagn enn nivo lavi ki nesesser pou zot devlopman. Leta, li la pou donn bann soutien materyel, kan ek kot bizin, pou ed bann paran asim sa responsibilite-la.



Article 28:

Education

The child has a right to education, and the State's duty is to ensure that primary education is free and compulsory, to encourage different forms of secondary education to make them accessible to every child and to make higher education available to all on the basis of capacity. School discipline shall be consistent with the child's rights and dignity.

Artik 28:

Ledikasion

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn enn ledikasion. Leta ena responsabilite asire ki ledikasion primer res gratwi ek obligatwar, rann ledikasion segonder, sou so diferan form, atiran ek aksesib pou tou zanfan, met ledikasion tertier dan porte tou dimounn an fonksion zot kapasite. Disiplinn dan lekol bizin konpatib avek drwa ek dignite zanfan.

Article 29:

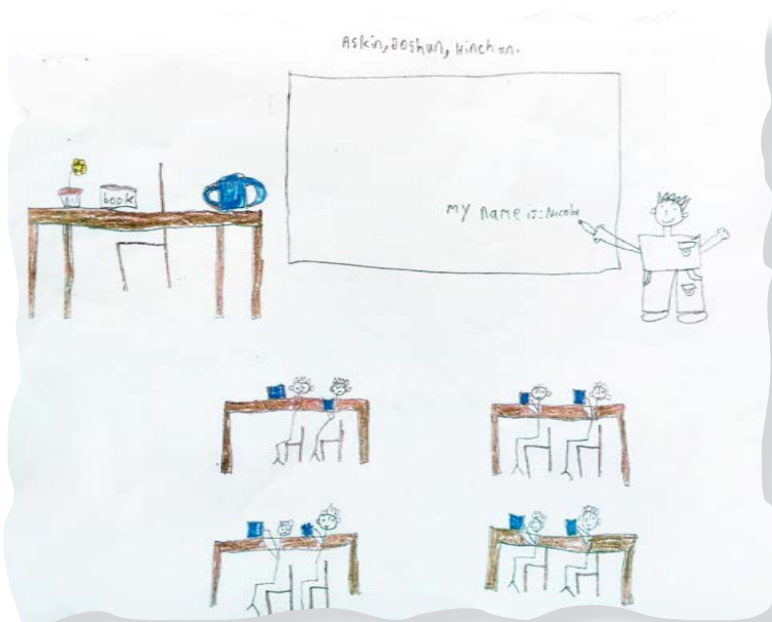
Aims of education

Education shall aim at developing the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to the fullest extent. Education shall prepare the child for an active adult life in a free society and foster respect for the child's parents own cultural identity, language and values, and for the cultural background and values of others.

Artik 29:

Lobzekif ledikasion

Ledikasion enn zanfan bizin viz pou fer li develop so personalite, so talan ek so bann aptitud mantal ek fizik dan maximum so kapasite. Ledikasion bizin prepar zanfan-la pou enn lavi adilt aktif dan enn sosiete lib, ankouraz zot respekte lidantite kiltirel, langaz ek valer zot paran, ek ousi aprann zot respekte lanvironnman ek valer kiltirel lezot.



Article 30:

Children of minorities or indigenous populations

Children of minority communities and indigenous populations have the right to enjoy their own culture and to practice their own religion and language.

Artik 30:

Zanfan popilasyon minoriter ou otoktonn

Zanfan ki sorti depi bann popilasyon minoriter ou otoktonn ena drwa viv plennman dan zot kiltir ek pratik zot prop relizyon ou langaz.

Article 31:

Leisure, recreation and cultural activities

The child has the right to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities.

Artik 31:

Lwazir ek aktivite kiltirel

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn akse bann lwazir, bann zwe ek partisip dan bann aktivite kiltirel ek artistik.



Article 32:

Child labour

The child has the right to be protected from work that threatens his or her health, education or development. The State shall set minimum ages for employment and regulate working conditions.

Artik 32:

Zanfan ki travay

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn proteksion kont bann travay ki reprezant enn menas kont so lasante, so ledikasion ek so devlopman. Leta bizin dekret laz minimal kot gagn drwa travay ek reglemant bann kondision travay.

Article 33:

Drug abuse

Children have the right to protection from the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, and from being involved in their production and distribution.

Artik 33:

Konsomasion ladrog

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn proteksion kont lizaz ladrog narkotik ek psikotrop, me ousi kont tou fason kot pe implik zot dan prodikasion ek distribision ladrog.

Article 34:

Sexual exploitation

The State shall protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.

Artik 34:

Exlpwatasion sexiel

Leta bizin protez tou zanfan kont explwatasion ek abi sexiel, seki inklir prostitision ek partisipasion dan bann aktivite pornografik.

Article 35:

Sale, trafficking and abduction

It is the State's obligation to make every effort to prevent the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.

Artik 35:

Komers ek anlevman zanfan

Leta ena obligasion fer tou zefor ki posib pou anpes komers, trafik ek anlevman zanfan.

Article 36:

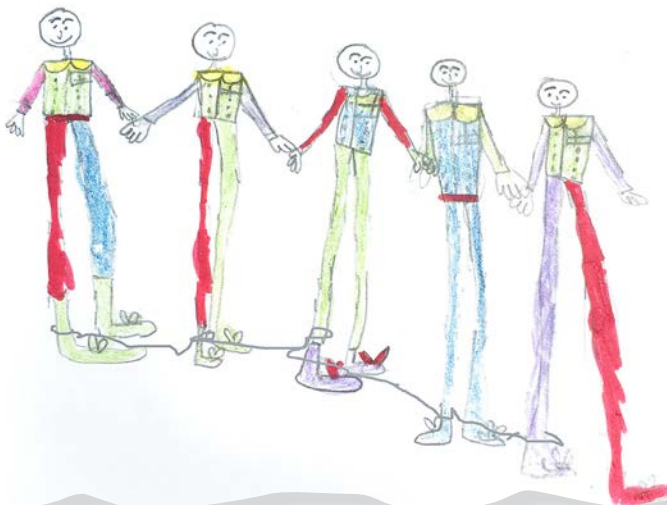
Other forms of exploitation

The child has the right to protection from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare covered in articles 32, 33, 34 and 35.

Artik 36:

Lezot form explwatasion

Tou zanfan ena drwa gagn proteksion kont tou form explwatasion ki port prezidis lor ninport ki laspe zot bien-et tel ki finn dekrir dan bann artik 32, 33, 34 ek 35.



Article 37:

Torture and deprivation of liberty

No child shall be subject to torture, cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful arrest or deprivation of liberty. Both capital punishment and life imprisonment without the possibility of release are prohibited for offences committed by persons below 18 years.

Any child deprived shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so. A child who is detained shall have legal and other assistance as well as contact with the family.

Artik 37:

Tortir ek privasion liberte

Okenn zanfan fodre pa trouv li dan enn sitiasion kot li pe sibir bann tortir, bann tretman kriel, arestasion ilegal ou swa privasion so liberte. Lapenn kapital ek anprizonman a-vi san posibilite pou sorti, bizin interdi pou bann ofans ki finn komet par bann dimounn anba 18 an.

Ninport ki zanfan ki pe sibir bann privasion bizin separe ek bann adilt ki responsab zot, sof si sa separasion-la pa dan meyer lintere zanfan-la. Enn zanfan ki an detansyon bizin gagn asistans legal ou ninport ki lezot soutien. Li osi bizin gagn kontakt ek so fami.



Article 38:

Armed conflicts

States Parties shall take feasible measures to ensure that children under 15 years of age have no direct part in hostilities. No child below 15 shall be recruited into the armed forces.

Artik 38:

Konfli arme

Dan peryod lager, bann Leta ki an konfli bizin pran mezir ki apropiye pou ki bann zanfan anba 15 an pa trouv zot inplike dan bann ostilite. Okenn zanfan anba 15 an napa pou rekrite dan bann fors arme.

Article 39:

Rehabilitative care

The State has an obligation to ensure that child victims of armed conflicts, torture, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation receive appropriate treatment for their recovery and social integration.

Artik 39:

Tretman reabilitasyon

Leta ena obligasyon asire ki bann zanfan ki finn viktim bann konfli arme, bann tortir, neglizans, maltretans ou explwatasyon, gagn bann tretman ki apropiye pou zot retablisman ek integrasyon dan sosiete.



Article 40:

Administration of juvenile justice

A child in conflict with the law has the right to treatment which promotes the child's sense of dignity and worth, takes the child's age into account and aims at his or her reintegration into society. The child is entitled to basic guarantees as well as legal or other assistance for his or her defense. Judicial proceedings and institutional placements shall be avoided wherever possible.

Artik 40:

Administrasyon zistis pou bann minè

Enn zanfan ki an konfli ek lalwa ena drwa gagn bann tretman kot pe promouvwar so konsepsion dignite ek valè, kot pe pran an kont so laz, ek pe viz so integrasyon dan sosyete. Zanfan-la bizin ena drwa gagn bann garanti fondamantal ek ousi kapav gagn ed legal ou ninport ki lezot soutien pou so defans. Bann prose legal ek detansyon institisyonel bizin evite kot li posib.



Article 41:

The Right to the Highest Protection

If the laws of a particular country protect children better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article 41:

Drwa pou gagn meyer proteksion

Si lalwa enn pei protez bann zanfan pli bien ki bann artik sa Konvansyon-la, se sa bann lalwa-la ki bizin privilezie.

Article 42:

Putting the CRC into practice

The government should make the Convention known to all parents.

Article 42:

Met KDZ an pratik

Gouvernman bizin kominik sa konvansyon-la tou bann paran.

Note

This is a simplified version of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which includes 42 articles that set out the rights of children. The second part of the original document (articles 41 to 45) provides for the monitoring and the implementation of the Convention. Part three of the original document (articles 46 to 54) covers the arrangements for its entry into force.

Not

Sa version sinplifie Konvansyon lor Drwa Zanfan la konpran 40 artik ki definir drwa bann zanfan. Deziem parti dokiman-la (artik 41-45) donn bann indikasyon lor monitoring ek inplemantasyon Konvansyon-la. Trwaziem parti (artik 46-54) konsern bann aranzman pou ki li gagn lafors legal.

