

Key Terms

What are CRIA and CRIE?¹

A child rights focused impact process supports the systematic assessment and communication of the impact of a proposal or measure on the rights, needs and interests of children. The process is meant to be continuous, from assessment of **anticipated impact** (CRIA) through to a review and evaluation of **actual impact** (CRIE).

Child rights impact assessment (CRIA)

examines the potential impacts on children and young people of laws, policies, budget decisions, programmes and services as they are being developed and, if necessary, suggests ways to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts.

This is done *prior* to the decision or action being set in place.

Child rights impact evaluation (CRIE)

provides an opportunity to consider the intended or unintended effect legislative changes, budget decisions, policies, programmes or services have had on children and young people's rights. Where necessary, the CRIE can propose what changes would be needed to ensure the measure respects children's rights and complies with the UNCRC.

This is done *after* a decision has been made or an action has been taken.

Rights holders: Every human being is inherently a rights holder who should enjoy universal human rights that must be guaranteed.

Duty bearers: Individuals and bodies, including governments and others such as schools and professionals who have obligations to respect, protect and fulfil children's human rights.

¹ ENOC (2020) Common framework of reference on child rights impact assessment. A guide on how to carry out CRIA, Strasbourg, France: ENOC. URL. <http://enoc.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/ENOC-Common-Framework-of-Reference-FV.pdf>