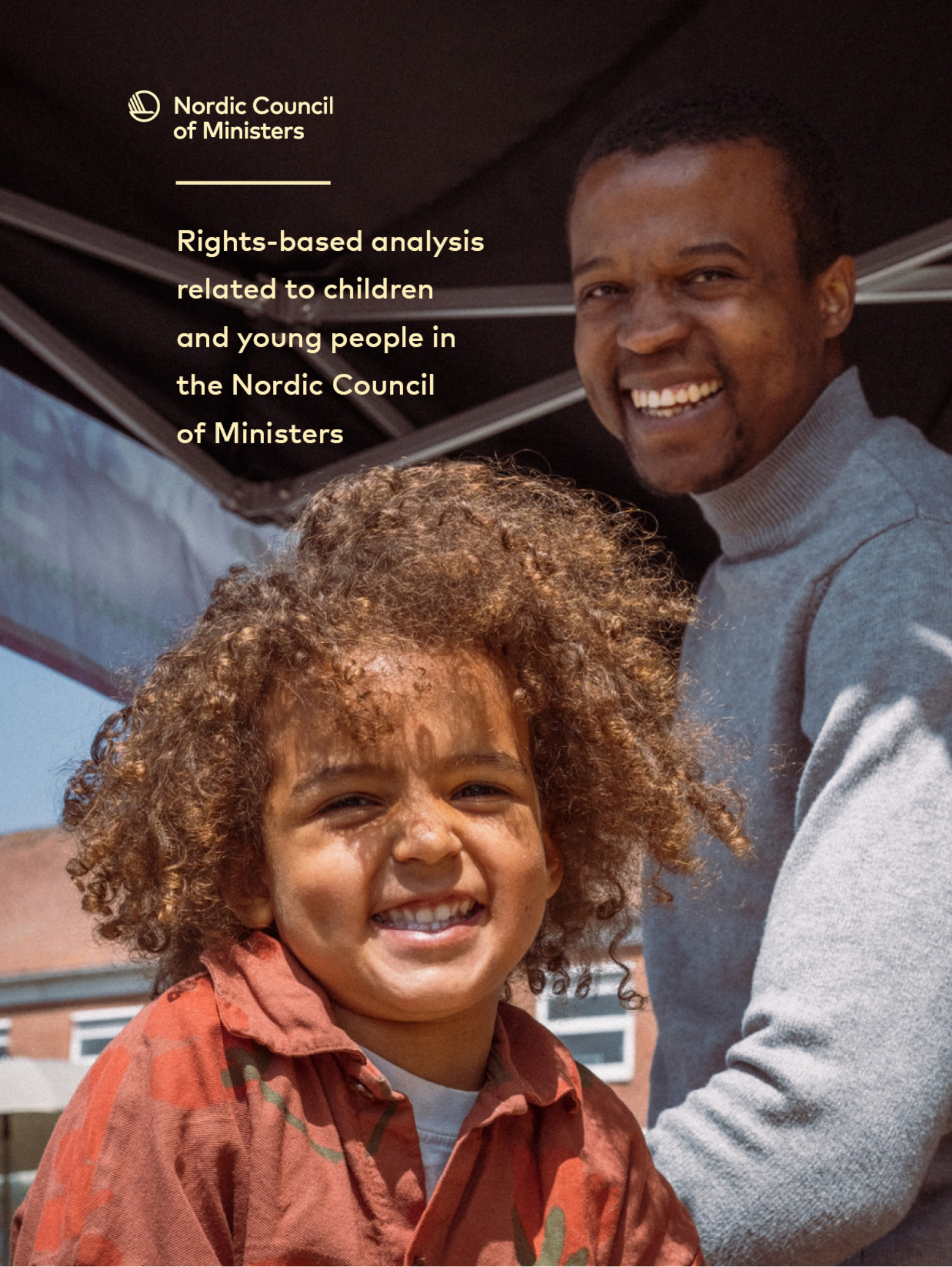




Nordic Council
of Ministers

**Rights-based analysis
related to children
and young people in
the Nordic Council
of Ministers**



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This publication is also available online in a web-accessible version at:
pub.norden.org/nord2023-020

Start here

Rights-based analysis related to children and young people (RBA) is a tool for you to use when working within or on behalf of the Nordic Council of Ministers. Apply this tool whenever you want to integrate a child rights and youth perspective in your work.

The tool helps you to analyze how children and young people are impacted by our activities. It contains different forms adapted to analyze stand-alone initiatives or grant programs.

Start by answering the questions in the form. Based on your answers, you will be guided to the form for rights-based analysis related to children and young people that suits the specific issue you want to analyze. The form will be downloaded as a Word file.

The online forms are placed here:

<https://pub.norden.org/nord2023-020/start-here.html>

Get more information about the tool:

[See more](#)

Get an overview of the forms:

[See more](#)

About the tool

Rights-based analysis related to children and young people (RBA) is a tool for those working within or on behalf of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The tool should be used when you want to integrate a child rights and youth perspective in your work.

Integrating a child rights and youth perspective requires us to carry out analyses of how children and young people are affected by our activities. The analysis should be rights-based and sometimes include the knowledge/experience and/or views of children and young people.

What is a rights-based analysis

There are many different variants of what are known as child rights impact assessments. This RBA tool was created specifically for the Nordic Council of Ministers by experts on child rights issues and advisers in Nordic co-operation, adapted to our broad target group of children and young people aged 0-25. It is therefore not a regular or standard child rights impact assessment. The analysis is inspired by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's writings on impact assessments and different models for impact assessments in the Nordic Region and Europe.

Who can do a rights-based analysis

Managers, senior advisers/advisers, project managers/officers, communicators, coordinators/administrators, service and IT and consultants. In principle, an RBA can be carried out by the person responsible for the initiative/task/decision/project. Depending on the scope and closeness to children and young people, colleagues or consultants may be involved.

When to do a rights-based analysis

An RBA can be carried out in many different processes and at different levels, such as decision-making, development of policy documents, goals and budgets, procurement or contracting, or project implementation. We recommend that an RBA is mainly carried out *before* implementation so that the results of the analysis can inform further work. You can also use an RBA *during* and *after* implementation to use and learn from the results.

How to use the results

Once you have completed your RBA form, you have completed the analysis itself and you can save it for further use. This is a valuable resource in your work to integrate a child rights and youth perspective. The basic idea is that you act on your

analysis in your subsequent work. For example, if the analysis is part of an upcoming decision, the results of the analysis should be included in the decision documentation or attached as an appendix to the decision in its entirety. The analysis can also be the basis for a discussion or decision on how to proceed in, for example, procurement/commissioning of assignments, projects, or criteria in a grant program. There are many ways to turn the analysis into action, and you are the responsible person who knows how and when the results of the analysis can best be used.

Why are there different forms

To make the analysis as useful as possible, you can use different forms depending on the nature of your work. For example, if you are going to involve children directly in the project, you need to analyze the consequences of this before you start. There are different types of activities in the Nordic Council of Ministers, and no one form fits all. By answering the three introductory questions, you will be guided to the form that suits what you want to analyze.

Get an overview of the forms: [See more](#)

Child rights and youth perspective

Mainstreaming a child rights and youth perspective in the work of the Nordic Council of Ministers concerns *understanding and considering* how children and young people are *affected* by your decisions and initiatives.

The best interests of the child must be a basis for all decisions. It also means that you must *include the knowledge and perspective of children and young people* in your work.

By children and young people, we mean children and young people between the ages of 0 and 25. Note that children between 0 and 18 years old are covered by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and must be given special consideration based on the rights in it.

Overview of the forms

Type of initiative		Target group		Participation		RBA form
The analysis is adapted to 2 types of initiatives: stand-alone initiatives and grant programs. There are 6 different forms to analyze stand-alone or specific initiatives, where an initiative is defined broadly, and there is 1 form to analyze the framework of a grant program or funding procedures.		The analysis is adapted to whether or not children/young people are the target group. The target group can of course be broader than just children/young people.		The analysis is adapted to whether or not children/young people are directly involved. If children under the age of 18 are involved, the analysis is extended to specifically consider the rights and needs of children.		Use the RBA form that suits what you want to analyze.
3. Does it concern a grant program or funding procedures?	No	1. Are children and young people the target group for the initiative?	Yes	2. Will children or young people themselves be active or involved in the initiative?	Yes, children aged 0 – 18	Use RBA1
					Yes, both children and young people	
					Yes, young people aged 18 – 25	Use RBA2
					No	Use RBA3
			No	2. Will children or young people themselves be active or involved in the initiative?	Yes, children aged 0 – 18	Use RBA4
					Yes, both children and young people	
					Yes, young people aged 18 – 25	Use RBA5
					No	Use RBA6
Yes					Use RBA7	

Background

[The Nordic Council of Ministers' policy for mainstreaming sustainable development, gender equality and a child rights and youth perspective](#) was adopted by the Ministers for Nordic Co-operation, MR-SAM, in June 2020. It sets the direction for why and how the Nordic Council of Ministers should work with horizontal perspectives. The integration or mainstreaming of these perspectives is a prerequisite for achieving Our Vision 2030 of making the Nordic Region the most sustainable and integrated region in the world.

The policy highlights the importance of all sectors and institutions within the Nordic Council of Ministers "carry out consequence analyses and formulate outcome and operational goals that can be used in their own work in terms of sustainable development, gender equality, and a child rights and youth perspectives".

The RBA tool is designed to help carry out impact assessments in accordance with the policy and contribute to the integration of a child rights and youth perspective in the Nordic Council of Ministers. It has been developed during the period 2021 - 2023 specifically for the Nordic Council of Ministers by child rights experts and advisors within Nordic co-operation. It is inspired by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's writings on impact assessments and various models for impact assessments in the Nordic Region and Europe. The Nordic Committee for Children and Young People (NORDBUK), which works to support the Nordic Council of Ministers' efforts to integrate perspectives on children and young people, has funded the development of the tool.

Get an overview of more resources and information on mainstreaming:

[See more](#)

About this publication

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Nordic co-operation

Nordic co-operation is one of the world's most extensive forms of regional collaboration, involving Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Åland.

Nordic co-operation has firm traditions in politics, the economy, and culture. It plays an important role in European and international collaboration, and aims at creating a strong Nordic community in a strong Europe.

Nordic co-operation seeks to safeguard Nordic and regional interests and principles in the global community. Shared Nordic values help the region solidify its position as one of the world's most innovative and competitive.

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