



Introduction

1. ACYA welcomes the opportunity *the Green Paper for Vulnerable Children* offers to contribute to a public discussion about the wellbeing of children and young people in Aotearoa/ New Zealand. We commend the government for producing a Green Paper that foregrounds issues for children and young people, and is expressly underpinned by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (the Convention) and the Treaty of Waitangi.

About ACYA

2. Action for Children and Youth Aotearoa (ACYA) is a coalition of non-governmental organisations, families and individuals promoting the wellbeing of our children and youth through education and advocacy based on evidence and New Zealand's human rights commitments.
3. Underpinned by the values encapsulated in the Convention, Te Tiriti O Waitangi and the wider human rights framework, ACYA promotes
 - understanding and implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (the Convention);
 - accountability by providing reports from NGOs in Aotearoa New Zealand to the Convention;
 - action on the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (The Committee) for Aotearoa New Zealand;
 - opportunities for the voice and participation of children and youth.
4. ACYA's principal work is the production and publication of New Zealand's Alternative NGO Reports to the Committee on New Zealand's implementation of the Convention, submitted to The Committee as part of the periodic reporting process under Article 44 of the Convention.
5. ACYA most recently produced and published *Children and Youth Aotearoa 2010*, the New Zealand NGO sector's third and fourth periodic report on New Zealand's implementation of the UNCRC. The report and its working papers were presented to the Committee in Geneva, 7 October 2010.
6. Prior to that ACYA produced and published *Children and Youth in Aotearoa 2003*, the second periodic New Zealand NGO report on New Zealand's implementation of UNCROC. ACYA supported children to develop a video called *Whakarongo Mai / Listen Up* which collated and presented the views of New Zealand children. Both the report and video were presented to the Committee in Geneva in June 2003.

7. ACYA has also made numerous reports on New Zealand's compliance with other human rights treaties and on proposed legislation and policy that impact upon children. Between 2004 and 2009 ACYA was represented on the UNCROC Advisory Group to the Ministry of Social Development and most recently sits on the UNCROC Monitoring Group co-ordinated by the Office of the Children's Commissioner. All the work of ACYA is done by volunteers. ACYA receives no government funding.

Initial Observations

8. ACYA is encouraged that a number of the Green Paper's proposed actions appear to correspond to the recommendations made by the Committee in its 2011 Concluding Observations on New Zealand¹ and to the recommendations made by ACYA in *Children and Youth Aotearoa 2010*, which included:
- the development of a National Plan of Action for Children encompassing all areas of the Convention and encompassing, in particular, child poverty, abuse, neglect and inequitable outcomes for children²;
 - development of a comprehensive strategy for eliminating violence, abuse or maltreatment of children³ that includes:
 - prevention, intervention and treatment services
 - an inter-sectoral and whole-of-government approach which involves communities and NGOs, including information sharing protocols
 - designated timeframes, responsibilities and budgetary allocations
 - independent monitoring and evaluation with annual reporting progress to Parliament.
9. Following the most recent reporting process for the Convention, ACYA has identified three key themes that emerged from the 2011 Concluding Observations:
- the need for a comprehensive, co-ordinated, whole-of-Government strategy to fully implement the Convention, and thus improve both the status and overall well-being of children in New Zealand;
 - the urgent need to address current social inequalities and child poverty; and improve both access to services and health, education and social outcomes for socially disadvantaged children, particularly Maori children and Pasifika children;
 - the need to bring New Zealand's legislative and policy framework into conformity with the Convention and, in doing so, also address previous recommendations made by The Committee in their 1997 and 2003 Concluding Observations. This includes identifying, addressing and amending legislation that is inconsistent and removing the Government's current reservations to the Convention.
10. We are therefore concerned by the Green Paper's lack of a clearly defined and adequately conceptualized notion of what constitutes vulnerability for children. ACYA's position is that vulnerability for children arises where their needs, interests and rights are not fundamental to all policy objectives nor met and, in particular, when one or more well-established risk factors are

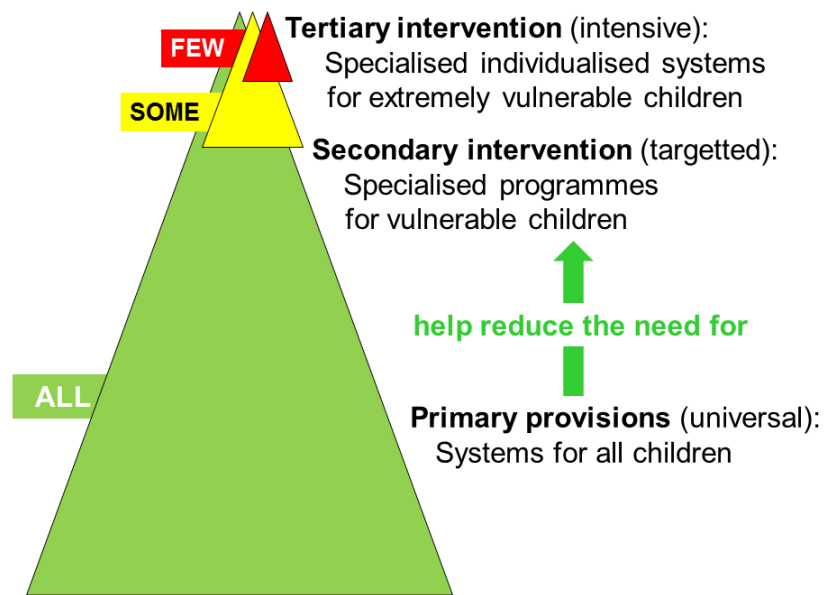
¹ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 56th session, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention – Concluding Observations: New Zealand, 4 February 2011

² ACYA, *Children and Youth Aotearoa 2010*, p37

³ *Ibid* p 39

present.

11. ACYA's position is that full implementation of the UNCRC is fundamental to addressing the vulnerabilities of children and young people in Aotearoa New Zealand. We remind the government that its ratification of the convention brings with it the responsibility in international law to respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of all children.
12. ACYA supports the 'proportionate universalism' approach to policy and programme advocated by the Marmot Review⁴ for reasons of principle and pragmatism: the basic human rights of every child must be met, and only certain universal provisions will minimise the number of children requiring intensive resource-expensive services – a situation described in the following model:



13. Universal systems to address children's vulnerability must include adequate investment in ensuring that there is shared understanding of the basic needs and *human rights* of *all* children. In its recent Concluding Observations, the Committee
 - regretted "that awareness of the Convention remains limited, including among parents, caregivers, teachers, youth workers and children"; recommended "that the State party strengthen and expand its dissemination and awareness-raising activities in order to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are widely known by the general public, including parents, caregivers, teachers, youth workers and other professionals working with children, as well as children themselves"
 - recommended "that the State party develop and further strengthen systematic training on their responsibilities under the Convention for all professional groups working for and with children, including all law enforcement officials, teachers, health personnel, social workers and personnel of childcare institutions, as well as state sector and local government officials. In this regard, the Committee recommends that human rights education be included in the

⁴ The Marmot Review. (2010). *Fair Society, Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review): Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010*. Retrieved from <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review>. p.16, 41, 93

official curriculum at all levels of education and in the professional training.” (paras 18-21)

14. The linkages between poverty and other markers of vulnerability are well-established. We are therefore concerned that the Green Paper is almost silent on the issue of child poverty, and suggest that Government signals its commitment to our young by a concerted and sustained effort to address the problem of child poverty in Aotearoa/New Zealand. We support the central message to government and society that CPAG has articulated in its recent report on child poverty:

ALL children, irrespective of the status and position of their parent/carer, are entitled to the best possible support from their parent/s and all New Zealand society. Together, we share responsibility for ensuring that children are given that support. While charity can make a useful contribution to assist and support children and families experiencing particular stresses, it cannot solve the problem of poverty, and poverty is the major problem facing around 200,000 New Zealand children. That solution requires collective action from families and communities; and it requires a commitment from the Government to make investing in our children the highest priority. (Child Poverty Action Group Inc., (2011), “Left further behind: how policies fail the poorest children in New Zealand; Ed M. Claire Dale, Mike O'Brien and Susan St John, Auckland; p. 3)

Green Paper Themes

15. Our submission will address the thematic issues outlined in the Green Paper, rather than the specific questions included in each section.

Theme one: Share Responsibility

16. ACYA shares the Green Paper’s view that children and young people do best when scaffolded by the society as whole and therefore we support, in principle, the broad partnership approach to ensuring their wellbeing which underpins this section of the Paper.
17. ACYA does not believe, however, that mere notions of shared responsibility will result in realisation of the rights of all children without an explicit *shared framework* that encapsulates shared goals, using shared language, facilitating the mapping of different organisations’ contributions, and promoting aligned measures of effectiveness. We are struck by the momentum of ‘collective impact initiatives’ in the USA, particularly *Ready By 21*⁵, and their potential to deliver what Peter Gluckman has argued is needed – ‘a prolonged effort over several electoral cycles [which] cannot be held hostage to adversarial politics’⁶ – without the reduction in social capital that may come from crude reallocations of funding from “ineffective programmes” to established “evidence-based programmes”.
18. It is clear however that government must take a lead role for, as the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has pointed out,

⁵ <http://www.forumfyi.org/readyby21>

⁶ Gluckman, P. (2011). *Improving the Transition*. <http://www.pmcsa.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Improving-the-Transition-report.pdf>. p.1-3

“...decentralization of power, through devolution and delegation of government, does not in any way reduce the direct responsibility of the State party’s government to fulfil its obligations to all children within its jurisdiction, regardless of the State structure, without discrimination” (footnote: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2003) General Comment No. 5 General measures of implementation on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (arts 4, 42 and 44, para. 6)

Parents and Carers

19. While children may primarily be the responsibility of their families and whānau, all are entitled to support from their communities. The Government is obligated under Article 27.3 of UNCRC to ensure that families and communities are able to meet their responsibilities:

States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

20. ACYA therefore supports the suggested review of government spending on parents, with a view to the further development of culturally appropriate services and programmes that address the *multiple* barriers faced by disadvantaged families. This also provides an opportunity to address concerns expressed in the CRC’s Concluding Observations (CRC, 2011: 4) regarding the Government’s inadequate allocation of resources necessary to eradicate child poverty and lack of clear budgetary allocations targeted specifically for the benefit of children.

Communities

21. ACYA supports the principle of partnership with communities and community-led development articulated in the Green Paper but echoes the concerns of the Children’s Commissioner (p,2) and Every Child Counts (August, 2011) that communities must be adequately resourced and capacity be built within them to enable their support of children and families.

Local government and the business sector

22. We also support an active leadership role for local government and are heartened by the priority given to children by the Auckland Council in the Auckland Plan. However, this is an isolated initiative at this stage and we are concerned that the UNCRC is not seen as applicable to local government authorities – an untenable position given New Zealand’s obligations in international law. We would like to see the Government take a leadership role in supporting the application of the UNCRC across the local government sector, as well as promoting and encouraging corporate social responsibility amongst the private sector.

Recommendations

23. ACYA recommends that Government explore with others the potential of a human rights-based ‘collective impact initiative’ to deliver on ‘shared responsibility’.
24. ACYA recommends that Government establishes a budgetary mechanism or reporting procedure to identify the budgetary allocations that give specific priority to the implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights of children, particularly those belonging to socially disadvantaged groups.

25. ACYA recommends the application of the Convention to local government and appropriate legislative change to ensure local government meets UNCRC requirements.
26. In line with the Committee's Concluding Observations, ACYA also recommends that the partnership model of responsibility for the wellbeing of children and young people promoted by government be extended to include the business sector, and that government strongly encourage corporate social responsibility.

Theme two: Show Leadership

27. ACYA supports long term commitment by government to the wellbeing of children and young people in Aotearoa/ New Zealand and we are encouraged by the actions proposed for it in this section of the Green Paper. In particular, we support that implementation of a Children's Action Plan and enactment of a Children's Act that heightens the level of government priority and accountability in improving outcomes for children.
28. These options respond to the 2011 Concluding Observations of the Committee, which recommend:
- The adoption of a comprehensive policy and corresponding national plan of action to implement UNCROC⁷;
 - The establishment of a permanent mechanism to ensure high-level and effective co-ordination of its implementation throughout New Zealand⁸; and
 - That inequalities are addressed through a co-ordinated approach across all government departments and greater co-ordination between health policies and those aimed at reducing income inequality and poverty.⁹
29. While we recognise that the current global economic recession may place fiscal constraints on government action, this is not, in itself, a reason for governments to avoid their responsibility to provide resources to realise the implementation of children's rights under the UNCRC¹⁰.
30. We refer to the recent statement of the Committee rejecting "financial hardship as a legitimate justification for failures of States parties" to "take any, or enough required financial or technical measures" to realise the economic, social and cultural rights of children and young people.¹¹

⁷ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 56th session, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention – Concluding Observations: New Zealand, 4 February 2011, para 15

⁸ Ibid para 15

⁹ Ibid para 37

¹⁰ Refer to article 3.1, 4, 6 and 27 of UNCROC

¹¹ Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights: Working Group 3: States parties' obligations: realizing economic, social and cultural rights. Are child rights a luxury during an economic crisis? Accessed from www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/20th/BackDocWG3.doc

31. While we commend the Government's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi and the wellbeing of tamariki Māori in the Green Paper, we note that inequalities and disadvantage still characterise the situation of a disproportionate number of tamariki Māori in New Zealand and would recommend that particular focus is given to improving outcomes. In addition we support the Children's Commissioner's recommendation that the disadvantages experienced by Pacific children and their families are also accorded specific attention to in the White Paper, the Children's Act and the National Action Plan (OCC, p.6)
32. We refer to the recommendations of the Committee that the New Zealand Government:
- Take urgent measures to address disparities in access to services of Maori children and their families¹², and
 - Take affirmative action for the benefit of Maori and Pacific children and children in vulnerable situations, including refugee and migrant children and children with disabilities¹³.

Recommendations

33. ACYA recommends that Government take steps to ensure adequate human rights education for people working for and with children.
34. ACYA recommends that Government develop and implement a National Plan of Action for Children, based on the principles of a "collective impact initiative", encompassing all areas covered by the Convention and addressing, in particular, child poverty, abuse and inequitable outcomes for children. The Plan of Action should include the following processes, goals and entities:
- strengthening of central government leadership for children through establishing a well-supported senior Cabinet position specifically for children and developing a cross-party agreement that provides strategic direction;
 - a timetable for achieving targeted reductions in child poverty, instances of child abuse and disparate social indicators across all government sectors;
 - establishment of a permanent high-level mechanism to co-ordinate the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children;
 - implementation of a human rights/Convention-based framework for legislative and policy development across all Government departments, agencies and entities and ensuring an integrated, whole-of-government approach to planning and service delivery;
 - designated timeframes, responsibilities and budgetary allocations including the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources; and
 - independent monitoring and evaluation with annual reports to Parliament.
35. ACYA recommends the passage of a Children's Act and supports the Children's Commissioner's recommendation that government invest in research into comparable legislative models in other national jurisdictions. In our view, a Children's Act in Aotearoa/ New Zealand would, inter alia:
- be underpinned by UNCROC and expressly committed to its full implementation;
 - enact the National Action Plan and policies that derive from it, protecting them against political shifts;

¹² Committee on the Rights of the Child, 56th session, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention – Concluding Observations: New Zealand, 4 February 2011, para 25(a)

¹³ Committee on the Rights of the Child, 56th session, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention – Concluding Observations: New Zealand, 4 February 2011, para 25(b)

- serve as an overarching framework for the facilitation of cross-sectoral collaboration and the basis of a joined-up approach to service delivery for children;
- act as an accountability mechanism against which government's progress in implementing UNCRC can be measured;
- align with and complement existing legislation such as the Children Young Persons and their Families Act 1989, the Care of Children Act 2004 and the Children's Commissioner Act 2003; and
- mandate Child Impact Assessments of all legislative and policy change.

Theme three: Make child-centred policy changes

36. In *Children and Youth Aotearoa 2010* ACYA expressed concern about the absence of a comprehensive policy for children (p.12). We note that there was no coherent system or means by which children's issues are placed at the centre of Government decision-making resulting in limited and disjointed monitoring of the effects of legislation, policy and programmes on children.

37. Therefore, we are heartened by the government's proposal in the Green Paper to make child-centred policy changes. Realisation of a child-centred approach to policy should incorporate the best interests and participation principles encapsulated in articles 3.1, 12.1 and 12.2 of the Convention, which require:

- in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration (Article 3.1);
- States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child (Article 12.1); and
- the child shall be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law (Article 12.2).

38. In addition, we recommend that all policies which relate to the wellbeing of children and young people should be underpinned by disaggregated data collection compatible with Convention's age parameters, as recommended in Committee's Concluding Observations 2003:

The Committee recommends that the State party develop a system of data collection that covers all areas of the Convention, paying particular attention to disaggregated data on indigenous children, and ensure that all data and indicators are used for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for the effective implementation of the Convention (p.4).

Review of government spending

39. ACYA endorses a proposed review of government spending on children and young people in Aotearoa/New Zealand. In doing so, however, we remind the government of its obligations under Article 4 of the Convention:

*States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. **With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.*** [emphasis added].

40. A review of spending provides government with the opportunity to address concerns expressed in the Committee's Concluding Observations (CRC, 2011: 4) regarding the inadequate allocation of resources necessary to eradicate child poverty and the lack of clear budgetary allocations specifically for children.
41. In *Children and Youth Aotearoa 2010* we expressed concern that New Zealand Government Budgets do not describe children as a specific target group for budgetary allocations. Instead, any initiatives directed towards children are spread across the areas of Health, Education, Justice and so on.
42. Although allocations for specific services or initiatives regarding children are noted, there is no collation of these allocations under one heading. It is therefore difficult to accurately measure the extent to which the New Zealand Government is meeting its Article 4 obligations. There has been additional investment in some sectors of direct relevance to children. There has been no specific reference in Government Budgets to the requirements of Article 4 of the Convention to ensure that specific priority has been given to budgetary allocations for implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights of children, in particular those belonging to economically disadvantaged groups, as was recommended by the Committee in 2003.¹
43. While we support, in principle, the suggestion that government spending be evidence based we are concerned about the methodological narrowness of dominant conceptions of what counts as evidence which largely derive from medical experimental models. American public policy experts argue that what is currently considered as credible evidence is too narrow and that in order to address the complexity of social problems:
- "[w]e need to assemble knowledge about more complicated community conditions and capacities, new findings from research and practice, and new opportunities that are ...essential to achieving good outcomes"* (Schorr, L and F. Farrow, 2011,p.1).¹⁴
44. Therefore we recognise the need for robust research but this must broadly conceived, include Kaupapa Māori research¹⁵, and be grounded in the understanding *"that successful action to improve outcomes for children and families in adverse circumstances may have less to do with the impact of specific services than with wide-ranging changes in housing, employment practices...and taxation"* (Schorr, 2003:13).

¹⁴ Schorr, L and F. Farrow, 2011. *Expanding the evidence universe: doing better by knowing more.* Paper prepared for the 2011 Harold Richman Public Policy Symposium.

¹⁵ Smith, L., (1999), *Decolonizing Methodologies -Research and Indigenous Peoples.* London: Zed Books Ltd.

45. In ACYA's view, as stated above, vulnerability for children arises where their rights, needs and interests are not met and, in particular, when one or more risk factors are present. And we recognise that poverty is a significant risk factor for children and young people. As noted earlier, we are concerned about the lack of a clearly defined conception of vulnerable children in the Green Paper and suggest that, to some degree, this undermines the credibility of suggestions in this section that services and programmes be targeted specifically to vulnerable children and their families.
46. Moreover, as the Green Paper itself points out targeting is problematic and not only because it is hard to do accurately and "can never guarantee to identify all those who are at risk" (p, 19). There is also no consensus in the policy community about the effectiveness of targeting and it can stigmatise its recipients who tend to be closely monitored.

Recommendations

47. ACYA recommends that all policy that relates to children and young people be underpinned by Articles 3.1, 12.1 and 12.2
48. ACYA recommends that disaggregated data concerning children and young people compatible with the Convention's age parameters are collected, analysed and disseminated.
49. ACYA recommends that instead of narrowly targeting its spending, government adopts a proportionate universalism approach to policy and programme.
50. ACYA recommends that in order to ensure that all children and young people have an adequate standard of living, government:
- adopts and implements legislation which has, as its purpose, the ending child poverty by 2020;
 - gives priority in the legislation and in its implementation to those children in most need of support;
 - removes the discriminatory elements of Working for Families;
 - establishes a timetable for achieving targeted reductions in child poverty;
 - allocates responsibilities across government, including budgetary allocations, in order to end child poverty
 - allocates responsibilities across central and local government, including budgetary allocations, to ensure that all children live in safe and healthy housing and neighbourhoods;
 - supports and provides education for parents to ensure that all children have nutritious food and adequate clothing; and
 - establishes ongoing independent monitoring and evaluations of progress with annual reporting of progress to Parliament. (ACYA, 2010)

Theme 4. Child- centred practice changes

51. ACYA strongly supports suggestions in the Green Paper that the workforce for children be improved, that children's services are integrated and coordinated, and that service delivery is improved.
52. In our view, the Convention should serve as the primary set of principles for those who work with children and young people. We suggest, as well, that child-centred practice changes be

accompanied by sustained efforts from government to meet its obligations under Article 42 of UNCRC to raise social awareness about the Convention.

53. The changes suggested in the Green Paper potentially provide government with the opportunity to address recommendations made by Committee in its Concluding Observations (2011) that:

...the State party develop and further strengthen systematic training on their responsibilities under the Convention for all professional groups working for and with children, including all law enforcement officials, teachers, health personnel, social workers and personnel of childcare institutions, as well as State sector and local government officials. In this regard, the Committee recommends that human rights education be included in the official curriculum at all levels of education and in professional training. It also recommends that the State develop systematic education and training programmes on the provisions of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict for all relevant professional groups working with and for children and in particular among military officials involved in recruitment, judges, prosecutors, immigration officials, social workers and the media (p.4).

54. However, we are concerned that no proposals are suggested which might address the lack or inadequacy of particular services for our children and young people. The wellbeing of our children and young people depends upon provision of necessary services not simply changes to existing ones.

55. As ACYA noted in *Children and Youth Aotearoa 2010*:

There is a serious shortage of mental health and drug and alcohol services for children and young people, partly because of a shortfall of child mental health professionals and a lack of workforce planning and service development.ⁱⁱⁱ A 2007 Mental Health Commission review of mental health services found that access rates for children under 18 years were more than 50 percent below the targets and indicated that targeted goals had not been met.^{iv} The shortage of mental health services also impacts on rehabilitation services for children who have been abused, and places a considerable load on psychology, counselling and pastoral services in schools (p.24)

...[New Zealand] faces significant workforce shortages across the health sector. Māori health workers are more likely to be lower paid, have less formal qualifications and access to training opportunities and more likely to be in unregulated occupations and employed by non-governmental organisations. Māori providers need funding to enhance capacity as well as capability. There are similar issues for the development of the Pacific workforce and developing the capacity of Pacific providers. Training and development are needed to ensure that non-Māori and non-Pacific workforce and providers are able to address the issues of Māori and Pacific children appropriately and effectively (ibid).

Recommendations

56. ACYA recommends the Government enhances its dissemination of the principles and provisions of the Convention to the public; and implements a systematic training programme on the

Convention for public servants, local government employees and professionals who work with children.

57. ACYA recommends the allocation of resources to adequately fund the expansion of the child service sector necessary to address the shortage of mental health and drug and alcohol services.
58. ACYA recommends government address significant workforce shortages related to the care and protection of children, especially in the Māori and Pacific workforce.
59. ACYA recommends government reinstate funding for the professional development of Early Childhood Education teachers.

Concluding comment

60. ACYA sees the Green Paper as an encouraging signal by Government to facilitate discussion. The Green Paper, alongside the Convention frames a key opportunity to renew New Zealand's commitments to its young by integrating strategies such as scaffolding with Government policy combining with the resources of Government with regional authorities, the private sector and the voluntary sector. Scaffolding in this manner will aim to enable the young to achieve greater levels of independent competence as a result of the child-centered policies and a durable framework aimed at ensuring that every young New Zealander is treated with respect: that their dignity and that their basic rights are respected enabling the young to lead fulfilling lives, participating and contributing in our society. ACYA members appreciate the opportunity provided by this consultation and express our willingness to assist further in the process.

Submitted by Ced Simpson (Chair)
on behalf of the ACYA Committee
27 February 2012

ⁱCRC/C/15/Add.216, 3 October 2003, para 15.

ⁱⁱStocktake of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in New Zealand 2005. <http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/mentalhealth-resources-publications#strategy>. Accessed 25 June 2010

ⁱⁱⁱ Barnett, H, Lapsley, H. (2006). *Journeys of Despair, Journeys of Hope: young adults talk about severe mental distress, mental health services and recovery* www.mentalhealthnz.org.nz/file/downloads/doc/file_257.doc Accessed 25 June 2010.

^{iv}Mental Health Commission (2007) *Te Haerererenga mo te Whakaoranga 1996-2006* pp75,78.