

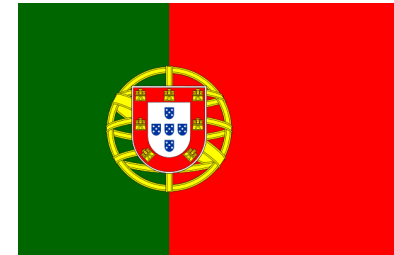
THE RIGHT OF HEALTH

The World Health Organization website comments: "The CRC is the normative and legal framework for WHO's work across the broad spectrum of child and adolescent health.". Goldhagen presents the CRC as a "template for child advocacy" and proposes its use as a framework for reducing disparities and improving outcomes in child health.



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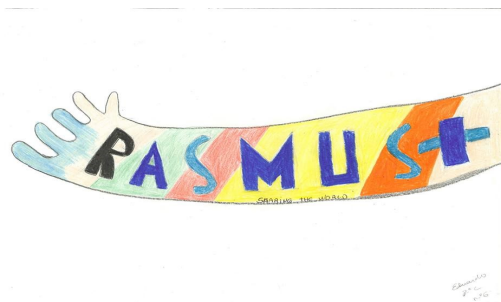


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THE RIGHT OF HEALTH

"Health is a real wealth; we should take care of it on daily basis."

THE RIGHT OF HEALTH



Portugal has the highest HIV/AIDS diagnosis rate in Western Europe. Despite prevention campaigns, studies highlight the inadequate use of condoms among young people.



Convention on the Rights of the Child

Health is mentioned on several instances in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Article 3 calls upon parties to ensure that institutions and facilities for the care of children adhere to health standards. Article 17 recognizes the child's right to access information that is pertinent to his/her physical and mental health and well-being. Article 23 makes specific reference to the rights of disabled children, in which it includes health services, rehabilitation, preventive care. Article 24 outlines child health in detail, and states, "Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health.

States shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services." Towards implementation of this provision, the Convention enumerates the following measures:

- * To diminish infant and child mortality;
- * To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
- * To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;
- * To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;
- * To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;
- * To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning