

St Joseph's A Rights Respecting School



What's all this rights stuff about?

- **UNCRC** stands for the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child**.
- *It's a list of rights that all children, everywhere in the world, have.*



What are these rights for?

- *The rights on the list are all the things that children and young people need to make sure that they are*
 - *healthy,*
 - *happy and*
 - *safe*



How many rights are there?

- *There are 54 articles in the list, and 42 of these are rights for children (the others are about how adults and governments should work together to make sure all children get all their rights)*



Errr! What, exactly, are these rights?

- What do you think your rights are?
- Does everyone have these rights?



Article 1 Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 2 The Convention applies to everyone, whatever their race, religion, abilities; whatever they think or say, whatever type of family they come from.



Article 3 All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.

Article 4 Governments should make these rights available to children.

Article 5 Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.



Article 6 All children have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.



Article 7 All children have the right to a legally registered name, and nationality. Also the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents.

Article 8 Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.



Article 9 Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good. For example, if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might hurt the child.

Article 10 Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact, or get back together as a family.

Article 11 Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 12

Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account.



Article 13 Children have the right to get and to share information, as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 14 Children have the right to think and believe what they want, and to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters.

Article 15 Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.



Article 16 Children have a right to privacy. The law should protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families and their homes.

Article 17 Children have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio, and newspapers should provide information that children can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm children.



Article 18 Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work.

Article 19 Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents, or anyone else who looks after them.

Article 20 Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture and language.



Article 21 When children are adopted the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether the children are adopted in the country where they were born, or if they are taken to live in another country.

Article 22 Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children born in that country.

Article 23 Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support, so that they can lead full and independent lives.



Article 24 Children have the right to good quality health care, to clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment, so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.



Article 25 Children who are looked after by their local authority, rather than their parents, should have their situation reviewed regularly.

Article 26 The Government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.



Article 27 Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Article 28 All children and young people have a right to a primary education, which should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Young people should be encouraged to reach the highest level of education they are capable of.

Article 29 Education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures.

Article 30 Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not.

Article 31 All children have a right to relax and play, and to join in a wide range of activities.



Great - I'm getting my rights!
That's all right, then. I don't
need to worry about anyone
else!

- Do you think this is true?

- Why not?



If we all have rights we must respect the rights of others?

- How do we do that?
 - We need to talk to each other, using the language of rights and respect, to make sure we receive our rights whilst respecting the rights of others.
 - For example Article 28 says I have a right to learn. How can I make sure that others learn?



Are these children receiving their rights?



What right is
this picture showing?



What right is this picture showing?



So, what have we done so far?

- Rights Respecting Schools (RRS) Steering Group Formed
- The pupils on the steering group represent how all of you FEEL about your school and how we can help children receive their rights both:
 - In and around St Joseph's School
 - In the wider world outside of St Joseph's school



So, what else have we done so far?

- We have achieved the ROC-Recognition of Commitment-this demonstrates that we are committed to becoming a Rights Respecting School
- We aim to achieve Level 1 of the Rights Respecting School award by the end of March 2017



Rights Respecting Detectives

Where can you find evidence that we are on the journey to embed a Rights Respecting ethos throughout our school

- What can you see?
- What can you hear?
- How do you feel?
- How do others feel?



How will we see a difference in school?

- We will understand that whilst we have rights, others have rights too and that we should help them because they may be in need and are just as important as us.
- How does our School Motto, House Mottos and Mission Statement help us to remember about rights and respect?

