UNCRC

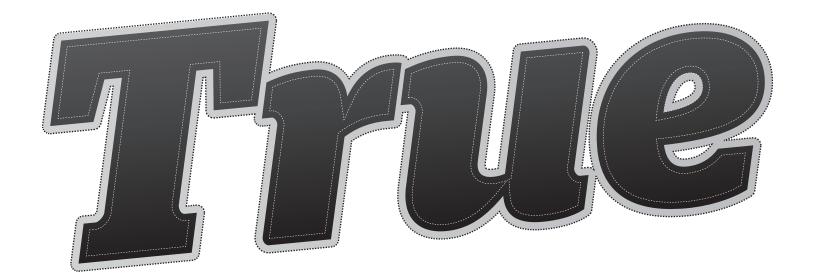
'Sort it Out'

For primary school teachers









UNCRC
united nations convention on the rights of the

united nations convention on the rights of the child WWW.UNCRCLETSGETITRIGHT.CO.UK







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How to use the:

'UNCRC Sort it Out' cards

- **1.** Get participants into groups of no more than 6 people.
- **2.** For each group, have ready a set of statement cards and three A4 sized True, False and Don't Know cards.
- 3. Shuffle the statement cards and divide them amongst the whole group (those working with primary aged children may want to remove some of the cards to make the pack smaller).

- **4.** Place the True, False and Don't Know cards in the middle of the each group
- 5. Ask the groups to go through their statements and decide whether they think each statement is True, False or Don't know. The groups carries on until all their cards are placed on the relevant A4 cards in the middle.
- 6. Go through the cards with the group as a whole and discuss the answers (particularly the Don't know's). In order to encourage further discussion, some of the statements have been made ambiguous, for example, the one about children being properly dressed.







The UNCRC is over 21 years old.









The 'U' in UNCRC stands for 'United'







3

The 'N' in UNCRC stands for 'Nations'









The first 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Convention'

UNCRC







The 'R' in UNCRC stands for 'Rights'









The second 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Child'.









The word Convention means an agreement between countries. People sometimes call this a treaty.









The convention
was signed by
more nations than any
international document
in history.







Only two nations have so far failed to ratify or sign up to the UNCRC









There are 54 parts of the UNCRC - these are called Articles









Articles 1-42 are a list of the rights that children around the world have got.









Some parts (articles) of the UNCRC are telling governments how they should be making sure that all children get to have all of their rights.







The UNCRC was brought about as children need to have more support and protection and than is given to adults in the older Universal Declaration of Human Rights.







The UNCRC is older than the Universal Declaration of Human Rights









UNCRC is a form of toilet cleaner









The UNCRC was put together in 2001







The UNCRC was signed by the UK in 1989

UNCRC







One right is that all children should have a free games console









One right is that children should not be sold









One right says that children should eat what they want, when they want.







One right should be that children should be listened to particularly about issues that affect them.









One right is that children can make their own decisions about what happens to them in their lives









One right is that children should be properly dressed at all times.









One right is that children should be able to vote after their twelfth birthday.







One right is that no-one should be allowed to deliberately hurt children.









The 'U' in UNCRC stands for 'Urangutan'







27

The 'N' in UNCRC stands for 'Nursery'









The second 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Computers'







The 'R' in UNCRC stands for 'Raincoat'









The first 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Cauliflower'









Only some children are allowed to read the UNCRC









The UNCRC
was written because
children were behaving badly
and were out of control.









Only parents and teachers need to know about the UNCRC









The UNCRC has been translated into over 30 languages









If a person cannot read their rights are not protected by the UNCRC









In Wales
approximately only 9%
of children and young people
know about the UNCRC









It is the most signed international document in history







Countries who signed the UNCRC received a financial reward for doing so.









Wales was the 1st country in the UK to employ someone to make sure that children and young people's right were being taken seriously. This person is the Children's Commissioner for Wales.









It is harder for poor countries to achieve some of the rights.









One right is that children should never have to work until they are adults.







The government should be letting children know about their rights.









If children go to prison they don't have any rights until they are released.









If a child moves to another country they still have all of their rights.









Children can only have the rights if they also act responsibly.









In Wales young people up to the age of 25 are supported by the UNCRC when the Welsh Assembly Government is making decisions that will affect them.









One right is that children shouldn't do work that might harm them or their education.









One right is that children under 18 should never fight in wars.







Primary teachers' support for:

'UNCRCSort it Out' cards

THE ANSWERS

- 1. The UNCRC is over 21 years old.
- True
- 2. The 'U' in UNCRC stands for 'United'
- True
- 3. The 'N' in UNCRC stands for 'Nations'
- True
- The first 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Convention'
- True
- 5. The 'R' in UNCRC stands for 'Rights'
- True
- The second 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Child'
- True
- The word 'Convention' means an agreement between countries.People sometimes call this a treaty.
- True
- **8.** The convention was signed by more nations than any international document in history.
- True

9. Only two nations have so far failed to ratify or sign up to the UNCRC are telling governments that they

True

Clarification about the nations that have not signed up to the UNCRC

Who has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and why?

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most widely and rapidly ratified human rights treaty in history. Only two countries, Somalia and the United States, have not ratified this celebrated agreement. Somalia is currently unable to proceed to ratification as it has no recognized government. By signing the Convention, the United States has signalled its intention to ratify—but has yet to do so.

As in many other nations, the United States undertakes an extensive examination and scrutiny of treaties before proceeding to ratify. This examination, which includes an evaluation of the degree of compliance with existing law and practice in the country at state and federal levels, can take several years—or even longer if the treaty is portrayed as being controversial or if the process is politicized. Moreover, the US Government typically will consider only one human rights treaty at a time. Currently, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is cited as the nation's top priority among human rights treaties. (From unicef.org.uk)

- **10.** There are 54 parts of the UNCRC these are called Articles
- True
- **11.** Articles 1-42 are a list of the rights that children around the world have got.
- True

12. Some parts (articles) of the UNCRC are telling governments that they should be making sure that all children get to have all of their rights.

- True A4
- 13. The UNCRC was brought about as children need to have more support and protection and than is given to adults in the older Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- True
- **14.** The UNCRC is older than the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- False

(The UDHR was agreed in 1948; the UNCRC was adopted by the UN and put out for signature in 1989 – the following year it had been ratified by the required number of nations.)

- 15. UNCRC is form of toilet cleaner
- False
- 16. The UNCRC was put together in 2001
- False
- **17.** The UNCRC was signed by the UK in 1989
- True
- **18.** One right is that all children should have a free games console
- False but A31
- **19.** One right is that children should not be sold
- True A35

- **20.** One right says that children should eat what they want, when they want
- False

but A24 says that children have the right to nutritious food

- **21.** One right should be that children should be listened to particularly about issues that affect them.
- True A12
- 22. One right is that children can make their own decisions about what happens to them in their lives
- False

but children have the right to have their opinions taken into account/be listened to about anything that might affect them, such as decisions about their family ,education and health care -A12

- **23.** One right is that children should be properly dressed at all times.
- False

there is no specific right about this However there are rights that should protect children from neglect such as A19

- **24.** One right is that children should be able to vote after their twelfth birthday.
- False

different countries will have different voting ages. (Discussion - A12 states that children should have their opinions taken into account about things that will effect them)

Primary teachers' support for:

'UNCRCSort it Out' cards

THE ANSWERS

- **25.** One right is that no-one should be allowed to deliberately hurt children
- True A19,

although other articles are their to protect children from getting hurt in other ways, eg A32

- **26.** The 'U' in UNCRC stands for 'Urangutan'
- False
- 27. The 'N' in UNCRC stands for 'Nursery'
- False
- **28.** The second 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Computers'
- False
- 29. The 'R' in UNCRC stands for 'Raincoat'
- False
- **30.** The first 'C' in UNCRC stands for 'Cauliflower'
- False
- **31.** Only some children are allowed to read the UNCRC
- False A42

but also opinion. (Discussion – all governments who have ratified the UNCRC should be making sure that all children are aware of it. Is this the case?)

- **32.** The UNCRC was written because children were behaving badly and were out of control.
- False
- **33.** 33) Only parents and teachers need to know about the UNCRC
- False
- **34.** The UNCRC has been translated into over 30 languages
- True
- **35.** If a person cannot read their rights are not protected by the UNCRC
- False
- **36.** In Wales approximately only 9% of children and young people know about the UNCRC
- True (though we're hoping that it will soon be false!)
- **37.** It is the most signed international document in history
- True
- **38.** Countries who signed the UNCRC received a financial reward for doing so.
- False
- 39. Wales was the 1st country in the UK to employ someone to make sure that children and young people's right were being taken seriously. This person is the Children's Commissioner for Wales.
- True
- **40.** It is harder for poor countries to achieve some of the rights.
- True

but A24 and A28 are there to help to remedy this.

- One right is that children should never have to work until they are adults.
- False but A32
- **42.** One right is that governments should be making sure that all parents and children know about the UNCRC
- A42
- **43.** If children go to prison they don't have any rights until they are released.
- False

several articles including A1, A37 and A40

- **44.** If a child moves to another country they still have all of their rights.
- True

several articles including A1and A22. Discussion
- although the UNCRC states that all children have
all of the rights no matter where they live is this
always the case? If a child moves country does this
effect what rights they can have – eg if they are a
refugee? (Nb – child refugees in the UK have not
been receiving all of their rights, for example.)

- **45.** Children can only have the rights if they also act responsibly.
- False A1 and A2

- 46. In Wales young people up to the age of 25 are supported by the UNCRC when the Welsh Assembly Government is making decisions that will affect them.
- True
- **47.** One right is that children shouldn't do work that might harm them or their education.
- True A32
- **48.** One right is that children under 18 should never fight in wars.
- False A38

(In the UK you can join the army at 16 – with parents consent – but you cannot take part in operations until the age of 18)









