



### Making a Difference Charity Work

At Christ Church we support different charities each year. School Council organise a vote in each classroom on which charity/charities to support. Our charity collections at the school nativity, carol singing, non-uniform days etc. go to these charities.

We also take part in Operation Christmas Child and an annual harvest collection.

### Spreading the Importance of Children's Rights and the Convention

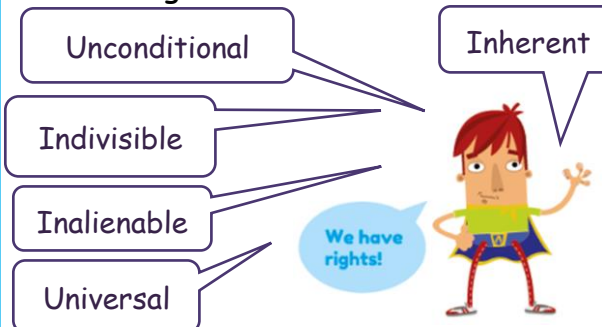
As a school we realise the importance of raising the awareness of children's rights within our school community and beyond. We try to teach people about what it means to be a Rights Respecting School and the benefits. This promotion work includes talking to other school councils during the Camden school council debates and giving presentations during parent workshops and whilst providing training to student teachers.

### Campaigning and being Active Global Citizens

We aim to empower children at Christ Church to become active citizens who are aware of how they can make a difference both within their community and beyond. Each year we support Outright Day and are part of UNICEF's Schools Campaign Network. We create various ways of communicating important messages, from bunting and posters to tweets and petitioning in the street. Older children write letters to our local MP about the current UNICEF campaign. We teach children to live sustainably and that how they behave can impact on others both locally and globally.

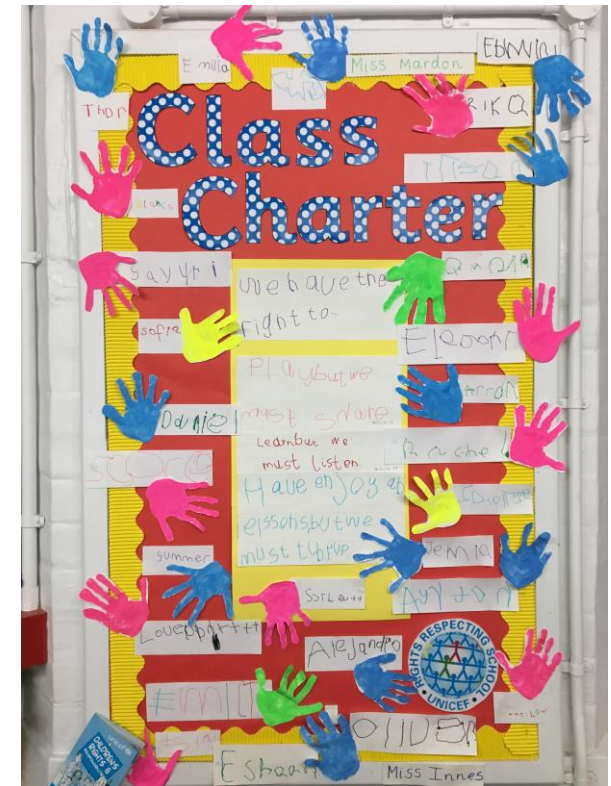


All the rights in the Convention are:



## Christ Church is a Rights Respecting School

What does this mean?



## What is UNICEF?

UNICEF is a charity which works in over 190 countries around the world. Created in 1946 following World War Two, they try to reach children in danger who may face violence, disease, hunger, war, a lack of education and more.

To learn more about their work, take a look at their website: [www.unicef.org.uk](http://www.unicef.org.uk)



## THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

There are fifty-four articles which can be categorised under four general principles:

- Non-discrimination (article 2)
- Best interest of the child (article 3)
- Right to life survival and development (article 6)
- Right to be heard (article 12)

## What does this look like at Christ Church?

### Children knowing their Rights

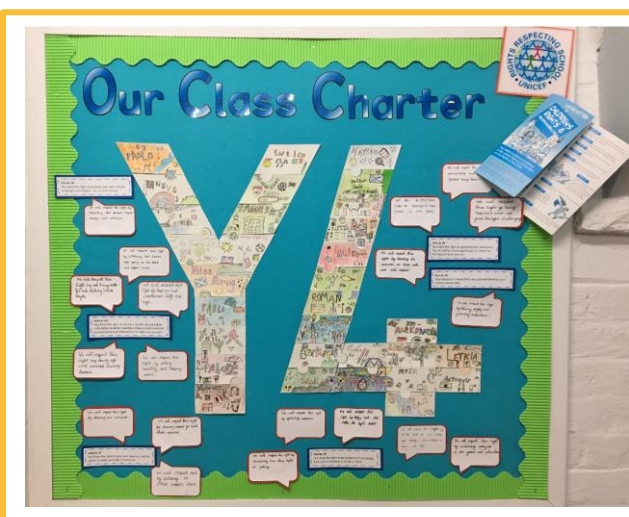
The Rights of the Child feature within the everyday curriculum at Christ Church. Links are made wherever possible in all subjects so that children can become more familiar with the Convention.

The Rights are also referred to and taught outside the classroom in different ways. Whole school assemblies provide a good opportunity to do this. Staff refer to the Rights at playtimes and lunchtimes. Children also refer to the Rights and how to respect them.

## Charters

The school has a number of charters which are linked to the Convention. There is a whole school charter and playtime charter.

In addition to these, each class has a charter which they agree together. The children decide on the rights they should have in their classroom and how they can be respected. We discuss why it is important to respect the rights of others.



### Giving Children a Voice

The children at Christ Church School are listened to and have the opportunity to influence what happens in their school community. They can do this in different ways: talking with staff, writing letters to staff, giving opinions and ideas through school council representatives.

We find out views about our school by using surveys which the children take part in as well as the wider school community.

## History of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Rights which are specific to children were first promoted by a campaigner called Eglantyne Jebb after the First World War.

It took until 1979 for world leaders to decide and agree that children needed a special convention that would recognise they not only have rights, but require specific care and protection. This special convention became known as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and was implemented ten years later in 1989.