

MY RIGHT TO BE ME

You have the right to have your birth legally registered, and be recognized as a person before the law. Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family connections.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, Articles 7 and 8

You have a right to be accepted everywhere as a person according to the law.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 6

★ **Learning Point:** Everyone has the right to be recognized as a person before the law, and to have their birth and nationality legally registered.

Display Class Rules and mini-posters.

WELCOME (5 minutes)

Rap, “No One Just Exactly Like You”

See *previous lesson*.

REVIEW: Picture This

Let’s play “Picture This” where you draw **1** of the 3 unique things you wrote down about a friend or family member. Who wants to share first? (Courage, kindness, curly hair, sense of humor, friendly, etc.)

Have a student draw and everyone else guess.

INTRODUCTION (5 minutes)

Point to the **Legal Recognition** mini-poster.

- **Ask 2 students to read Articles 7 and 8 from the Convention on the Rights of the Child.**

Remind students that last week they were detectives to help a lost boy find his parents.

- What distinguished the boy as a person, different from all other people in the world?

Wait for the students to answer. Sometimes it takes a little longer.



- His name, birthdate, the place where he was born, and the names of his parents.
- Where could someone find this information about YOU?
(In most countries, this information is usually written down and kept in a government office.)
- Do you know where such an office is in your country? *(If not, ask an adult who might know.)*

DEVELOPMENT (10 minutes)

Activity: Sample Birth Registration Form

Show the Sample Form (back of the lesson).

Have the students fill in the sample form or write in their notebooks as much information as they know about themselves.

Questions

- Is your name written down and recorded in a government office? (Wait for answers.)
If it is, then you’re recognized everywhere as a person born in your country, with legal rights.
- Why is it important to have your name and birth information written down and saved in a government office? (Wait for answers.)
That is the way that you are recognized as a person before the law.

Read Article 7 together.

CONCLUSION (10 minutes)

- What should you do if for some reason your birth was not registered with the government?
- **Remember:** With every right, you have a responsibility not only for yourself but for others as well. You should make sure that you are registered. Remind your friends to do the same. Talk to your parents and apply for a registration of your birth if necessary.

CHALLENGE

Let’s do 3 things this week:

1. Share the information on the **sample birth registration form** with your family.
2. Ask your family if your birth has been registered. Ask them for help if necessary.
3. Bring back the information in your notebook, or copy the information about your Registration Form into your notebook.

Article 7

You have the right to have your birth legally registered.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 8

Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family connections.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Sample Birth REGISTRATION Form

Child	1. Child's Name (Given, Middle, Surname)	2. Time of birth	3. Sex	4. Date of birth (Day/Month/Year)
	5. Where the child was born (Village, Town or City)		6. State, District or Province / Country	
Mother	7. Mother's current legal name (Given, Middle, Surname)		8. Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)	
	9. Mother's Name prior to first marriage (Given, Middle, Surname)			
	10. Mother's Birthplace (Village, Town or City / State, District, or Province / Country)			
Father	11. Father's Name (Given, Middle, Surname)		12. Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year)	
	13. Father's Birthplace (Village, Town or City / State, District, or Province / Country)			