

Say yes! To Children's Rights



fimcapday

20th of November 2008



Who are we?

F.I.M.C.A.P. is the international federation of catholic youth movements, but even more a family for youth workers, youth and children all over the world. The name FIMCAP originates from the original French title: 'Fédération International des Mouvements Catholiques d'Action Paroissale'. Today, there are more than 30 organizations, in more than 20 countries and on 4 continents part of our federation.

Activities

With our activities we want to enable the encounter of young people. We believe that, although information technologies brings us faster and faster together, nothing makes experiencing different cultures more concrete, than meeting and sharing together with people from all over the world.

The themes and the activities are elaborated in a way that the working methods of the host organizations can be experienced, and the participants are brought to carry out similar activities in their own groups.

By living other cultures, young people gather experiences of international solidarity and give them the chance to create a global view in their local group, or on the regional level. With our activities we want to show young people that experiencing different cultures is very enriching for their own life and local group.

WORLDWIDE

Partnerships

With partnerships we want to stimulate solidarity between organizations and give the world wide dimension of FIMCAP a concrete form. Partnerships can strengthen both organizations capacities and encourages mutual understanding.

Worldcamp

Every three years, FIMCAP organizes in cooperation with one of the member organizations a Worldcamp, for youth of all over the world. This camp always takes place in the country of one of our member organizations in the South, so give youth from all over the world not only the opportunity to meet different cultures, but also to show them the consequences and the strong impact of globalization in Southern countries.

Link

Through our magazine Link, which is sent out four times a year, we want to inform our member organizations, partners and other interested people of our activities and the work we do with FIMCAP. Link creates a link between different member organizations, and with our articles we hope to inspire youth movements to bring the international theme in their local groups. If you want to receive Link, please send an email to info@fimcap.org.



fimcapday

20th of November 2008

Explanation

Dear FIMCAP friends,

On the **20 th of November 2008** we celebrate FIMCAP day. This year we will work on 'Children's rights'. We prepared two activities you can do with two different agegroups, there is a prayer written by Wim Selderslaghs, the European chaplain and you can challenge your group by trying to take the most original picture to be published in Link or your own national magazine.



Your activity could look like this:

1. Opening of the meeting

Introduce the logo of FIMCAP and explain the idea of FIMCAP day. You find the logo and information about FIMCAP in the leaflet enclosed. If in your organisation there is a tradition of flags, we suggest creating your own FIMCAP flag with the logo and raising it.

2. Activities

You'll find three activities on the theme of the children's rights you can try to play in your local groups.

Thanks to eRKO (Slovakia) and La FACEL (France) for the activities

3. Challenge your local groups

Challenge your local groups to get there picture in Link, or in your own national magazine. The picture should have the theme of 'Children's Rights'. The local group with the best picture will win FIMCAP buttons for everyone of the group. Photos should be sent to emilie.deblock@fimcap.org before the 1th of January 2009 together with name and contact details of the local group and if possible a short report on the FIMCAP day.



4. End of the meeting

Explain more about FIMCAP. You find a lot of information on our website www.FIMCAP.org.

Say the prayer enclosed. It has been written by Wim Selderslaghs, FIMCAP Europe chaplain.

Hints to promote FIMCAP day

- A local group will be much more motivated to do something on the FIMCAP day, if the activity is **translated in his/her own language** and adapted to the realities of your organisation.
- Promotion of the FIMCAP day via national channels is crucial to let the FIMCAP day succeed. Here are some ideas:
 - Put the activity on **your national website** and invite local groups to participate the photo competition
 - Put an article on FIMCAP in **your national leaders' magazine** and tell something about the activities of FIMCAP in your region.
 - Motivate **regional and national level of your organisation to promote FIMCAP** day, by doing herself an activity or spreading the word. It shouldn't be followed precisely, you can also add some activities or adapt the materials.
 - Organisations in **a partnership** can organise the FIMCAP day together with their partner organisation and make something special of it.



We wish you good luck and a lot of fun with the **FIMCAP day activity!**
The FIMCAP Day Team



fimcapday

20th of November 2008

Activities

Activity 1

Walking debate

Sometimes it gets quite difficult for everyone in the group to express their opinion. One of the activities that allow this is so called "walking debate". This method can be applied in various themes. You should start by sticking three pieces of paper in the middle as well as on both edges of the wall, citing: I agree, I do not know, I disagree. The participants react to expressed assertion by moving to the appropriate spot. Those who completely disagree with the assertion move to the rightmost spot, those who don't know in the middle and the rest to the left. When everyone stands on the desired spot the moderator will start to ask questions. Everyone who wishes to express why he or she chose the particular spot, should be allowed to do so. The moderator should take care that everyone would participate. During verbal discussion the participants are allowed to relocate – if someone has persuaded them to change their opinion, they can move to a different spot. It would be wise for a moderator to notice such changes and ask them for explanation. On the other hand pay attention not to talk for too long.



Try the Walking debate with following assertions

1. Educated people are always more successful than those without proper education.
2. Child, that helps to feed his/her family doesn't have to go to school.
3. School is mutually important for both boys and girls.
4. Basic education should be compulsory and free of charge all over the world.
5. Middle education should be compulsory and free of charge all over the world.
6. I would rather work instead of going to school.
7. Life is a school where failure is a better mentor than success.

Activity 2

Mystery

Why there aren't so many children attending school regularly in some countries?

Goal: This activity doesn't provide children with the ready answer for the particular question, but it is a good opportunity for them to learn how to actively search for the answer using various information sources. The activity leads to deeper contemplation about various reasons that inhibit the children to attend school. The form of the activity is aimed to train teamwork and the presentational skills.

Accessories: pens, paper, internet access, dictionaries (a lot of information sources on the internet is in English or German language), library access, materials for poster making or the possibility for making the presentation.

Time: The activity is time-consuming. It can serve as an inspiration for teachers that administer project learning.

Course of action: In every single one of these countries there are more than half a million children that do not go to school.



1. Provide children with some basic facts about the second MDG. You can try the walking debate as the introductory activity.
2. Divide children into smaller groups, for example with four members, where every single one will be a unique search unit. Every group can allot a country (if you have more groups you can distinguish them like e.g. Nigeria – boy, Nigeria – girl etc.)
3. Tell the children that countries they have selected belong to those where the most children don't attend the basic school. There are more than half a million children in every one of them. Their task is to seek out as much information about school system in their country as possible and create a story about imaginary child from Nigeria, Pakistan, India or Ethiopia who doesn't go to school. If the conditions allow you to do so, let the entire process run on their imagination – one group can prepare the presentation using a computer, the other one can act a short play or draw a comic strip. The children will surely come up with some interesting and fresh ideas.

Hints for children – Schemes that can be used during the search:

1. Which names are common for boys/girls in your country? Chose a name for your imaginary child. Can you find out a meaning of this name?
2. Find out as many reasons that prevent children in your country to attend school as possible.
3. Are these reasons the same for both boys and girls?
4. Begin to build a story about your child. Maybe you will be able to find a true story of such kind on the internet.
5. Do you think that your child will lack the school education in the future? Yes or no? Why?
6. Find out more about the country that your child comes from (don't pay attention only to problems)
7. Despite the fact that your child doesn't go to school, do you think that you could be able to learn something from him/her? What exactly?

Activity 3

Discover the schooling system of children around the world

Material

Pouches for the questions

Answer sheets to be spread on the field

Maps of the world

Coloured pencils

A table or a carpet to be put in front of the leaders to put their question pouch and map on.

Preparation

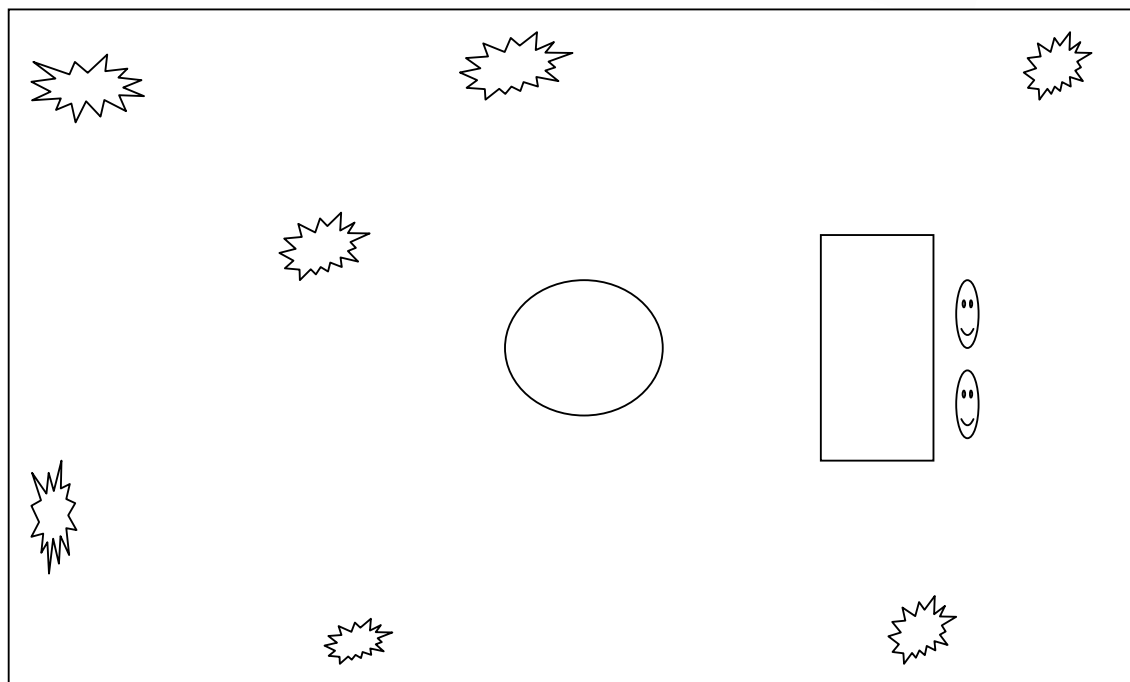
Start with forming teams. Each team represents a group of journalists doing a report on schools in each country.

Game development

Each team has to answer to the same number of questions. The questions will be asked by one or more team leaders. The team leader has a team pouch in front of him, (in each pouch the same questions in a different order).

To answer the questions the teams will go on the game field where the answer items are spread out (drawings, text, articles). Once an answer is found, the whole team has to meet in a designated area, wait for the call of the leader to answer the questions asked. If the answer is correct, he can pick a new question and « go on a new assignment », otherwise he has to find again the right answer on the field before picking a new question.

In front of the game leader, there is also a world map (one per team). When the group of journalists gives a good answer, they can color the country pertaining to the right answer.



Response elements



Zone where the team has to meet together to give their answer



The game leaders

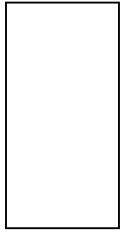


Table on which the leaders have :

- The pouches with the questions to be asked
- The world map

Map of the world



Example of questions

1. What does a schoolbag look like in France?



2. Do children have a uniform to go to school in Italy? How does it look like?



3. Discover the national hymn in Slovakia

zastavme ich bratia,
ved' sa oni stratia,
Slováci ožijú.

To Slovensko naše posiaľ tvrdo spalo.
ale blesky hromu
vzbudzujú ho k tomu,
aby sa prebralo.

Už Slovensko vstáva,
putá si strháva.
Hej, rodina milá,
hodina odbila,
žije matka sláva!

Ešte jedle rastú
na krivánskej strane.
Kto jak Slovak cíti,
nech sa šable chytí
a medzi nás stane.

4. Go and have a look at the music speech of a Lithuanian lullaby (try to read it out loudly)

Kozly

Vzdumalos' kozliku v les pogulyati.
Vot kak, vot kak, v les pogulyati.

Zhil-był u babushki seren'kij kozlik.
Vot kak, vot kak, seren'kij kozlik.

Napali na kozlika serye volki.
Vot kak, vot kak, serye volki.

Babushka kozlika ochen' lyubila.
Vot kak, vot kak, ochen' lyubila.

Ostavili babushke rozhki da nozhki.
Vot kak, vot kak, rozhki da nozhki.

5. How do a classroom look like in Haiti?



6. What do Indian children eat for breakfast?



« dosas » or « dhosais » are pancake made with flour of lentils and rice that Indians eat at breakfast. It is also possible to put some spicy vegetables called « sambar »

7. How do you call your teacher in Germany ?

« Herr Lehrer » for men and « Frau Lehrerin » for women

8. What is mostly played with friends during recess in Congo?

Football ! Located between the primary school and the secondary school, this is the main play ground of the children in the village



9. Is it easy to go to school in Rwanda ?



Nshimyumukiza, Gave one's word that "The government gave us some scholar tuition fees"

But we didn't have any food, clothes and shoes. I finally found a job of ambulant hair dresser. This job did not authorized me to go to school during one week and sometimes even more

10. How many children are there in a classroom in Belgium on average?

Around twenty pupils per class

11. In which language can you study in class in Sri Lanka?

The Sinhalese and Tamil are the two official languages. English is used for communication. At school, "Sinhalese or Tamil is usually used to be spoken. English is studied during the fourth year.

12. Which sport is the most practised in Austria?



Ski is the national sport

It is part of history that inhabitants of Austria love skiing; as a matter of fact Matthias Zdarsky (1856-1940) has written the first skiing book, and has invented the first skiing "fixation" and has also organised the first slalom competition.

13. Find out some information about school in Namibia

In education, the primary and secondary schools offers the possibility to study in English or in afrikans, and some private schools offers also the possibility to study German.

Fifteen Namibian schools inform their pupils about the human rights, and democracy: "I'm waiting forward being 18 to have the possibility to vote" whispers Injomoka Toromba, a young 14 years old pupil of a little Namibian country side school.

14. How many holidays are there in the Netherlands?

To avoid the fact that everybody takes his holidays at the same time, Netherlanders has organised to share out the holidays. In each region holidays begins and finishes at different dates.

The ministry of education, culture and sciences establishes the dates of the summer holidays. The other dates are established by the scholastic counsel of schools and can vary.

Holiday 2009	Region	Primary Schools	Secondary Education
Spring	North and centre	14/02 - 22/02	
	South	21/02 - 01/03	
May	Everyone	25/04 - 05/05	
Summer	North	04/07 - 16/08	04/07 - 23/08
	Center	11/07 - 23/08	11/07 - 30/08
	South	25/07 - 06/09	18/07 - 06/09
Autumn	North and center	17/10 - 25/10	
	South	24/10 - 01/11	
Christmas	Everyone	19/12 - 03/01/2010	

15. What are the time-table of school in South Africa?

Lessons are given from the Monday to the Saturday, from 8 :00 to 14 :00. Each course takes 35 minutes (morning courses) or 30 minutes (courses of the beginning of the afternoon). The afternoon, sport and personal activities are done.

16. How do children get to school in Sweden?



By foot... or...

or...



17. Does every children go to school in Sierra Leone?

In Sierra Leone we estimate that about 375 000 children (mostly girls), living in far away and poor community, do not benefit of any education, witch is close of 60 per cent of the children who have the age to go to school.



18. What is the most current job in Malta?



The island has developed its economy with agriculture, services and tourism which is the first employer of the country

19. Which job do most children dream about in Denmark?

Fire man, Doctor

20. Where do the children meet most of their friends in Chili?

According to a study of UNESCO, a positive climate exists in Chilli schools

91 per cent of schoolmasters feel well in their school establishment and have good relations with their colleagues and the pupils. 81 per cent of the children have a positive vision of school and say that they have many friends there.

21. Do Norwegian children have homework? What kind of homework have they to do?

Every child has homework in the first years of his scholar. It is Parents rule to have the close attention that their children do their homework and also to help them doing it

In primary school pupils do not have any notation but teachers write to the parents about the progress of their child

22. What are the most famous popular tales in Switzerland?

"William Tell" and the Walt Disney

23. Who is the national hero in Philippines?

JOSE RIZAL, the national hero of the

Philippines and pride of the Malayan race, was born on June 19, 1861, in the town of Calamba, Laguna. He was the seventh child in a family of 11 children (2 boys and 9 girls). Both his parents were educated and belonged to distinguished families.

His father, Francisco Mercado Rizal, an industrious farmer whom Rizal called "a model of fathers," came from Biñan, Laguna; while his mother, Teodora Alonzo y Quintos, a highly cultured and accomplished woman whom Rizal called "loving and prudent mother," was born in Meisic, Sta. Cruz, Manila. At the age of 3, he learned the alphabet from his mother; at 5, while learning to read and write, he already showed inclinations to be an artist. He astounded his family and relatives by his pencil drawings and sketches and by his moldings of clay. At the age 8, he wrote a Tagalog poem, "Sa Aking Mga Kabata," the theme of which revolves on the love of one's language. In 1877, at the age of 16, he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree with an average of "excellent" from the Ateneo Municipal de Manila. In the same year, he enrolled in Philosophy and Letters at the University of Santo Tomas, while at the same time took courses leading to the degree of surveyor and expert assessor at the Ateneo. He finished the latter course on March 21, 1877 and passed the Surveyor's examination on May 21, 1878; but because of his age, 17, he was not granted license to practice the profession until December 30, 1881. In 1878, he enrolled in medicine at the University of Santo Tomas but had to stop in his studies when he felt that the Filipino students were being discriminated upon by their Dominican tutors. On May 3, 1882, he sailed for Spain where he continued his studies at the Universidad Central de Madrid. On June 21, 1884, at the age of 23, he was conferred the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and on June 19, 1885, at the age of 24, he finished his course in Philosophy and Letters with a grade of "excellent."

24. Which is the most told fairytale in Paraguay ?

The important feasts are Carnival and Easter which follows the week of rodeo (Semana criolla). But also the day of Treinta y Tres Orientales, day during Juan Antonio Lavallej and his 33 voluntaries began the revolt against Portugueses in 1825, or also the day of the battle "The important de Las Piedras" when José Gervasio Artigas fought spanishes. The Dia de la Raza is also very important as it symbolises the discovery of America by Christophe Colomb. There is also the independence day on Aug. 25th.

25. Is every child in Uganda lucky enough to go to school?

Although the progress witch has been made in Uganda since 1997, (with the "primary instruction for everyone"), the last census of the population shows that more than 7000 000 children of the age of 6 up to 12 years old had never been at school , there is even more children if we count the one who abandoned their scholarship. At least, 2/3 of the children inscribed in a primary school do not achieve the instruction. A real sexual inequality still exist : girls between the age of 7 to 18 years old represent the majority of the population who never went to school

26. What does the place of prayer look like in Spain, where do children meet?



27. What is the national flag of Burundi?



28. What is the national symbol of Ghana?





fimcapday

20th of November 2008

Prayer

Life-giving God,
Father and Mother to children worldwide,

Almost 20 years already (20/11/1989) since we first spoke about Children's rights.
Almost 20 years already since we agreed that every Child has the right for education
and, still, thousands of children all over the world
don't even get the opportunity to learn how to read and write.

Children's rights were ratified,
but when will we recognise (and acknowledge) the children who need them?

Awake us, God.

Make us sensitive for these children.

Don't allow that these children are denied their rights
because we are not interested in their future.

We can't do everything, God,
we can't be everywhere,
nor give new opportunities to everyone,
but let us see what we can do,
how we can feel in communion with children worldwide.

Let us work towards a world
where every child has rights
and gets educated for a better future.

For this we pray You,
in the Name of Jesus, our brother,
now and forever.

Amen.

Wim Selderslaghs, Fimcap Europe Chaplain

**Celebrate
FIMCAP day
20th of November 2008
Children's Rights**



fimcap

Kipdorp 30
2000 Antwerp
Belgium
www.fimcap.org