

TEACHER SLIDE

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Instructions

This flexible resource is intended to provide you with some easy to use, appropriate rights-related learning to share with your children, their families and your colleagues.

Please **edit out** non-relevant slides or tasks before sharing with students.

Please **check** the content works for your learners and feel free to add any content that would make the material more relevant to your setting.





GUESS THE ARTICLE

These pictures provide a clue to this week's article.

Can you guess how they are linked together? Which article of the Convention do these pictures relate to? Write down your thoughts or discuss with someone in your home.







Unicef/Kanobana

Unicef/Paniwani Unicef/Bajornas

INTRODUCING... ARTICLE 16



Jilly introduces Article 16 – The right to privacy



Article 16 – The right to privacy

Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's private, family and home life, including protecting children from unlawful attacks that harm their reputation.

Watch Jilly on YouTube



EXPLORING ARTICLE 16



Note your ideas down and then compare your thoughts with the next slide.

HOW MANY OF THESE DID YOU GET?

- For parents and carers to respect my private space and belongings.
- For newspapers not to use my name or photo without my consent.
- For my friends and family to understand that at times I need to be alone.
- For the internet to be safer place.
- For people to respect that some aspects of my life are private.
- For parents not to use my photo on social media without my consent.
- To have access to clear information about what it is safe to share online so that I feel informed and empowered to protect my personal data.
- For the government to take the steps needed to ensure my right to privacy is respected.

What others did you think of?

You don't need to do every single activity

All these activities are related to...



Create a list of 5 of the most important rules to protect your right to privacy when you are online.

Children and young people have the right to privacy. Create a poster or sign to put on your bedroom door to show people that you want to have some time alone.

Discuss different types of privacy (like internet safety or personal privacy). Create an acrostic poem using the letters PRIVACY.



Watch this telling of the book 'Some Secrets Should Never be Kept' by Javneen Sanders and use as class discussion. *Teachers - this story contains sensitive subjects so please watch it first before sharing with the class.

but if you have time you can do more than one.



Explore the concept of secrets. Are all secrets bad? Can you think of examples where keeping a secret would be a good thing? Discuss with an adult the types of secrets there are and what you should consider if someone tells you a secret. Is there a difference between secrets and surprises?

Look at the PANTS lessons from the NSPCC.

Watch this video about privacy online. Use this as a starting point for class discussion. You have the right to privacy. Think about a 2 year old, a 10 year old and a 16 year old. Are there any differences in the types of privacy that should be respected at these ages? What are the similarities and differences?

These activities will help you understand how...



...can relate to your life.

You don't need to do every activity, just do as many as you can.

Discuss with your friend if It's OK if a celebrity includes her child in a 'reality' television show. What impact might this have on the child? Children and young people have a right to privacy and yet it's important that parents and carers monitor their use of the internet to help keep them safe and protected. What do you think is the best way for parents and young people to balance a child's right to privacy with an adult's responsibility for keeping them safe? Try and find time to have this conversation with the adults in your family.

Not everyone has a bedroom of their own or a space that is private. What advice would you give someone about how they can still enjoy a sense of privacy in other ways — walking outdoors for example?

Design a 'friendly' poster that you could put on your bedroom door to show your family that you would like some time on your own.

Write a page for a parenting manual about how to respect a child's right to privacy as that child grows into an adolescent.

Do you feel the government is doing enough to ensure companies respect young people's privacy in the media and online? If not write a letter to your MP outlining your concerns and what you expect from the government.

"I have the right to keep my phone calls and emails private." Create a drama scenario in which a teenage boy is talking with his father about his right to privacy. How might the father respond? Try to see the debate from both sides. One way that children are empowered to protect their privacy online is to be given the option to request that their personal data is deleted should they no longer wish to use a website, platform, product or service. Imagine you are an investigative journalist and find out if a company you use provides children with an option to close their accounts and deletes all personal data when that account is closed

Create a short
presentation about how
the right to privacy is
respected in school –
this presentation could
be shared in PSHE.

REFLECTION

Try to find somewhere peaceful and spend a few minutes being quiet and still ... then think about these questions...

- How can you show that you respect the right of privacy of your friends or members of your family?
- What role does trust and respect play between children, young people and adults when discussing the right to privacy?
- Do you think the right to privacy will become more or less important in the future? Why is this?





EXTENSION

The right to an identity and the right to privacy are closely linked. How can we protect both these rights?

You can find a summary of the whole Convention <u>here</u>.





