PA HAWLIAU?

I HOLL BLANT Y BYD

CRYNODEB O HOLL GONFENSIWN Y CU AR HAWLIAU'R PLENTYN

CEWC CYMRU

MAE GAN Y CONFENSIWN AR HAWLIAU'R PLENTYN 54 O ERTHYGLAU I GYD. MAE ERTHYGLAU 43-54 YNGHYLCH SUT Y DYLAI OEDOLION A LLYWODRAETHAU GYDWEITHIO I OFALU BOD POB PLENTYN YN DERBYN EI HOLL HAWLIAU.

CYTUNDEB RHWNG GWLEDYDD I UFUDDHAU I'R UN GYFRAITH YW CONFENSIWN. PAN FO LLYWODRAETH GWLAD YN CADARNHAU CONFENSIWN, MAE HYN YN GOLYGU EI BOD YN CYTUNO I UFUDDHAU I'R DDEDDF A YSGRIFENNWYD I LAWR YN Y CONFENSIWN HWNNW.

CADARNHAODD TEYRNAS GYFUNOL PRYDAIN FAWR A GOGLEDD IWERDDON Y CONFENSIWN AR HAWLIAU'R PLENTYN AR 16 RHAGFYR 1991. GOLYGA HYN BOD YN RHAID I'N LLYWODRAETH NI YN AWR OFALU BOD POB PLENTYN YN DERBYN POB HAWL YN Y CONFENSIWN.

AM RAGOR O WYBODAETH CYSYLLTWCH Â:

CEWC-CYMRU, Y DEML HEDDWCH, PARC CATHAYS, CAERDYDD, CF10 3AP.
FFÔN: 029 2022 8549 FFACS: 029 2064 0333 E-BOST: cewc@wcia.org.uk
GWEFAN: www.cewc-cymru.org.uk ELUSEN GOF. RHIF: 1048759

Mae'r Cyngor Addysg mewn Dinasyddiaeth Byd (CEWC-Cymru) yn elusen addysgol sydd yn gweithio gyda phobl ifanc ac athrawon mewn ysgolion a cholegau ledled Cymru. Yr ydym yn hybu dealltwriaeth o'r byd cyfoes ac yn cyfrannu i ddatblygiad personol a chymdeithasol myfyrwyr, i fod yn ddinasyddion gweithredol mewn gwlad ddemocrataidd a byd sydd yn newid yn gyflym.

unicef
United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF, AFRICA HOUSE, 64-78 KINGSWAY, LLUNDAIN WC2B 6NB. FFÔN: 0207 405 5592
FFACS: 0207 405 2332 E-BOST: edweb@unicef.org.uk GWEFAN: www.unicef.org.uk

Achub y Plant
Save the Children

ACHUB Y PLANT/SAVE THE CHILDREN, AIL LAWR, TŶ FFENICS, 8 FFORDD YR EGLWYS GADEIRIOL, CAERDYDD CF11 9LJ. FFÔN: 029 2039 6838 FFACS: 029 2022 7797
GWEFAN: www.savethechildren.org.uk

Erthygl 1:
Mae gan bob un dan ddeunaw oed yr hawliau sydd yn y Confensiwn hwn.

Erthygl 2:
Mae'r Confensiwn yn gymwys i bob un, beth bynnag fo'i hil, crefydd, galluoedd, beth bynnag a feddylia neu a ddywed a pha fath bynnag o deulu y daw ohono.

Erthygl 3:
Dylai pob sefydliad sy'n ymwneud â phlant weithio at yr hyn sydd orau i bob plentyn.

Erthygl 4:
Dylai llywodraethau ofalu bod yr hawliau hyn ar gael i blant.

Erthygl 5:
Dylai llywodraethau barchu hawliau a chyfrifoldebau teuluoedd i gyfeirio ac arwain eu plant fel eu bod, wrth dyfu, yn dysgu sut i ddefnyddio'u hawliau'n briodol.

Erthygl 6:
Mae gan bob plentyn hawl i fyw. Dylai llywodraethau ofalu fod plant yn goroesi ac yn datblygu'n iach.

Erthygl 7:
Mae gan bob plentyn hawl i enw a gofrestrwyd yn gyfreithiol, hawl i genedligrwydd a hawl i wybod am a, chyhyd ag y bo modd, i dderbyn gofal gan ei rhieni.

Erthygl 8:
Dylai llywodraethau barchu hawl plant i enw, cenedligrwydd a chlymau teulu.

Erthygl 9:
Ni ddylid gwahanu plant oddi wrth eu rhieni onid yw hyn er eu lles nhw'u hunain, er enghraifft os yw rhiant yn cam-drin neu'n esgeuluso plentyn. Mae gan blant y mae eu rhieni wedi gwahanu hawl i gadw mewn cyswllt â'r ddau riant, oni fyddai hyn yn niweidio'r plentyn.

Erthygl 10:
Dylai teuluoedd sy'n byw mewn gwledydd gwahanol gael yr hawl i symud rhwng y gwledydd hynny fel y gall y rhieni a'r plant gadw mewn cysylltiad neu ddod at ei gilydd fel teulu.

Erthygl 11:
Dylai llywodraethau gymryd camau i gadw plant rhag cael eu cymryd allan o'u gwledydd nhw'u hunain yn anghyfreithlon.

Erthygl 12:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i ddweud eu barn ynghylch yr hyn a ddylai ddigwydd pan fo oedolion yn gwneud penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnyn nhw, ac i'w barn gael ei hystyried.

Erthygl 13:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i gael a rhannu gwybodaeth onid yw'r wybodaeth yn niweidiol iddyn nhw ac i eraill.

Erthygl 14:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i feddwl a chredu'r hyn a fynnant ac i arfer eu crefydd, cyhyd ag nad ydynt yn cadw pobl eraill rhag mwynhau eu hawliau. Dylai rhieni arwain eu plant yn y materion hyn.

Erthygl 15:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i gydgyfarfod ac ymuno gyda grwpiau a sefydliadau, onid yw hyn yn cadw pobl eraill rhag mwynhau eu hawliau.

Erthygl 16:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i breifatrwydd. Dylai'r gyfraith eu cadw rhag ymosodiadau ar eu ffordd o fyw, eu henw da, eu teuluoedd a'u cartrefi.

Erthygl 17:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i wybodaeth ddibynadwy gan y cyfryngau torfol. Dylai teledu, radio a phapurau newydd roi gwybodaeth y gall plant ei deall ac ni ddylent hybu deunyddiau a allai niweidio plant.

Erthygl 18:
Dylai'r ddau riant rannu cyfrifoldeb dros godi eu plant, a dylent ystyried yr hyn sydd orau i bob plentyn bob amser. Dylai llywodraethau helpu rhieni trwy ddarparu gwasanaethau i'w cefnogi, yn enwedig os yw'r ddau riant yn gweithio.

Erthygl 19:
Dylai llywodraethau ofalu bod plant yn cael y gofal priodol, a'u cadw rhag trais, camdriniaeth ac esgeulustod gan eu rhieni neu unrhyw un arall sy'n edrych ar eu hôl.

Erthygl 20:
Rhaid i bobl sy'n parchu eu crefydd, eu diwylliant a'u hiaith edrych ar ôl plant na all eu rhieni ofalu amdanyn nhw.

Erthygl 21:
Pan fo plant yn cael eu mabwysiadu yr ystyriaeth gyntaf yw'r hyn sydd orau iddyn nhw. Dylai'r un rheolau gael eu cymhwyso os yw'r plant yn cael eu mabwysiadu yn y wlad lle ganed nhw neu'n cael eu cymryd i fyw mewn gwlad arall.

Erthygl 22:
Dylai plant sy'n dod i wlad fel ffoaduriaid gael yr un hawliau â phlant a anwyd yn y wlad honno.

Erthygl 23:
Dylai plant sydd ag anabledd o unrhyw fath gael gofal arbennig a chefnogaeth fel y gallant fyw bywyd llawn ac annibynnol.

Erthygl 24:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i ofal iechyd o ansawdd da ac i ddŵr glân, bwyd maethlon ac amgylchedd glân iddyn nhw gadw'n iach. Dylai gwledydd cyfoethog helpu gwledydd tlotach i gyflawni hyn.

Erthygl 25:
Dylai sefyllfa plant y mae eu hawdurdod lleol yn hytrach na'u rhieni yn gofalu amdanynt gael ei hadolygu'n rheolaidd.

Erthygl 26:
Dylai'r Llywodraeth roi mwy o arian ar gyfer plant teuluoedd mewn angen.

Erthygl 27:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i safon bywyd sy'n ddigon da i ymateb i'w hanghenion corfforol a meddyliol. Dylai'r Llywodraeth helpu rhieni na allant fforddio i ddarparu hyn.

Erthygl 28:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i addysg. Dylai disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion barchu hunan-barch dynol plant. Dylai addysg gynradd fod am ddim. Dylai gwledydd cyfoethog helpu gwledydd tlotach i gyflawni hyn.

Erthygl 29:
Dylai addysg ddatblygu personoliaeth a thalent pob plentyn yn gyflawn. Dylai annog plant i barchu eu rhieni, a'u diwylliant nhw ac eraill.

Erthygl 30:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i ddefnyddio iaith ac arferion eu teuluoedd, boed y rhain yn cael eu rhannu gan fwyafrif y bobl neu beidio.

Erthygl 31:
Mae gan blant yr hawl i ymlacio a chwarae ac ymuno mewn ystod eang o weithgareddau.

Erthygl 32:
Dylai'r Llywodraeth gadw plant rhag gwaith sy'n beryglus neu a allai amharu ar eu hiechyd neu eu haddysg.

Erthygl 33:
Dylai'r Llywodraeth ddarparu ffyrdd o gadw plant rhag cyffuriau niweidiol.

Erthygl 34:
Dylai'r Llywodraeth gadw plant rhag camdriniaeth rywiol.

Erthygl 35:
Dylai'r Llywodraeth ofalu na chaiff plant eu cipio neu eu gwerthu.

Erthygl 36:
Dylai plant gael eu gwarchod rhag gweithgarwch a allai amharu ar eu datblygiad.

Erthygl 37:
Ni ddylid trin plant sy'n torri'r gyfraith yn greulon. Ni ddylid eu rhoi mewn carchar gydag oedolion a dylid eu cadw mewn cysylltiad â'u rhieni.

Erthygl 38:
Ni ddylai llywodraethau adael i blant dan bymtheg oed ymuno â'r fyddin. Dylai plant mewn parthau rhyfel gael gwarchodaeth arbennig.

Erthygl 39:
Dylai plant sydd wedi cael eu hesgeuluso neu eu cam-drin gael help arbennig i adfer eu hunan-barch.

Erthygl 40:
Dylai plant a gyhuddir o dorri'r gyfraith dderbyn help cyfreithiol. Dylid defnyddio dedfrydau o garchar i blant ar gyfer y troseddau mwyaf difrifol yn unig.

Erthygl 41:
Os yw cyfreithiau gwlad arbennig yn gwarchod plant yn well nag erthyglau'r Confensiwn, yna dylai'r cyfreithiau hynny aros.

Erthygl 42:
Dylai'r Llywodraeth wneud y Confensiwn yn hysbys i bob rhiant a phlentyn.

Pwyllgor UNICEF DG a gyfrannodd cynnwys gwreiddiol y daflen hon. Cyhoeddwyd y daflen drwy nawdd Ymddiriedolaeth (Canolfan Gymreig) CCU ac Achub y Plant/Save the Children.
Dyluniwyd gan: E L F E N

CEWC CYMRU

WHAT RIGHTS?

FOR ALL THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

SUMMARY OF THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

CEWC CYMRU

THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD HAS 54 ARTICLES IN ALL. ARTICLES 43-54 ARE ABOUT HOW ADULTS AND GOVERNMENTS SHOULD WORK TOGETHER TO MAKE SURE ALL CHILDREN GET ALL THEIR RIGHTS.

A CONVENTION IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNTRIES TO OBEY THE SAME LAW. WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OF A COUNTRY RATIFIES A CONVENTION, THAT MEANS IT AGREES TO OBEY THE LAW WRITTEN DOWN IN THAT CONVENTION.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND RATIFIED THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD ON 16 DECEMBER 1991. THAT MEANS OUR GOVERNMENT NOW HAS TO MAKE SURE THAT EVERY CHILD HAS ALL THE RIGHTS IN THE CONVENTION.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

CEWC-CYMRU, TEMPLE OF PEACE, CATHAYS PARK, CARDIFF, CF10 3AP. TEL: 029 2022 8549
FAX: 029 2064 0333 E-MAIL: cewc@wcia.org.uk WEBSITE: www.cewc-cymru.org.uk
REG. CHARITY NO: 1048759

CEWC-Cymru (Council for Education in World Citizenship-Cymru) is an educational charity that works with young people and teachers in schools and colleges across Wales. We promote understanding of contemporary issues and contribute to students' personal and social development as active citizens in a democratic society and a rapidly changing world.

unicef
United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF, AFRICA HOUSE, 64-78 KINGSWAY, LONDON WC2B 6NB. TEL: 0207 405 5592
FAX: 0207 405 2332 E-MAIL: edweb@unicef.org.uk WEBSITE: www.unicef.org.uk

Save the Children
Achub y Plant

ACHUB Y PLANT/SAVE THE CHILDREN, 2ND FLOOR, PHOENIX HOUSE, 8 CATHEDRAL ROAD, CARDIFF CF11 9LJ. TEL: 029 2039 6838 FAX: 029 2022 7797
WEBSITE: www.savethechildren.org.uk

Article 1:
Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 2:
The Convention applies to everyone whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say and whatever type of family they come from.

Article 3:
All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.

Article 4:
Governments should make these rights available to children.

Article 5:
Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.

Article 6:
All children have the right of life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 7:
All children have the right to a legally registered name, the right to a nationality and the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents.

Article 8:
Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

Article 9:
Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good, for example if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might hurt the child.

Article 10:
Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact or get back together as a family.

Article 11:
Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 12:
Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account.

Article 13:
Children have the right to get and to share information as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 14:
Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters.

Article 15:
Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article 16:
Children have a right to privacy. The law should protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families and their homes.

Article 17:
Children have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio and newspapers should provide information that children can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm children.

Article 18:
Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work.

Article 19:
Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

Article 20:
Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture and language.

Article 21:
When children are adopted the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether the children are adopted in the country where they were born or taken to live in another country.

Article 22:
Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children born in that country.

Article 23:
Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives.

Article 24:
Children have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 25:
Children who are looked after by their local authority rather than their parents should have their situation reviewed regularly.

Article 26:
The Government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.

Article 27:
Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Article 28:
Children have a right to an education. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Primary education should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 29:
Education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures.

Article 30:
Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not.

Article 31:
All children have a right to relax and play, and to join in a wide range of activities.

Article 32:
The Government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education.

Article 33:
The Government should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs.

Article 34:
The Government should protect children from sexual abuse.

Article 35:
The Government should make sure that children are not abducted or sold.

Article 36:
Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development.

Article 37:
Children who break the law should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in prison with adults and should be able to keep in contact with their families.

Article 38:
Governments should not allow children under 15 to join the army. Children in war zones should receive special protection.

Article 39:
Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self-respect.

Article 40:
Children who are accused of breaking the law should receive legal help. Prison sentences for children should only be used for the most serious offences.

Article 41:
If the laws of a particular country protect children better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article 42:
The Government should make the Convention known to all parents and children.

Original text provided by UNICEF UK Committee. The publication of this leaflet was financially supported by the UNA (Welsh Centre) Trust and Achub y Plant/Save the Children.
Designed by: E L F E N

CEWC CYMRU