

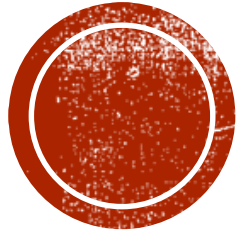
HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE GLOBAL GOALS -

The power to promote and defend human rights is in all of us. Discover it!



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

and Human Rights 



Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? in small places, close to home - so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person; the neighborhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm, or office where he works. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world.

Eleanor Roosevelt





Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (October 11, 1884 – November 7, 1962) was an American political figure, diplomat and activist.

She served as the First Lady of the United States from March 1933 to April 1945 during her husband President Franklin D. Roosevelt's four terms in office, making her the longest serving First Lady of the United States.

Roosevelt served as United States Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly from 1945 to 1952.

President Harry S. Truman later called her the "First Lady of the World" in tribute to her human rights achievements.



Summary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1 - Freedom and equality in dignity and rights

Article 2 - Non-discrimination

Article 3 - Right to life, liberty and security of person

Article 4 - Freedom from slavery

Article 5 - Freedom from torture

Article 6 - Protected by the law

Article 7 - Equal before the law

Article 8 - A remedy/cure/solution when rights have been violated

Article 9 - No unjust detention, imprisonment or exile

Article 10 - Right to a fair trial

Article 11 - Innocent until proven guilty

Article 12 - Privacy and the right to home and family life

Article 13 - Freedom to live and travel freely within state borders

Article 14 - Right to go to another country and ask for protection

Article 15 - Right to a nationality

Article 16 - Right to marry and start a family

Article 17 - Right to own property and possessions

Article 18 - Freedom of belief (including religious belief)

Article 19 - Freedom of expression and the right to spread information

Article 20 - Freedom to join associations and meet with others in a peaceful way

Article 21 - Right to take part in the government of your country

Article 22 - Right to social security

Article 23 - Right to work for a fair wage and to join a trade union

Article 24 - Right to rest and leisure

Article 25 - Right to a standard of living adequate for your health and well-being

Article 26 - Right to education, including free primary education

Article 27 - Right to share in your community's cultural life

Article 28 - Right to an international order where all these rights can be fully realized

Article 29 - Responsibility to respect the rights of others

Article 30 - No taking away any of these rights!



The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child⁴

WHAT ARE RIGHTS FOR CHILDREN?

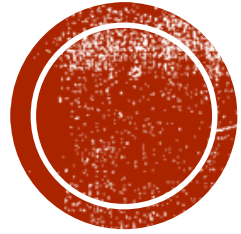
Children's rights are human rights for children. **The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** is an international legal agreement (or 'treaty') that recognizes specific rights for children.

'Rights' are entitlements every child should have. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and almost every country has agreed to respect them in practice. All the rights are connected, and all are equally important — they cannot be taken away from children.

Children have the right to:

- **Protection** (e.g. from violence, exploitation and harmful substances)
- **Provision** (e.g. for education, health care and an adequate standard of living)
- **Participation** (e.g. to be heard and taken seriously, and to join organizations)
- **Specific protection and provisions** when part of a vulnerable population, such as indigenous children and children with disabilities





THE PROJECT



INTERNATIONAL
HUMAN RIGHTS

www.shutterstock.com • 1254818116

A Human Rights Tree

Learning Outcomes

- **Learners know their rights, are able to claim human rights, including child rights, and know that this contributes to the Global Goals**
- **Learners are able to see the link between human rights, including child rights, and the Global Goals**

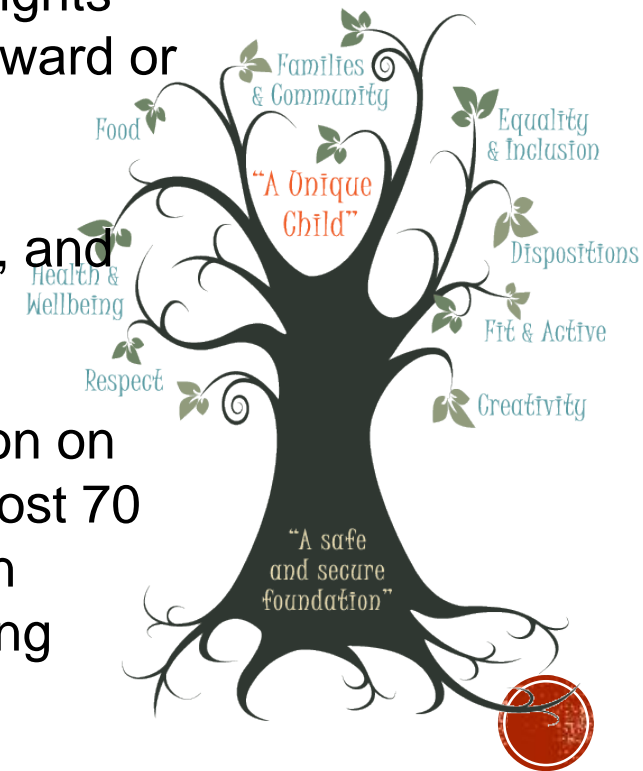


- (1) Divide into small groups.
- (2) Each group draws a tree on their chart paper.
- (3) The groups write on the tree (in the form of leaves, fruits, flowers, or branches) those human rights that they think all people need, to live in dignity and justice.
- (4) They also focus on the rights that they think they as youngsters need to live well.
- (6) A Human rights tree needs roots to grow and flourish. Give the tree roots and label them with the things that you think make human rights flourish. For example, this could be education, a good healthcare system, police services to maintain law and order....
- (7) When the drawings are complete, each group presents its tree and explain its reasons for the items they have included.
- (8) Match the fruits, leaves and branches with articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights/ Convention on the Rights of the Child and write the number of the article next to each item.
- (9) Build a collage around the tree with examples on how human rights, including child rights and the Global Goals can help each other: SDG 4, 5, 10 and 16.



Be sure that...

- you understand that human rights are for everyone and the fact the human rights are interdependent, indivisible and interrelated – this means that fulfilling one right helps to fulfill others and if ONE human right is not guaranteed, a series of other human rights won't be, either.
- Rights are also inalienable: this means you can't take them away. Having rights doesn't depend on you fulfilling responsibilities. Rights can't be used as a reward or a punishment.
- You are able to give some examples of human rights, including child rights, and how they relate to your lives.
- You relate to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and realise that although the UDHR was created almost 70 years ago, it is still relevant and is still considered the universal document on human rights, giving rise to protections through a wide range of legally binding human rights instruments like the Convention on the Rights of the Child.





Tips :

- Goal 4 Quality Education and UDHR Article 26 Right to Education (CRC Articles 28 and 29) ;
- Goal 5 Gender Equality and UDHR and CRC Article 2 Non-discrimination ;
- Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities and UDHR Article 1 Freedom and equality in dignity and rights (CRC Article 4 on implementing all the rights in the CRC);
- Goal 16 Peace and Justice and UDHR Article 28 - Right to an international order where all these rights can be fully realized (CRC Articles 19, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 on eliminating all forms of violence, and children's rights in the justice system).

