

Human Rights and Sustainable Development

MODULE THREE



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Introduction to Human Rights

Unit one



Unit 1: Introduction to Human Rights

What are Human Rights

Human rights are “universal rights are inherent to us ALL regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. They range from the most fundamental - the right to life - to those that make life worth living, such as the rights to food, education, work, health,



Understanding Human Rights

What do you think a human right is?

What human rights are protected?

Watch this short video:

International Human Rights Law

Unit two



3.2: Human Rights Law

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
They are endowed with reason and conscience and
should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”**

Article 1, UDHR

UDHR Video

Foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

[RESOURCES' LINK](#)

3.2.4 Monitoring Compliance

Check your country report

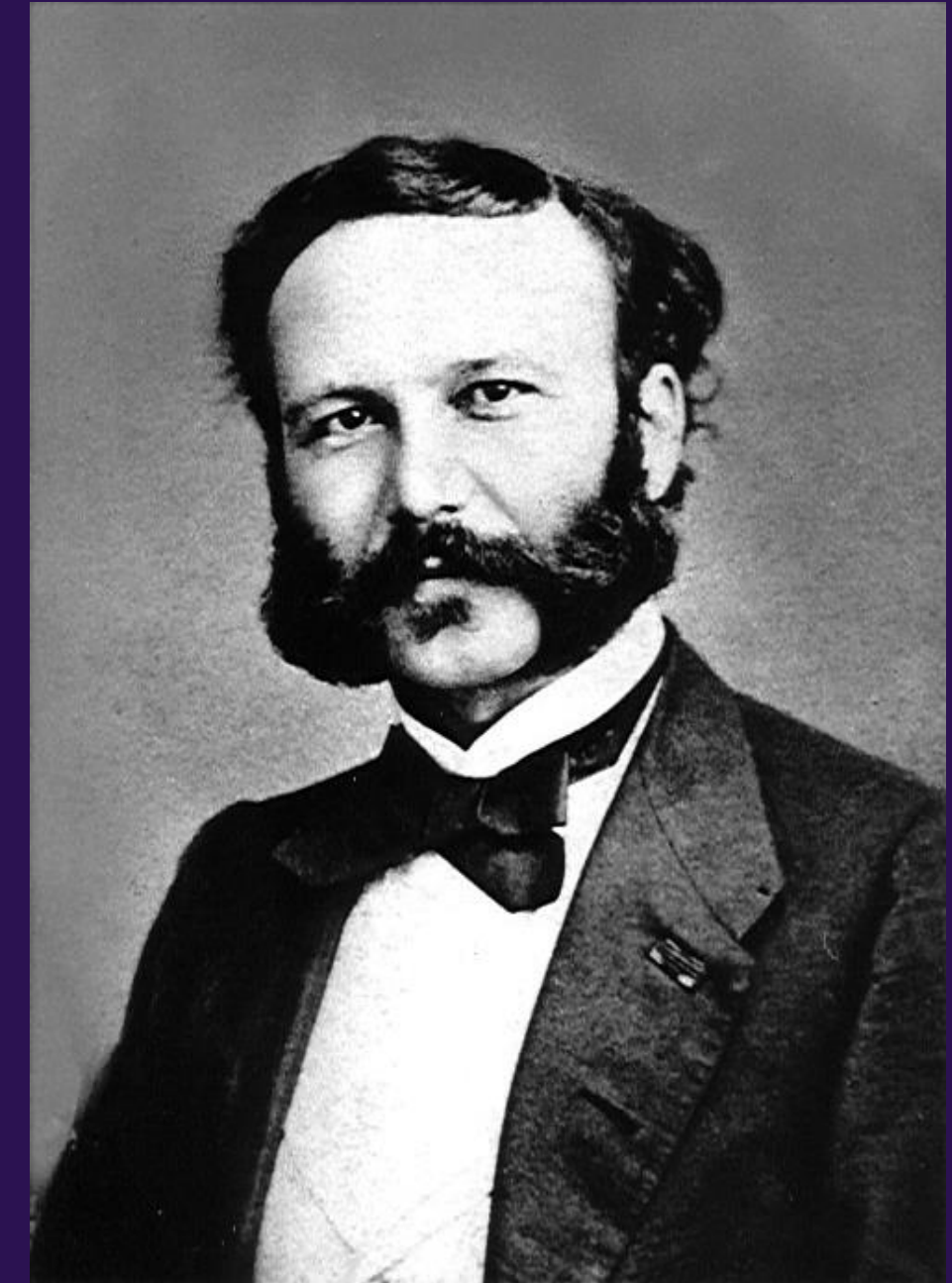
Are there any human rights violations?

What about areas where they are compliant?



3.2.5 The Geneva Conventions

- **Four conventions and three additional protocols**
- **Basis for International Humanitarian Law**
- **Laws of armed conflict protect people no longer taking part in fighting; civilians; medical workers; aid workers; wounded, sick, and shipwrecked troops; and prisoners of war**
- **Laws on methods of warfare used such as genocide; destruction of medical facilities, schools, places of worship; ban on chemical warfare and cluster bombs**



**Henry Dunant 1828-1910,
founder of the first Geneva
Convention**

Activity

Watch this video explaining the Geneva Conventions

Can you think of any violations of the conventions at the moment?

[Geneva Conventions](#)

European Convention on Human Rights

Unit Three



Unit 3.3

- **“The Council of Europe was founded after the Second World War to protect human rights, the rule of law, and promote democracy**
- **The full title is the ‘Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome in 1950 and came into force in 1953**
- **Proposed by Winston Churchill and drafted mainly by British lawyers, the Convention was based on the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
- **All 47 Member States of the Council of Europe, including the UK, have signed the Convention**
- **The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) applies and protects the rights and guarantees set out in the ECHR.**

Activity

What rights are protected by the ECHR?

RESOURCES' LINK

1

THE STATE'S
OBLIGATION TO
RESPECT
HUMAN RIGHTS



2

RIGHT
TO LIFE



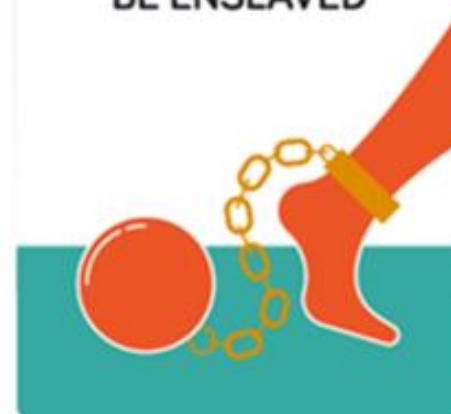
3

RIGHT NOT TO
BE TORTURED



4

RIGHT NOT TO
BE ENSLAVED



5

RIGHT TO NOT BE
UNLAWFULLY
DETAINED



6

RIGHT TO A
FAIR TRIAL



7

NO PUNISHMENT
WITHOUT LAW



8

RIGHT TO FAMILY
AND PRIVATE LIFE



9

RIGHT TO FREEDOM
OF THOUGHT,
CONSCIENCE
AND RELIGION



10

RIGHT TO
FREE EXPRESSION



11

RIGHT TO FREE
ASSOCIATION



12

RIGHT TO MARRY



13

RIGHT TO AN
EFFECTIVE REMEDY
IF YOUR RIGHTS
ARE BREACHED



14

RIGHT NOT TO BE
DISCRIMINATED
AGAINST



Protocol 1 Article 2

RIGHT TO
EDUCATION



Protocol 1 Article 3

RIGHT TO FREE
AND FAIR ELECTIONS



Protocol 1 Article 1

RIGHT TO
PEACEFUL ENJOYMENT
OF PROPERTY



The Charter of Fundamental Rights

6 rights and freedoms:

- 1. dignity**
- 2. freedoms**
- 3. equality**
- 4. solidarity**
- 5. citizens' rights**
- 6. justice**

The Charter provides that:

Individuals can bring a complaint to the European Court of Justice (ECJ)

Groups can bring a complaint to the ECJ

ECJ rulings are binding

Making a complaint

Any EU citizen, can bring a complaint against a State, EU institution to the ECJ

Certain conditions for admissibility:

- **All domestic avenues must have been exhausted**
- **Cannot have been previously heard in the Strasbourg court or other international procedure**
- **Must be within six months of when the breach occurred**
- **Application must be the victim of the breach**
- **Application cannot be anonymous**

Activity

**Mechanism for Citizens of the European Union can
make a complaint about a violation of their human
rights**

RESOURCES' LINK

Migration and Human Rights

Unit Four



What is a...

Migrant

Refugee

Asylum Seeker

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

A Migrant is...

- **a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions (also referred to as an economic migrant)**
- **It can be within their own country or to another, permanent or temporary**
- **no universally accepted definition for “migrant” exists**

ANYONE CAN BE A MIGRANT

An Asylum Seeker is....

- **Asylum seekers are people 'in-waiting' seeking protection as refugees**
- **The host country determines their status**
- **They are legally entitled to stay in the host country until their application for protection is decided**
- **They have a right to a fair hearing and appeal**
- **Governed by EU law under the Dublin III regulations**

A Refugee is...

- **People who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country.” UNHCR**
- **A person who cannot or is unwilling to return to their country of origin due to a valid fear of being killed/jailed/tortured/persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, gender, sexual orientation**
- **The allegation by the ‘accuser’ may not be factual**
- **A person cannot be forcibly returned to the country of origin if the threat/fear still exist**

An Internally Displaced Person is...

- **A person fleeing danger and remaining in their own country**
- **The government are still responsible for IDPs**
- **Difficult to measure?**
- **53 million IDP at the end of 2021**
- **6.5 million Ukrainian IDPs (IOM)**
- **38 million IDP in 2021 – 14.4 million due to conflict; 23.7 million due to natural disaster**
<https://www.internal-displacement.org/>

Activity

What's the difference between xenophobia and racism?

RESOURCES' LINK

Domino Effect of Racial Discrimination

- **Harassment**
- **Racial profiling**
- **Access to justice**
- **Inequality**
- **Exclusion from society and community**

- **Exploitation**
- **Unemployment**
- **Poverty**
- **Human Trafficking**
- **Forced labour/slavery**
- **Access to housing**

Case Study

What rights are violated?

What is/are the impact of one right on another?

How are they linked to migration?

Reflection

QUIZ!



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