





Session 5: Human rights are women's rights

Refugee women in leadership: Power through participation

What is the United Nations?







What is the human rights framework?

The United Nations has produced many international conventions, declarations and legal documents which list our human rights.

These laws and documents together make up the human rights framework.

When governments sign these conventions and documents they are agreeing to respect these human rights.

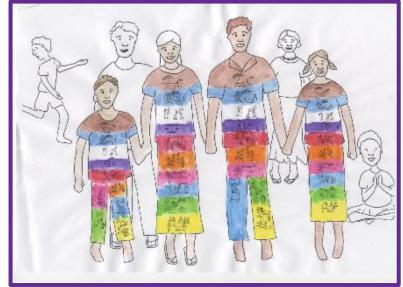


What are human rights?

These are the rights to which all people are entitled regardless of race, gender, religion, age or any other social characteristic.

They are universal – this means they belong to

everyone.







What are human rights?

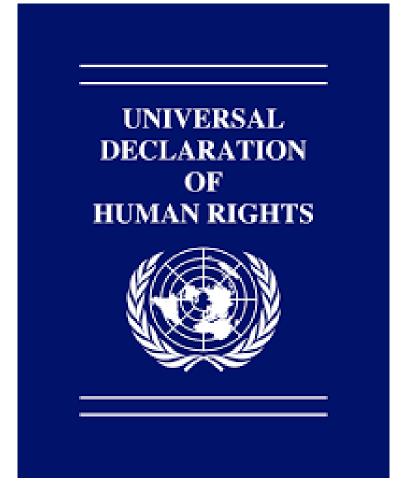
They are **indivisible** – this means that all human rights are of equal importance.

They are inalienable – this means that although someone may stop you having them they are still your rights.





The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

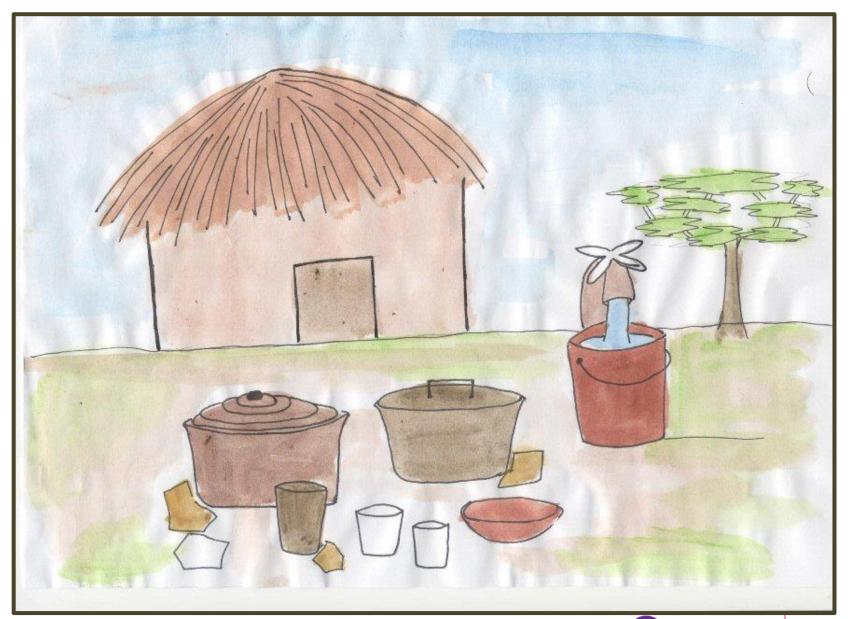












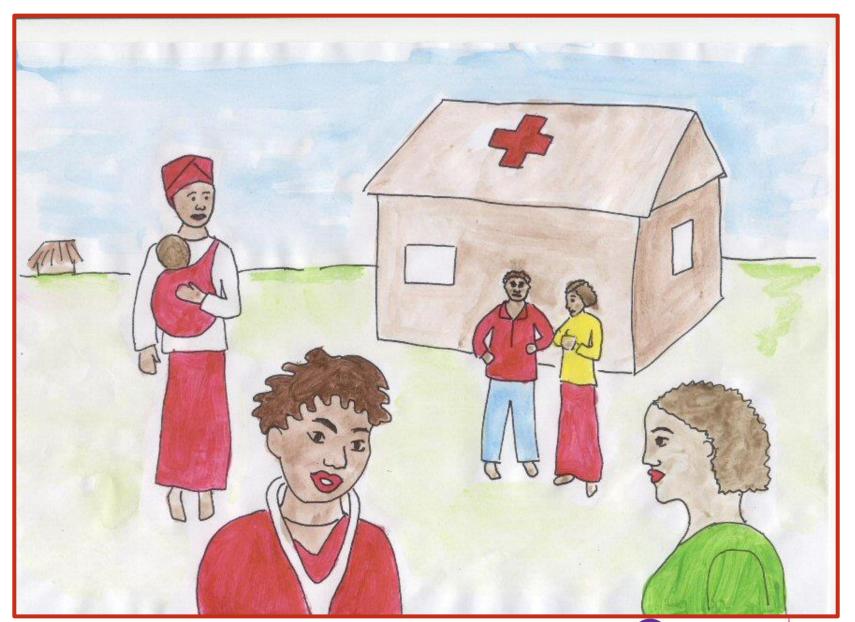














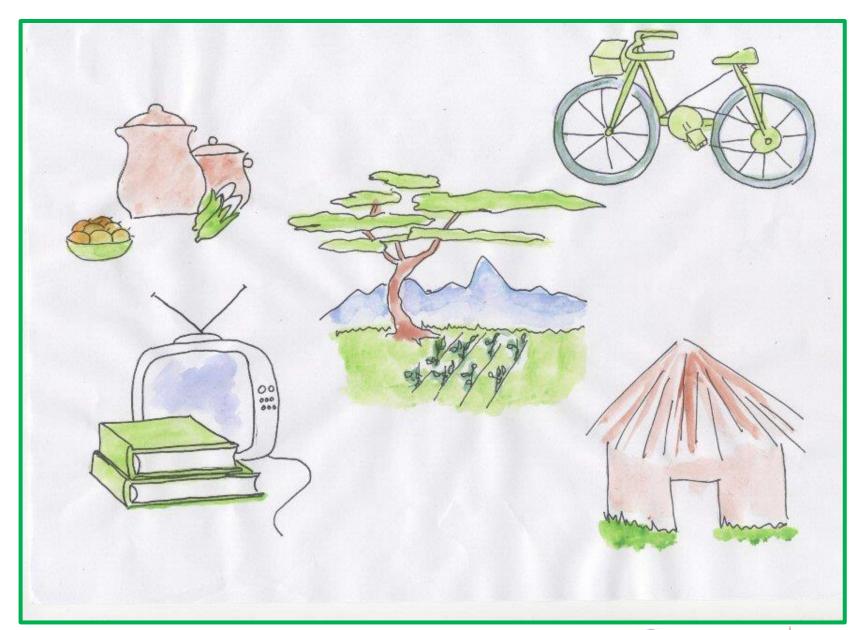




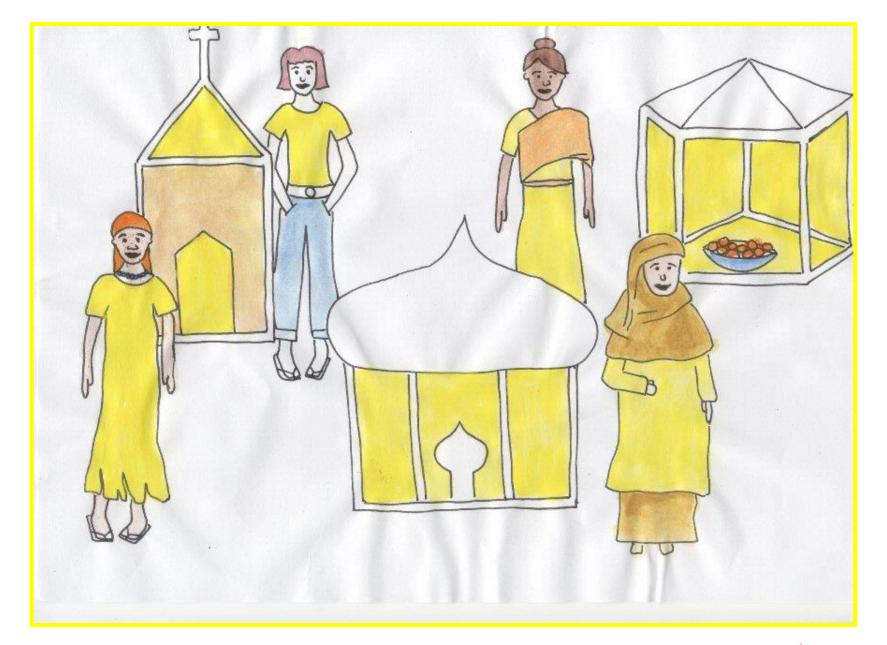








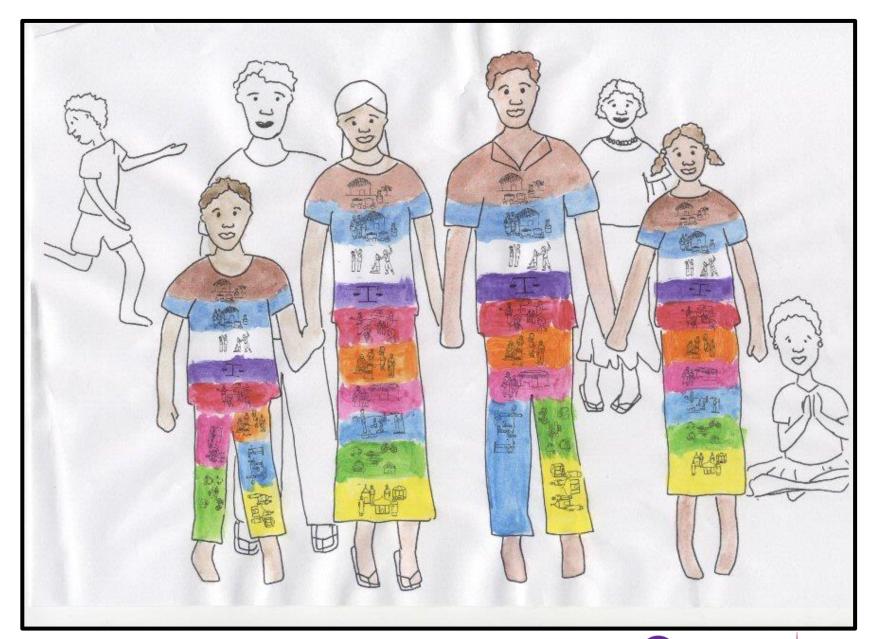














Human rights groups

Food and water - Brown

Family - Purple

Freedom from violence - White

Justice and law - Gold

Health - Red

Freedom of speech - Blue

Access to education - Pink

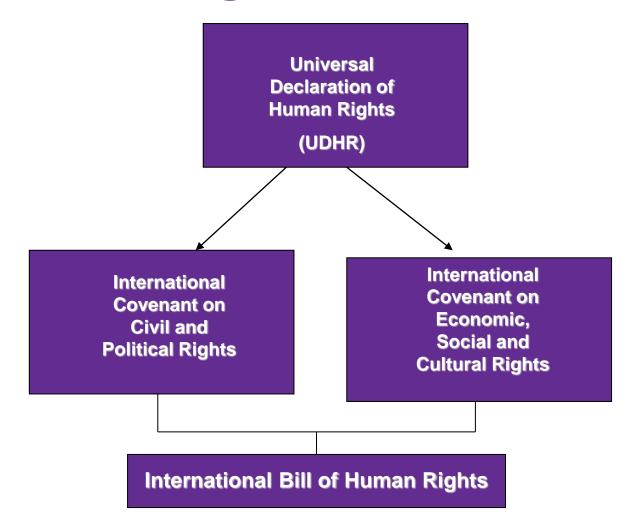
Social security, shelter, income, resources - Green

Freedom of religion - Yellow

Political freedom - Gray



Human rights conventions







Economic, social and cultural rights

- Food, water, shelter
- Healthcare
- Education
- Family
- Income and work
- Religion
- Cultural expression





Civil and political rights

- Access to the law
- Religious freedom
- Political freedom
- Access to income
- Freedom from torture
- Freedom from persecution
- The right to seek asylum
- Freedom of movement
- The right to work free from exploitation
- The right to life, security and freedom
- The right not to be forced into marriage





Refugee rights

Refugees have rights.

All refugees have a right to full and effective protection from all forms of human rights violations.

Refugee rights are laid out in the 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Who are refugees?

Refugees are people who are forced to leave their country due to persecution or armed conflict and are unable to return home due to fear of persecution.







Children's rights

Children's rights are laid out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.









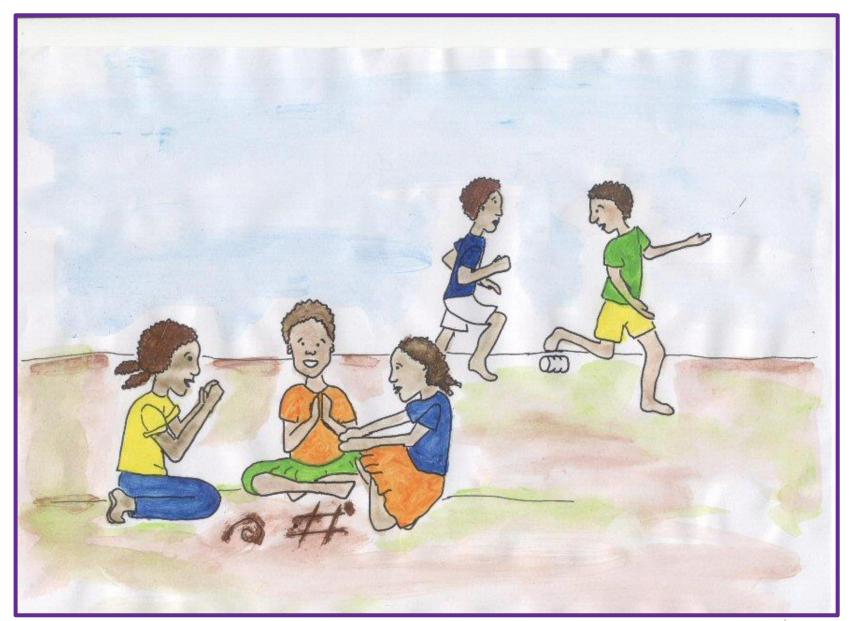














Children's rights

- The right to go to school
- The right to be with their parents
- The right to have fun
- The right to go to a doctor
- The right not to have to work
- The right to protection from sexual abuse
- The right to be protected from drugs
- The right to be safe to live and grow in safety
- The right to not be recruited as a soldier or to fight in a conflict





Women's rights

Women's rights are laid out in the Convention to Eliminate Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).



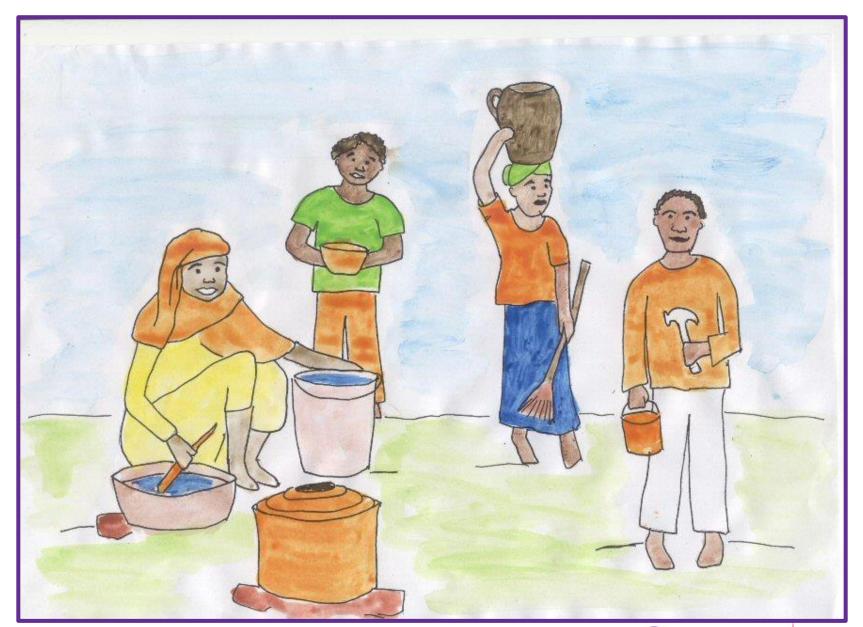




















Women's and girls' rights

- The right not to be discriminated against
- The right not to experience violence in the home or community
- The right to sexual and reproductive health services
- The right not to be trafficked or forced into prostitution
- The right to political participation
- The right to education
- The right to protection from violence



The BPFA

A document called the Beijing Platform for Action gives more detail about the women's rights which have been agreed to by many governments at the United Nations.





Key to the

Global Compact

on Refugees

Who can help us with this work?

- Human rights activists
- Universities
- International lawyers
- Overseas universities such as UNSW



