

Why learning and integrating human rights as a way of life is an imperative!!

For all Migrants, learning to know and own human rights is relevant to designing their future and must become an integral part of working on international migration and development in the post 2015 agenda.

Presented by PDHRE, People's Movement for Human Rights learning --www.pdhre.igc

At the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993 we were successful including "human rights education" in the plan of action. This agreement was later declared public policy in a General Assembly resolution for the "UN Decade of Human Rights Education" that PDHR was privileged to co-author. The resolution asserted that "*Human rights education...[was] more than the provision of information... it should constitute a **comprehensive life-long process** by which people at all levels in development work, and in all strata of society learn to respect the dignity of others.*" Human rights learning must be part and parcel of a concept of development that is consistent with the *dignity of women and men of all ages*, that takes into account the different segments of society such as migrants, children, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities, among others. The Resolution called on "*...international, regional and national non-governmental organizations, particular those concerned with women, labour, development and the environment—thus with the situation of migrants everywhere- as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to increase their involvement in implementing the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education*".

We define these activities as **Human Rights Learning: an ongoing, never-ending process of integrating the learning of human rights, through all sectors of society, as relevant to people's daily concerns, and as a powerful tool and strategy in the hands of migrants to effectively claim their human rights and contribute to sustainable development.**

It is imperative that we integrate such human rights learning throughout the world as a continuing process in all programs of development and integration, and that this process be given the highest priority. The Post-2015 Agenda must be guided by women and men across communities worldwide. Such active participation can only be achieved through people learning and getting to know human rights as relevant to their economic, social and human development, and as a way to achieve full equality without discrimination. We call upon States, civil society, the private sector, labour, women and religious groups to launch massive efforts that foster people's self empowerment through learning their human rights, so they can forcefully demand both full realization of needed economic and social transformation and full accountability, guided by the human rights framework as a powerful tool and strategy to enable them to participate as equals in the decisions that determine their lives and fate. Development and social integration must move from charity to dignity, so that people as owners of human rights belong in their communities, on the basis of respect and trust.

The Post 2015 agenda emphasizes the need for an ongoing process of learning human rights as a way of life the world over, in order to achieve economic and social justice for all. Resources must be allocated to increase and integrate such learning. In the years to come, both rights holders and duty bearers need lifelong human rights learning for the full realization of human rights. This must be the overarching goal for all humanity!!

*In your hands, a document to learn and integrate into your daily lives
Read it out loud to re imagine and re craft a meaningful change for a new future*

30 points of dignity

MOVING FROM CHARITY TO DIGNITY - Free from fear and free from want

Summary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Recognizing the humanity of the other as our own

Article 1 All human beings are born free and equal.

Article 2 Everyone is entitled to the same human rights without discrimination of any kind.

Article 3 Everyone has the human right to life, liberty, and security.

Article 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Article 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6 Everyone has the human right to be recognized everywhere as a person before the law

Article 7 Everyone is equal before the law and has the human right to equal protection of the law.

Article 8 Everyone has the human right to a remedy if their human rights are violated.

Article 9 No one shall be arrested, detained, or exiled arbitrarily.

Article 10 Everyone has the human right to a fair trial.

Article 11 Everyone has the human right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Article 12 Everyone has the human right to privacy and family life.

Article 13 Everyone has the human right to freedom of movement and residence within the state, to leave any country and to return to one's country.

Article 14 Everyone has the human right to seek asylum from persecution.

Article 15 Everyone has the human right to a nationality.

Article 16 All adults have the human right to marry and found a family. Women and men have equal human rights to marry, within marriage, and at its dissolution.

Article 17 Everyone has the human right to own property.

Article 18 Everyone has the human right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 19 Everyone has the human right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Article 20 Everyone has the human right to peaceful assembly and association.

Article 21 Everyone has the human right to take part in government of one's country directly or through free and fair elections and access to the public service

Article 22 Everyone has the human right to social security and to the realization of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for dignity.

Article 23 Everyone has the human right to work, to just conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to sufficient pay to ensure a dignified existence for one's self and one's family, and the human right to join a trade union.

Article 24 Everyone has the human right to rest and leisure.

Article 25 Everyone has the human right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services.

Article 26 Everyone has the human right to education including free and compulsory elementary education and human rights education.

Article 27 Everyone has the human right to participate freely in cultural life and to share in scientific progress, as well as to protection of their artistic, literary or scientific creations,

Article 28 Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which these rights can be realized fully.

Article 29 Everyone has duties to the community.

Article 30 None of the human rights in this Declaration can be used to justify violating another human right.

--Human rights are Universal, Indivisible, Interconnected and interrelated

--With equality and without discrimination for all women and men, youth and children

--Democracy is a delivery system of human rights

--All must know, own, organize, plan and act guided by human rights as a way of life.

Prepared by : pdhre@igc.org www.pdhre.org,

PDHRE, People's movement for Human Rights Learning