

HUMAN RIGHTS and International DEVELOPMENT



UNA-UK

www.una.org.uk



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO Associated Schools

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Dignity and justice for all of us

“The billion poorest people in the world struggle for survival from day to day, with little hope of having a voice to help improve their lives and the lives of their children. Giving simple, practical support to help the most excluded and powerless in the poorest countries in the world is a first step towards giving them hope and improving their future.”

Douglas Alexander, UK Secretary of State for International Development



Could you
LIVE ON 65p
a day?



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A can of coke
(500ml) costs 90p



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2 first class stamps
cost 64p



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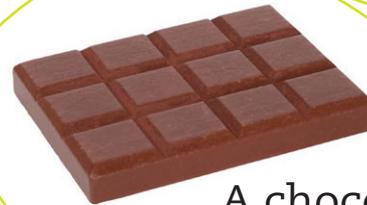
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A chocolate
bar costs £1



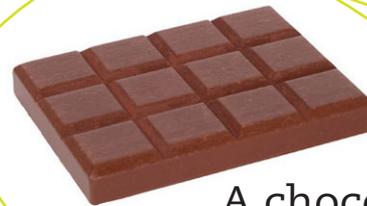
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A pint of milk
costs 45p

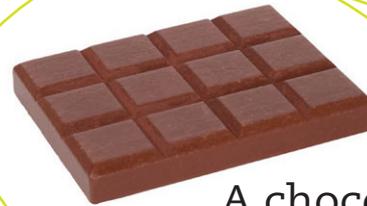
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Over a billion people in the world live on 65p a day.



POVERTY
is about more than
MONEY

Poverty means...

You can't afford a proper home

You don't have enough to eat

You can't go to school

You are more likely to catch a
disease



POVERTY

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Poverty means...	It threatens...
You can't afford a proper home	Your right to shelter
You don't have enough to eat	Your right to food
You can't go to school	Your right to education
You are more likely to catch a disease	Your right to health



POVERTY

is about more than

MONEY

Poverty means...	It threatens...	Which also affects...
You can't afford a proper home	Your right to shelter	Your right to security – it is difficult to feel safe without shelter
You don't have enough to eat	Your right to food	Your right to education – it is hard to study without food
You can't go to school	Your right to education	Your right to work – poor education makes it hard to get a good job
You are more likely to catch a disease	Your right to health	Your right to life – 10 million children a year die before their fifth birthday



What are

HUMAN RIGHTS?

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- Some human rights are based on our **physical needs**.
The right to life. To food. To shelter.
- Other human rights **protect us**.
The right to be free from torture, cruel treatment and abuse.
- Human rights are also there to ensure we **develop to our fullest potential**.
The right to education. To work. To participate in your community.

Everybody has human rights.

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Nobody can take your rights away.



Where do
HUMAN RIGHTS
come from?

Human rights are based on the values of:

- Dignity
- Justice
- Respect
- Equality

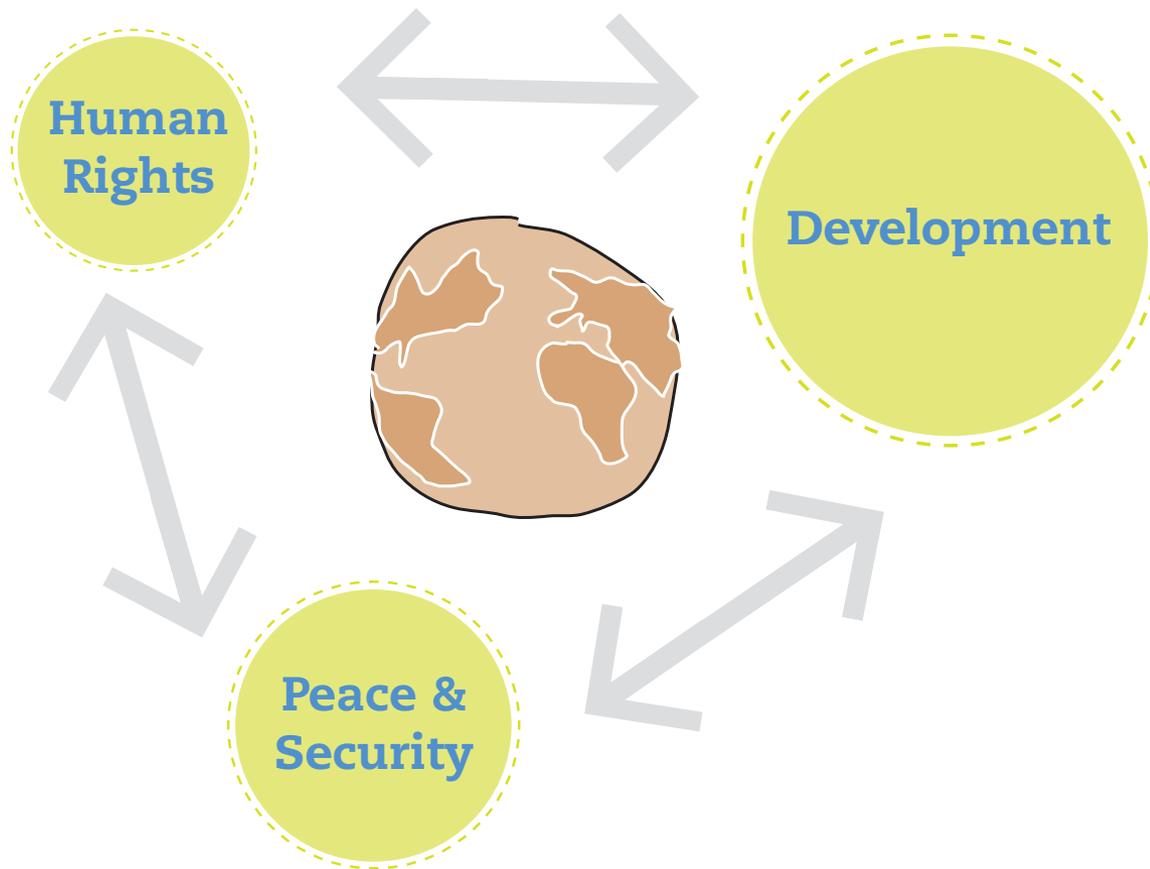
Human rights were **officially recognised** as values by the world when the United Nations was set up.

What is the **UNITED NATIONS?**



- The United Nations is an **international organisation** that was **established in 1945**, the year the Second World War ended.
- Its founders hoped it would be able to **prevent catastrophes like the Holocaust** from happening in the future.
- So **promoting human rights** became an aim of the UN, along with **maintaining international peace** and **reducing poverty**.

One of the main aims of the UN is **development**. The other aims are peace and security and human rights. Development is a term used to describe efforts to reduce poverty.



UN Millennium DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1 end poverty and hunger



2 achieve universal primary education



3 promote equality between men and women



4 reduce child deaths



5 improve the health of mothers



6 stop diseases like HIV/AIDS and malaria



7 protect the environment



8 improve cooperation between rich and poor countries



What is the **UK DOING?**

The UK government supports the MDGs in three ways:

- **financially**
- **politically**
- **directly**

The **UK Department for International Development** (DFID) works directly to achieve the MDGs and promote human rights in 150 countries.

Children are at the centre of DFID's work.

➔ **In India**, DFID has helped children with disabilities to attend special schools and learn job skills.



DFID not only works for children, but with children.

In Kenya, DFID supported the Juja Farm Futures Youth Group, a group of young people who teach other young people about the dangers of HIV/AIDS. The programme's leader says, "It really works. They are able to reach each other easily because they share the same language, same feelings, and they can express themselves better...It was their own initiative, and they've been able to reach so many other youths within the area."

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