













Work Package 2 (Activity 2.3) Education and Training Material

Session 2 Human rights, Women and Children rights

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Activities

- national researches
- training courses
- Roma Influencers Network
- wavareness raising campaigns
- Roma Influencers testivals
- a good practices guide
- policy recommendations
- national & transnational workshops
- documentary films



Objective

The project "Roma Influencers breaking the circle of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities" under the title acronym *Roma Influencers Network" derives from the gravity of

the extremely harmful practice of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities. It is focused on empowering, supporting,

protecting and awareness raising of the Roma community,

especially women & girls affected by the specific concern by suggesting ways to change behaviors and attitudes in order to overcome, reduce or eliminate it.

















Session 2

Part 1 (5 hours)

Welcome (10 minutes)
Human Rights: Women and Children rights (80 minutes)
Universal Declaration of Human rights (30 minutes)
Human Rights poster participatory Discussion (30 minutes)
Break (15 mins)
Examples of Human rights – brainstorming (60 minutes)
UN Human rights website (30 minutes)
UN Human rights annual report (30 minutes)
Feedback on what we have learned (10 mins)
Attendance (5 mins)

Part 2 (5 hours)

Welcome (10 minutes)
Women and child's rights, videos & Participatory exercises. (2 hours)
Break (15 mins)
National Women's organisations in Ireland (30 minutes)
Convention on the rights of the child video, poster and discussion (30 minutes)
Child rights Unicef, video, poster and group discussion (40 mins)
What we envision for the future – group vision board (40 mins)
Feedback on what we have learned (10 mins)
Attendance (5 mins)







The present training material is part of the European Project

"Roma Influencers Network - breaking the circle of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma communities" - ERASMUS+ Programme.

"Roma Influencers Network" project centers on early marriage and early motherhood in Roma communities and focused on empowering and awareness raising of the Roma community, especially women and girls. The main purpose is to suggest ways to change behaviors and attitudes in order to overcome, reduce or eliminate the phenomenon and its harmful impacts.

The project includes the participation of 4 countries: Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Romania.

This training material is part of the Work Package 2: "Breaking the circle of early marriages and early motherhood in Roma Communities",

Activity 2.3: "Development of Educational and Training material" and will be used for:

Activity 2.4: "Training of Roma Influencers in 4 countries".







Session II: Human rights, Women and Children rights

What Are Human Rights?

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.

Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights







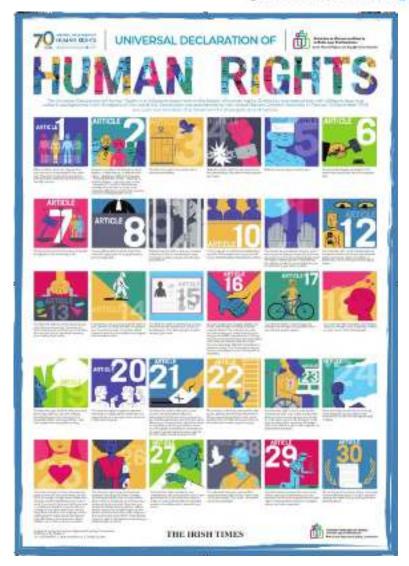






Participatory Exercise:

Group discussion about the poster and human rights and any related incidents of being denied human rights.









- Key aspects of human rights:
- Universal and inherent:
- Human rights belong to everyone, simply by virtue of being human.
- Non-discriminatory:
- They apply to all individuals without distinction, regardless of any personal characteristic.
- Interdependent and indivisible:
- All human rights are equally important and interconnected.
- Protected by law:
- Human rights are often enshrined in national and international legal frameworks.







- Examples of human rights: Group brainstorming session
- Civil and political rights:
- Include the right to life, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, the right to a fair trial, and freedom from torture.
- Economic, social, and cultural rights:
- Include the right to work, education, health, an adequate standard of living, and cultural rights.

UN Human rights: https://www.ohchr.org/en/video/2025/un-human-rights-leading-voice-human-rights







- International human rights bodies:
- United Nations (UN): The UN plays a central role in promoting and protecting human rights through various declarations, treaties, and specialized agencies.
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): The OHCHR works to promote and protect human rights globally.
- The Council of Europe:
- Established in 1949, the Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organization. It creates a common legal space based on the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) across its 46 member states.
- The Council of Europe includes the European Court of Human Rights.
- The European Union:
- The EU has its own mechanisms for protecting fundamental rights.
- The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) is an important player in this area, working to make fundamental rights a reality for everyone in the EU.
- International NGOs:
- Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Anti-Slavery International, etc.

UN Human Rights 2024 Annual Report https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ODKL421_Tk

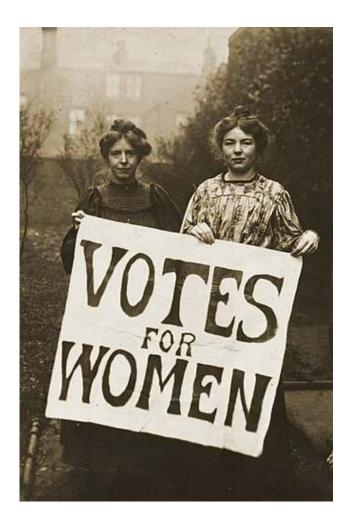












The women's rights movement is a social and political movement advocating for equal rights and opportunities for women, often rooted in struggles against gender discrimination. It has evolved through different waves, each with specific goals and strategies, and continues to address a wide range of issues globally.

First Wave (Late 19th - Early 20th Century): Primarily focused on suffrage (The right to vote) and achieving legal equality.

Second Wave (1960s-1970s): Expanded the focus to include issues of social and cultural equality, including reproductive rights, sexual liberation, and challenging traditional gender roles.

Third Wave (1990s - Present): Focuses on intersectionality, challenging multiple systems of oppression, and embracing diversity within feminism.

A global history of women's rights, in 3 minutes https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_UjYOfmkn8







Key aspects of women's rights today:

- Legal and Political Rights: Women have the right to vote and participate in democracy, influencing laws and policies.
- Education and Economic Rights: Women have the right to education and equal opportunities in the workforce, including fair wages and property ownership.
- Physical and Mental Health: Women have the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to reproductive healthcare.
- Freedom from Violence: Women have the right to live free from violence and discrimination, including domestic violence, sexual violence, and gender-based violence.
- Equality and Non-Discrimination: Women have the right to be treated with respect and dignity, and to be free from all forms of discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, religion, or other characteristics.

Gender equality means empowering women and girls https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbhjXK2mMe8&t=13s





women.

we are 49.6% of humanity, but:

Only 13.4% of world leaders.

Perform 76% of all unpaid labour.

4.8% of Fortune 500 CEOs.

84% of single parent households.

Earn just 36% of global income.

Hold 26.7% of parliamentary seats.

Receive 2.2% of venture capital funding.

Only 0.9% of history textbook content.

At current rates, gender equality will take 131 years

European Commission. 2025. 2025 report on gender equality in the EU

ROMA PHILLIDING ERE HETWORKS 2014 (ELLEY HAZZO HERU GEGLAZIO



















- Challenges and Issues: Despite progress, women continue to face challenges:
- Gender Inequality: Women are still underrepresented in leadership positions, face wage gaps, and experience higher rates of poverty.
- Violence and Discrimination: Violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and honor killings, remains a serious issue.
- Reproductive Rights: Access to reproductive healthcare, including abortion and contraception, is a contested issue in many parts of the world.
- Intersectionality: Women's rights are further complicated by factors like race, ethnicity, disability, and sexual orientation.
- Backlash and Resistance: In some countries, there are reports of backlash against women's rights,
 with governments and other actors undermining women's legal protections and opportunities







Participatory Discussion Group Activity

Discussion on challenges and issues

Discussion on why there is backlash on women's rights

Moving Forward

Advancing women's rights requires ongoing efforts to address these challenges:

Advocacy and Awareness:

Raising awareness about women's rights and the issues they face is crucial.

Legal Reform:

Ensuring that laws protect women's rights and provide for equal treatment is essential.

Economic Empowerment:

Providing women with access to economic resources and opportunities can help them achieve self-sufficiency and independence.

Ending Violence:

Preventing and responding to violence against women is a critical priority.

Promoting Gender Equality:

Creating a society where women and men are treated equally and have equal opportunities is a long-term goal.

CEDAW cartoon (the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women)







EU Roadmap for Women's Rights 2025

The Commission plans to further pave the way towards:

- freedom from gender-based violencethe highest standards of health
- equal pay and economic empowerment
- •work-life balance and care
- equal employment opportunities and adequate working conditions
- quality and inclusive education
- political participation and equal representation
 institutional mechanisms that deliver on women's rights





International Organizations:

UN Women:

The United Nations entity focused on gender equality and women's empowerment, working globally to promote their rights and well-being.

CEDAW:

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which monitors the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Equality Now:

An international organization working to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

Amnesty International:

A human rights organization that works to ensure women's rights, including the right to live free from violence and discrimination, among other things.

AWID:

The Association for Women's Rights in Development, a global feminist organization working to achieve gender justice and women's human rights.

Human Rights Watch:

A human rights organization that regularly investigates women's rights issues globally.













National Women Organizations in Ireland

Women's Aid

Supports women experiencing domestic violence and abuse.

Address: 5 Wilton Place, Dublin 2, D02 RR27

Phone: 1800 341 900 (24/7 Helpline)

Website: www.womensaid.ie
Dublin Rape Crisis Centre

Provides counselling and support for survivors of sexual violence.

Address: 70 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin 2

Phone: 1800 77 88 88 (24/7 Helpline) Website: www.drcc.ie

Safe Ireland

National network of domestic violence services across Ireland.

Address: Unit 5, Athlone Business Park, Dublin Road, Athlone, Co. Westmeath

Phone: +353 90 647 9090 Website: www.safeireland.ie

Sonas Domestic Violence Charity

Specialist service supporting women and children experiencing domestic abuse.

Address: 3 Killester Court, Dublin, D05 XW40

Phone: (01) 671 8092

Website: <u>www.sonasdomesticviolence.ie</u>
Rape Crisis Network Ireland (RCNI)

Umbrella body for rape crisis centres across Ireland.

Address: The Plaza, Headford Road, Galway

Phone: +353 91 563 676 Website: www.rcni.ie

Let me know if you'd like a regional bre

• Gender-Based Violence (GBV): Causes, Contributing Factors & Consequences https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o02V6FBJy9c





Other Relevant Bodies:

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE): A European Union agency focused on gender equality.

FEMM Committee (Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality): A committee within the European Parliament that promotes and protects women's rights and equal opportunity policies.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): The principal global intergovernmental body dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women.









Convention on the rights of child

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S25L4jllAng

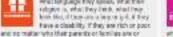
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Child rights UNICEFIreland https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5V524yjw530