

# RR9 – UNDRIP Word Bingo

## Word Bank

**Adopt:** To formally accept (for example, a declaration or a convention).

**Articles:** A paragraph or a section in a legal document that is numbered; these numbers make it easy to find information, and to write and talk about it.

**Concluding Observations:** Written advice provided by UN committees overseeing human rights conventions. For example, the Committee on the Rights of the Child makes Concluding Observations to a government upon having reviewed the government's regular report to the Committee.

**Convention:** A convention (or treaty) is an agreement between countries to behave in a certain way and can be about several issues, as for example human rights. Governments have to do two things with conventions: firstly, they have to sign on to it to show that they really agree to what the convention is saying. Secondly, the parliament of that country needs to approve it. The second step is called ratification.

**Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC):** An international agreement to ensure that all children enjoy their rights and have special care and protection they need as children (aged 0-18 years). The Member States of the United Nations (or countries that form part of the UN) adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Children in 1989. Almost every country has agreed to these rights.

**Culture:** Involves the language, customs, ideas and art of a particular group of people. It also includes religion, dress, means of livelihood and lifestyle. Indigenous peoples have a right to their distinct culture and traditions.

**(Indigenous) Customs:** A practice followed by people belonging to a particular indigenous group. Customs include spiritual ceremonies, drawings, stories, books, songs, dances, art, dress and designs.

**Declaration:** An agreement among countries about a specific issue that requires urgent action. It tells us what governments must do or no do around such an issue.

**Disabilities:** Persons with disabilities may have difficulty seeing, hearing, walking, or learning and understanding things. These difficulties, when combined with obstacles imposed by society (including negative attitudes and inaccessible environment), prevent persons with disabilities from participating equally in society.

**Discrimination:** Unfair treatment of a person or group for any reason, such as ethnicity, sex, culture, religion/spirituality, or disability.

**Economic:** Everything to do with earning a living, the money system and financial matters.

**Exploitation:** Taking advantage of someone, treating them unfairly.

**Free, prior and informed consent:** Indigenous peoples have the right to be consulted and make decisions on any matter that may affect their rights freely, without pressure, having all the information and before anything happens.

**General Assembly:** The main decision-making body of the United Nations to date composed of 193 countries.

**General Comments:** Documents developed by UN committees overseeing human rights conventions to guide the interpretation of the convention on particular issues. For example, the Committee on the Rights of the Child adopted General Comment I on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.



**Identity:** All of those factors by which a person is known to be himself or herself. Belonging to a certain culture, a religion, or a country is part of your identity. Whether you are a boy or a girl can also be part of your identity. There are many factors that make an identity and each of us unique.

**Indigenous Peoples:** Indigenous peoples are descendants of the original people or occupants of lands before these lands were taken over or conquered by others. Many indigenous peoples have maintained their traditional cultures and identities (e.g., way of dressing, language and the cultivation of land) and therefore have a strong and deep connection with their ancestral territories, cultures and identities. The 370 million indigenous peoples around the world contribute to enriching the world's cultural and linguistic diversity. [Note: while the adolescent friendly guide to UNDRIP defines Indigenous peoples, UNDRIP itself deliberately does not]

**Law:** A set of rules to protect society and dealing with people who hurt others.

**Media:** Those people or groups who provide information to the public through television, radio, newspapers, magazines or the internet. The media reports on what happens in their communities and in the rest of the world.

**Member States:** Countries that form part of the United Nations.

**Minorities:** An ethnic, religious or linguistic (speaking a certain language) group, fewer in number than the rest of the population, whose members share a common identity. Under international law, most indigenous peoples can also claim minority rights.

**(Child and Youth) Participation:** Participation involves children and young people being able to think for themselves, express their own views and interact in positive ways with other people. Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child mentions that all children have the right to participate in matters that affect them based on their age and capacity.

**Rapporteur:** An international expert appointed by the United Nations to research a particular human rights issue or situation.

**Ratify:** When a country's parliament has seen a convention or treaty and thinks it is alright for the government to accept it.

**Self-Determination:** Self-determination generally means that indigenous peoples have the right to decide what is best for them and their communities.

**Self-Identification:** The process of indigenous peoples deciding whether they consider themselves to be indigenous.

**Signing (an international agreement):** This is where a country approves the content of a treaty or convention.

**State:** A State has a defined territory over which it exercises ultimate authority. The government executes the state's programmes, policies and laws and acts on behalf of its citizens. States have the capacity to enter into relations with other States—this is particularly important with regards to trade and international relations.

**States Parties:** States that have signed and ratified a treaty, meaning that they promise to uphold it and be held accountable for doing so.

**Traditions:** Handing down of a culture from one generation to another over many years. Indigenous peoples have the right to pass on their traditions to their children.

**Trafficking:** Trafficking in people means recruiting (misinforming or tricking a person by promising a well-paid job) or transporting (moving a person from one place to another) or transferring (changing hands—handing over a person to another trafficker) or harbouring (keeping a person under watch for a certain period of time) or receiving of people from



one place to another for the purpose of exploitation. In other words, trafficking occurs when someone is taken from the place where she or he lives (or is from) to another place for the purpose of being exploited.

**Treaty:** An agreement between countries to behave a certain way (can also be called convention or covenant, or be referred to as an international agreement or legal instrument).

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund. It is the agency of the United Nations that works for children's rights, survival, development and protection.

**Violence:** Violence takes place when someone uses their strength or their position of power to hurt someone else on purpose, not by accident. Violence includes threats of violence, and acts which could possibly cause harm, as well as those that actually do. The harm involved can be to a person's mind and their general health and well-being, as well as to their body. Violence also includes deliberate harm people do to themselves, including in extreme cases, committing suicide.

