

Call to Mission: Opportunities, Threats, and Challenges



catholic
MISSION

Reach out. Give life.





Universal Declaration of Human Rights 194

4th ANNIVERSARY
December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause the Declaration to be disseminated."

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of justice, liberty and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of belief and trust has been deemed to be the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to live in a state of fear and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

1 Wherein recognition is made that the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of justice, liberty and peace in the world,

2 Wherein recognition is made that the failure to recognize these rights has resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of belief and trust has been deemed to be the highest aspiration of the common people,

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What do we understand by 'call to mission'?

INDIA
PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **'[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²unity and integrity of the Nation);

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**



Mission Mandate

- Gospel
- The charism of the Congregation
- The Constitution of India
- Catholic Social Teaching
- Human Rights Frameworks/UN Conventions
- National Laws



Franciscan Missionaries of Mary

For the mission and its risks - a mission without frontiers

- **open to the world, whatever the country, culture, religion, social background...** implying a real disponibility throughout our lives; a mission lived in a spirit of service and respect for others
- Open to the challenges of our time and to the priorities of the Church, **ready to reach the most disadvantaged, we take on any task that gives priority to human life, or that values and promotes the growth of the human being**

A graphic element on the left side of the slide, consisting of a large, stylized, rounded shape. It is composed of several concentric, overlapping bands of color. The outermost band is a light blue, followed by a slightly darker blue, then a light green, and finally a darker green. The shape is roughly circular but has a slight indentation on the right side, resembling a stylized 'C' or a partial circle. The text 'PBVM' is centered within the white space of this graphic.

PBVM

- We are a vowed faith community who share the mission of Jesus. I
- Inspired by our foundress, Nano Nagle, we willingly go forth to any part of the world to work for justice, alleviate oppression and promote human dignity, especially among the poor
- We proclaim the Good News with missionary zeal, in a spirit of love and joy



Daughters of Mary Help of Christians

- We commit ourselves to the new evangelization of youth
- Impelled by our charism, we evangelize by educating
- **We open up new ways for the education of the young, deepening within them an attitude of respect for the dignity of the human person and an openness to life in all its forms**
- We commit ourselves to a community lifestyle which is poor, simple, welcoming, and able to create a new educative presence among poor youth

Human Rights Treaties

1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Universal Declaration)

- [The Universal Declaration](#) was the first detailed expression of the basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled

1948 Genocide Convention

- The [Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide](#) was adopted by the UN in an effort to prevent atrocities, such as the Holocaust, from happening again. The Convention defines the crime of genocide

1951 Refugee Convention

- The [Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees](#) protects the rights of people who are forced to flee their home country for fear of persecution on specific grounds

1960 Discrimination in Employment Convention

- The International Labour Organisation [Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\) Convention \(No. 111\)](#) prohibits discrimination at work on many grounds, including race, sex, religion, political opinion and social origin.

1966 Racial Discrimination Convention

- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ([ICERD](#)) obliges states to take steps to prohibit racial discrimination and promote understanding among all races

1966 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Covenant

- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ([ICESCR](#)) protects rights like the right to an adequate standard of living, education, work, healthcare, and social security. The ICESCR and the ICCPR (below) build on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by creating binding obligations for state parties

1966 Civil and Political Rights Covenant

- Human rights protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ([ICCPR](#)) include the right to vote, the right to freedom of association, the right to a fair trial, the right to privacy, and the right to freedom of religion. 1979 Discrimination against Women Convention

1979 Discrimination against Women Convention

- Under the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women ([CEDAW](#)), states must take steps to eliminate discrimination against women and to ensure that women enjoy human rights to the same degree as men in a range of areas, including education, employment, healthcare and family life

1984 Convention against Torture

- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or other Degrading Treatment or Punishment aims to prevent torture around the world

1989 Children's Convention

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children are entitled to the same human rights as all other people. It also creates special rights for children, recognising their particular vulnerability, such as the right to express their views freely, and that decisions affecting children must consider the best interests of the child.

1989 Indigenous Peoples Convention

- The [International Labour Organisation's Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention \(No. 169\)](#) aims to protect the rights of Indigenous and tribal peoples around the world. It is based on respect for the right of Indigenous peoples to maintain their own identities and to decide their own path for development in all areas including land rights, customary law, health and employment.

1990 Convention on Migrant Workers

- The [International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families](#) aims to ensure that migrant workers enjoy the full protection of their human rights, regardless of their legal status.

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- 2006 Convention on Persons with Disabilities

The [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) aims to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disability. It includes the right to health, education, employment, accessibility, and non-discrimination

- 2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

This [Declaration](#) establishes minimum standards for the enjoyment of individual and collective rights by Indigenous peoples. These include the right to effectively participate in decision-making on matters which affect them, and the right to pursue their own priorities for economic, social and cultural development.



National Laws

Core child protection legislation

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act (2000, amended in 2015)
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006)
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (2012)
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (1986, amended in 2016)

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986

The Maternity Benefit Act 1961

[National Food Security Act, \(NFSA\) 2013](#)

[RTI 2005](#)

Church-
based
policies

GENDER POLICY OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH OF
INDIA

CBCI GUIDELINES TO DEAL
WITH SEXUAL HARASSMENT
AT WORK PLACE

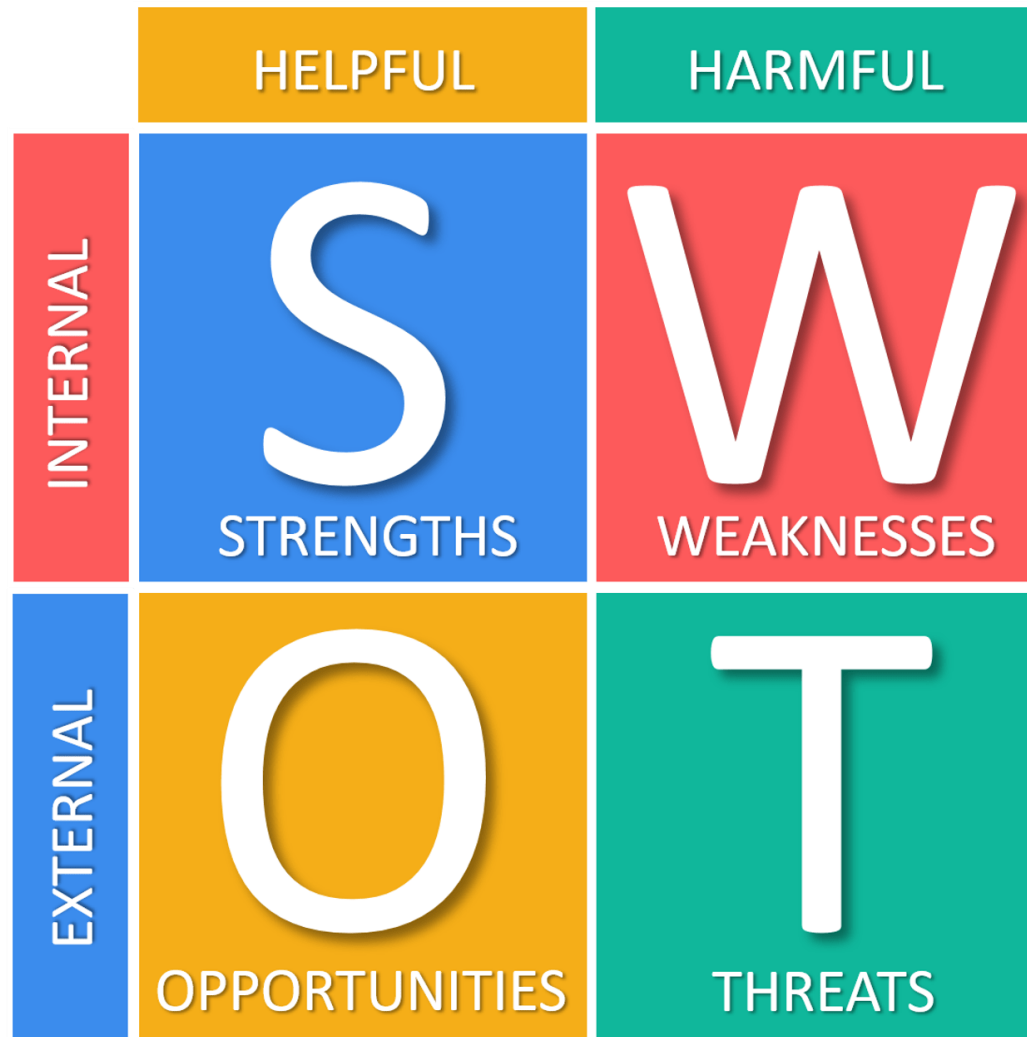
SWOT analysis



SWOT analysis

Used in community work as a tool to identify positive and negative factors within organizations, communities, and the broader society that promote or inhibit successful implementation of social services and social change efforts.

It is used as a preliminary resource, assessing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a community served by a nonprofit or community organization





Strengths and weaknesses (internal factors within an organization)

- Human resources—staff, volunteers, board members, target population
- Physical resources—the organization's location, building, equipment
- Financial—grants, funding agencies, other sources of income
- Activities and processes—programs delivered, systems employed
- Past experiences—building blocks for learning and success, the organization's reputation in the community



Opportunities and threats (external factors stemming from community or societal forces)

- Future trends in the organization's field or the society
- The economy—local, national, or international
- Funding sources—foundations, donors, legislatures
- Demographics—changes in the age, race, gender, culture of those in the organization's service area
- Physical environment
- Legislation—Do new government requirements make the work harder or easier?
- Local, national, or international events

Using SWOT
framework
discuss
challenges to
mission today
and ways to
overcome
them

30 minutes for
discussion

Each group - 10
minutes presentation