

Coloring Book on the Rights of the Child



Coloring Book on the Rights of the Child Forth Edition- 2025

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The initiative of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, the King of Bahrain, to establish the National Institution for Human Rights in 10 November 2009, is a milestone in the course of human rights in Bahrain, being an independent and impartial institution operating in accordance with the Paris Principles, which regulate the status and functioning of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights.

Vision

Human Rights Culture is a Lifestyle

Mission

Together to Create a Better Practice of Human Rights

Objectives

The NIHR seeks to develop a comprehensive strategy for the strengthening and protection of human rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, receives complaints, and cooperates with national and international human rights organizations, in a framework of partnership and cooperation between official bodies and civil society organizations. In addition, it disseminates awareness and knowledge on human rights issues through holding conferences and organizing training programs and workshops.



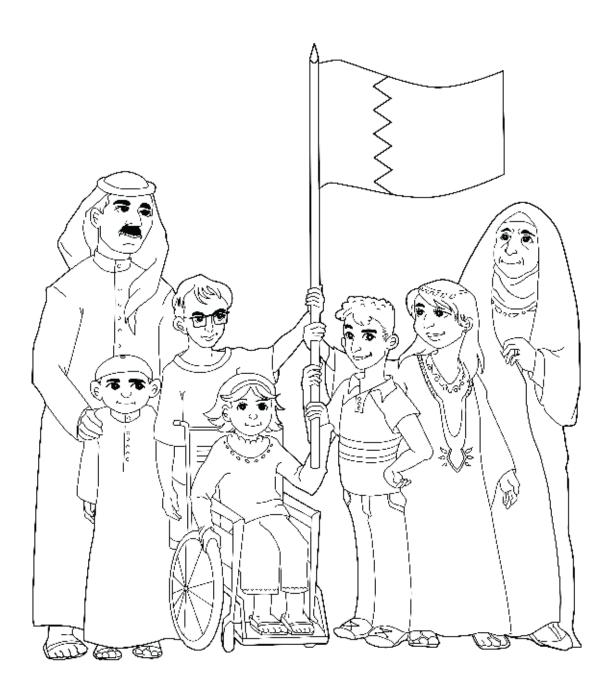
"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

Article (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"Child rearing shall be based on cherishing its national identity, loyalty, and allegiance to Bahrain, the land and history, and a sense of cultural affiliation to Arab and Islamic values and national constants, and instilling a culture of human brotherhood and openness to the other."

Article (10) of Law No. (37) of 2012 issuing the Child Law

The Kingdom of Bahrain has a rich heritage of ancient civilizations that goes back to more than 5000 years, from the ancient Dilmun civilization of the Sumerians, who called it (the Land of Paradise), to (Tylos) of the Phoenicians. The Greek explorers called Muharraq (Arados); the Island was called (Awal) by the Arabs.





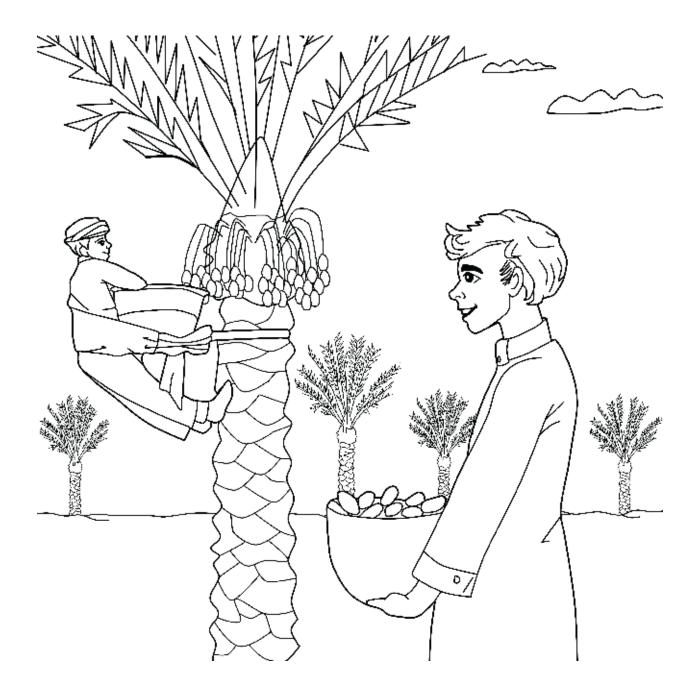
"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food..."

Article (25/1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food ..."

Article (11/1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of 1966

Bahrain is known as the home of "a million palm trees" due to the abundance of palm trees, which are characterized by fine quality of dates, of which "al-Khalas", al-Khanizi", and "al-Shishi" are the most important varieties.





- "1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
 - 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

Article (15) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"Bahraini nationality shall be determined by law. A person inherently enjoying his Bahraini nationality cannot be stripped of his nationality except in case of treason, and such other cases as prescribed by law."

Article (17/a) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain

Nationality, Passport, and Residence Affairs is one of the oldest travel documents and nationality institutions in the Arabian Gulf and one of the oldest modern state institutions in the Kingdom of Bahrain. It was established in 1928 and the first Bahraini passport was issued in 1929.





"1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. 2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child."

Article (6) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989

"The State shall ensure the protection of children and mothers, provide care for children, and create the adequate conditions for their proper nurturing in all respects."

Article (1) of Law No. (37) of 2012 issuing the Child Law

The Ministry of Health provides mother and child services through healthcare centers distributed over the four Governorates of the Kingdom (the Capital, Muharraq, Northern, and Southern Governorates).





- "1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
 - 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

Article (13) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"It is prohibited to banish a citizen from Bahrain or prevent him from returning to it."

Article (17/b) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain

The establishment of Bahrain International Airport dates back to 1937. The Air Control Center in Bahrain was inaugurated in 1954 to cover air navigation and provide air traffic control services for aircrafts transiting through the Arabian Gulf airspace.







"The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State."

Article (3/16) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"The family is the cornerstone of society, deriving its strength from religion, morality, and patriotism. The law preserves its lawful entity, strengthens its bonds and values, under its aegis extends protection to mothers and children, tends the young, protects them from exploitation, and safeguards them against moral, bodily, and spiritual neglect. The State cares in particular for the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the young."

Article (5/a) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain

Courts were established in Bahrain in 1783. At present, there are three types of courts: Civil Courts, Shari'a Courts, and Criminal Courts







"States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status."

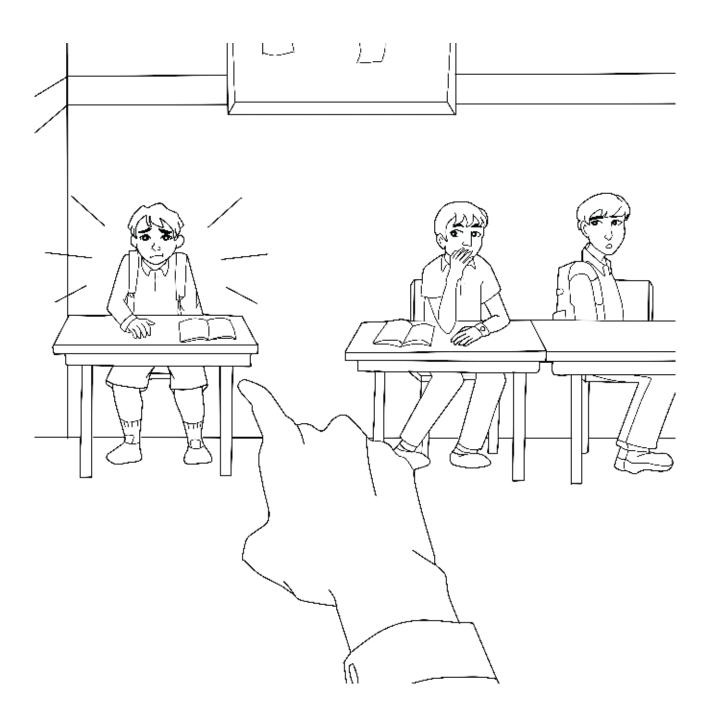
Article (1/2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989

"The State shall ensure that the child enjoys the rights stipulated in this Law without discrimination on the ground of sex, origin, color, disability, language, religion, or belief, subject to the stipulations of other in force laws, with regard to the provisions and benefits of the Bahraini child."

Article (2) of Law No. (37) of 2012 issuing the Child Law

The Child Protection Centre was established in May 2007. It is a social welfare institution affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Development. It monitors and protects children until the age of 18 years from all forms of ill-treatment and discrimination.







- "1. Everyone has the right to education ...
- 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace."

Article (26) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms..."

Article (13/1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of 1966

In 1919, the first regular school for boys, Al-Hidayah Al-Khalifia, was established in Muharraq. In addition, the first regular school for girls was established in Muharraq in 1928 and was named Al-Hidayah Al-Khalifia School for Girls, which was later called Khadija Al Kubra School.







"Everyone has the right to rest and leisure ..."

Article (24) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948

"States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts."

Article (31/1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989

Prince Khalifa bin Salman Park was inaugurated in Hidd area in Muharraq Island on 12 October 2010. It is located on an area of about 78 thousand square meters. From the Park, Manamah, the capital, can be seen in a magnificent panoramic view.







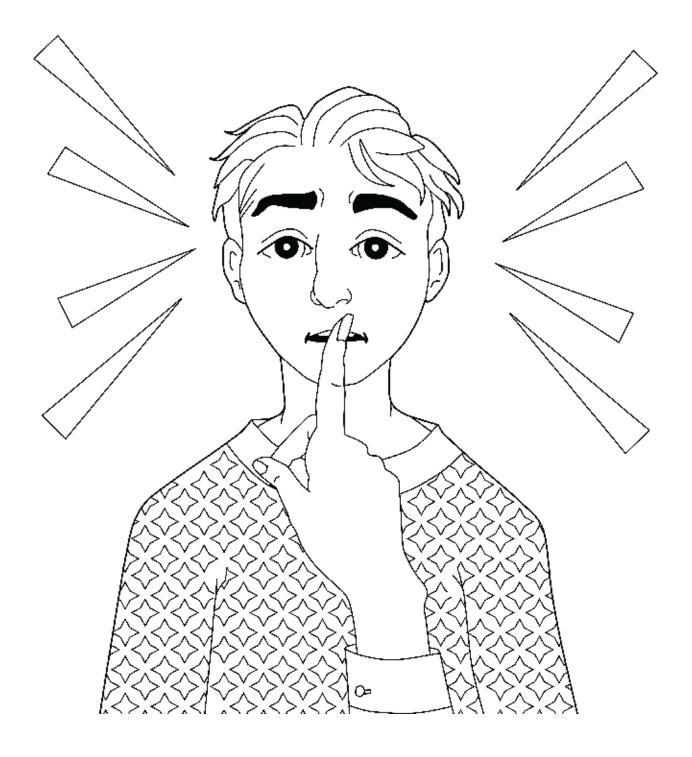
- "1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.
- 2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law."

Article (12) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989

"Freedom of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed. Everyone has the right to express his opinion and publish it verbally, in writing or otherwise under the rules and conditions laid down by law, provided that the fundamental beliefs of Islamic doctrine are not infringed, the unity of the people is not prejudiced, and discord or sectarianism is not aroused."

Article (23) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain

The history of the press in Bahrain dates back to 1939, when (Al Bahrain Newspaper) was the first weekly newspaper to be published in the Arabian Gulf Region.





"The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health."

Article (12/1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of 1966

"Every citizen is entitled to health care. The State cares for public health and the State ensures the means of prevention and treatment by establishing a variety of hospitals and health care institutions."

Article (8/a) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain

Al-Salmaniyah Medical Center was inaugurated in 1959. It is an educational and research center for health specialists. It seeks to meet all the healthcare needs of citizens and residents in accordance with the most advanced, effective, and efficient methods.





"The State shall take the necessary measures for the protection of the environment and the conversation of wildlife."

Article (9/h) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain

"The State shall have the obligation to guarantee the right of the child to a clean environment free from the risks of pollution, to prepare environmental awareness and education programs, and to issue decisions through which the competent bodies raise and disseminate environmental awareness, and develop affinity to the environment."

Article (9) of Law No. (37) of 2012 issuing the Child Law

The Supreme Council for Environment aims at the protection of the environment and the conservation of wildlife, regulating fishing, utilizing, and protection of marine resources in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Council, which was established in 2012, has replaced the Public Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment, and Wildlife.



