An Introduction to

Human Rights
human rights?
DECLARACIÓN UNIVERSAL DE Derechos del Hombre
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948, the Universal Declaration states basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled.

We are all born free and equal.

Everyone is entitled to these rights no matter your race, religion or nationality.

Everyone has the right to life, freedom and safety.

You have the responsibility to respect the rights of others.

No one can take away any of your rights.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No one has the right to hold you in slavery.</td>
<td>You can travel wherever you want.</td>
<td>You have the right to social security and are entitled to economic, social, and cultural help from your government.</td>
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<td>No one has the right to torture you.</td>
<td>You have the right to seek asylum in another country if you are being persecuted in your own country.</td>
<td>Worker's right: Every adult has the right to a job, a fair wage and to join a trade union.</td>
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<td>You have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.</td>
<td>Everyone has the right to a nationality.</td>
<td>You have the right to leisure and rest from work.</td>
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<td>We are all equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law.</td>
<td>All adults have the right to marriage and to raise a family.</td>
<td>Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their family.</td>
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<td>You have the right to seek legal help if your rights are violated.</td>
<td>You have the right to own property.</td>
<td>Everyone has the right to education.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No one has the right to wrongly imprison you or force you to leave your country</td>
<td>Everyone has the right to belong to a religion.</td>
<td>Your intellectual property as artist or scientist should be protected.</td>
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<td>You have a right to a fair and public trial.</td>
<td>Freedom of expression: You have the right to free thought and to voice your opinions to others.</td>
<td>We are all entitled to social order so we can enjoy these rights.</td>
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<td>Everyone is innocent until PROVEN guilty.</td>
<td>Everyone has the right to gather as a peaceful assembly.</td>
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<td>You have the right to privacy. No one can interfere with your reputation, family, home or correspondence.</td>
<td>You have the right to help choose and to take part in governing your country, directly or through chosen representatives.</td>
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Do you believe that the 7 billion people of the Earth all enjoy the rights described?
“Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.” (Article 14)
“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.” (Article 19)
“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.” (Article 18)
Who is responsible for guaranteeing the rights of the individual?

- Nation-States
- NGOs
- IGOs
The United States

- The United States has served as an example for human rights in the modern world
- Constitution
- Humanitarian Aid
- Freedoms and Liberties
Other Democracies

• Tunisia
  • One of the most stable democracies in the Arab region
  • The Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet won the Nobel Peace Prize

• Myanmar
  • Held its first open elections
  • Constructed its new Constitution
Do all Nation-States protect human rights?
Other Nation-States

• North Korea
  • Totalitarian state
    • All the power belongs to their dictator (Kim Jong-Un)
    • The North Korean people suffer from poverty and a lack of political freedom
  
• Yemen
  • Political stress
    • Clashes between Houthi rebels and government
  • Women’s rights & armed conflict
• In a state of Turmoil
  • Violence and weapons
    • Indiscriminate civilian killing
    • High explosive barrel bombs
      • Cylinders of chlorine gas
  • Political stress
    • Torture & Arrests
• Refugee crisis
  • Displaced families and insecurity
What secures and ensures human rights?
The Rule of Law

• “A principle of governance in which all persons, institutes, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws.” – United Nations

• The rule of law demands the interaction of all of these actors to be legitimate
  • A clear and consistent legal framework
  • Well equipped, strong institutions of justice
  • Public and civil society to hold officials accountable
A clear and consistent legal framework
Strong institutions of justice
Public and Civil Society
IGOs

• United Nations
  • Human Rights Council
• International Criminal Court
• What are some human rights issues that the UN is currently addressing?
  • Refugees
  • Human Trafficking
  • Hunger & Poverty
  • Gender Equality
NGOs

Human Rights Watch

Amnesty International
If you were the leader of a nation and were able to secure only THREE rights/freedoms for your people, which would you choose?