



Just Now

a toolbox
for teaching
human rights

**Human Rights
across different
systems of government**

JustNow educational cards set

The “JustNow – A Toolbox for Teaching Human Rights” project is focused on the development of methodological-didactical materials relating to human rights education, combined with simulation games and diversity learning in non-formal and formal youth educational work.

This set of cards focuses on teaching about human rights across different systems of government, including instances of some contemporary human rights challenges and crises. The cards can be used in history or civic education, or in other non-formal education settings. It is advised that educators supplement the cards with local (history) examples, where adequate.

The cards were created using images and information researched online, with sources noted on the back of the cards. The cards are created for exclusively non-profit educational purposes and use, in classrooms or non-formal educational settings.

Created by: JustNow project team

The content of these materials does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the materials lies entirely with the author(s).



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Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Article 9 of The Universal Declaration of Human rights: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

1. 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 worship, teaching practice and observance.
2. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Cover image: Demonstrators protest Chinese atrocities against Uighur Muslims on the National Mall in Washington DC in 2021. The Chinese government is believed to be expanding detention camps in an effort to suppress the Uighur Muslim minority in Xinjiang, China. At least 1 million Uighurs have been interned since 2017 in more than 85 camps identified within Xinjiang – an autonomous region in Northwest China, according to Western reports. The Chinese government long denied that the camps existed, but after images of camp construction with watch towers and barbed wire fences emerged, the government acknowledge what they call “re-education centers” for Uighurs. Members of the Muslim minority say they were detained interrogated and beaten because of their religion. Many say it is clear – they were interned, not “re-educated”. In 2017, the Xinjiang government passed a law prohibiting men from growing long beards and women from wearing veils and dozens of mosques have also been demolished. Former inmates also report they force them to eat pork and drink alcohol.



STOP THE WAR IN TIGRAY
STOP THE GENOCIDE

**TOLLERANZA ZERO
CONTRO OGNI VIOLENZA
E SCONTRO ETNICO**
**GIUSTIZIA PER LA
POPOLAZIONE DEL
TIGRAY!**

Starvation is be...
Hum...

**OPEN
HUMANITARIAN
CORRIDOR**

TDF

TDF

Photo by Annette Dubois on flickr

text sources: www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/3/1/we-are-dying-tigrayans-speak-of-abuse-by-eritrean-troops

www.hrw.org/news/2021/03/05/ethiopia-eritrean-forces-massacre-tigray-civilians

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Cover image: Tigray war protests

On November 19, 2020 Ethiopian and Eritrean forces indiscriminately shelled Axum, killing and wounding civilians. For a week after taking control of the town, the forces shot civilians and pillaged and destroyed property, including healthcare facilities. Those memories haunt a deacon at the country's most sacred Ethiopian Orthodox church in Axum, where local faithful believe the ancient Ark of the Covenant is housed. They were killed while celebrating Orthodox Epiphany holiday. Survivors described the horror of Eritrean soldiers moving through the town, going house to house, searching for young men and boys, and executing them. Authorities responsible for ensuring that human rights are respected in Tigray stayed silent for months.



Photo by Lebnen18 on wikimedia commons

text sources: www.lebanoninapicture.com/pictures/the-st-georges-maronite-cathedral-and-the-mohammed-al-a

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Cover image: Mohammad Al-Amin Mosque and St. George Maronite Cathedral, Beirut, Lebanon

The cross and the minarets side-by-side in Beirut, a symbol of Christian-Muslim coexistence through centuries.

There are 18 official sects in Lebanon. The Constitution provides freedom of religion and the exercise of all religious. The Constitution declares equality of rights and duties for all citizens without discrimination or preference but establishes a balance of power among the major religious groups. Lebanon is the most religiously diverse country on the planet and despite sectarian tensions caused by the competition for political power, the Lebanese continue to coexist.

Short video about 18 religions in Lebanon: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CiVcUisc5rE>

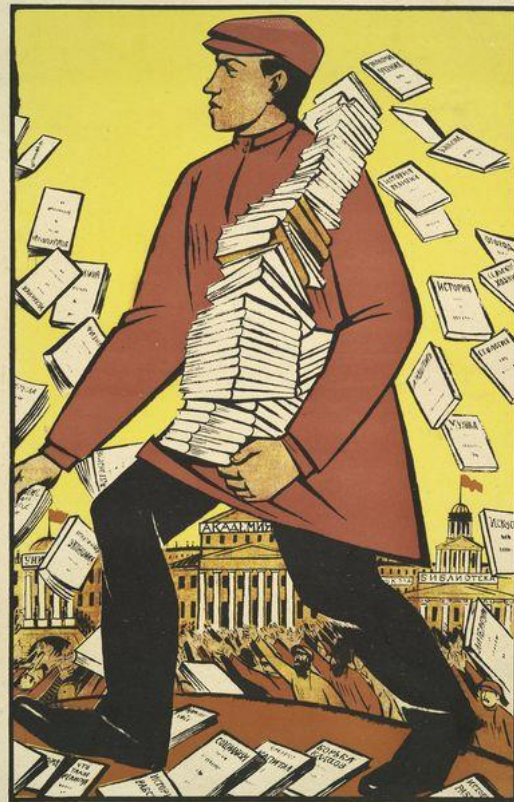
**ПРИВЕТ ГЕРОЙСКИМ ВОИНАМ СОВЕТСКОГО
СОЮЗА ОТ БРИТАНСКИХ СОЮЗНИКОВ
БОРЮЩИХСЯ С НИМИ**



**МЫ ВСЕГДА С ВАМИ В ЧДАЧАХ И НЕЧДАЧАХ ВМЕСТЕ ДОБЬЕМ
РАЗГРОМИМ ЧНИЧТОЖИМ НАШЕГО ВРАГА**

Российская Социалистическая Федеративная Советская Республика.
Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь.

День Советской Пропаганды.



ЗНАНИЕ — ВСЕМ!

Государственное Издательство

Image & text sources: (left) Unknown artist on Wikimedia Commons, (right) Pomanskii, N on New York Public Library Digital Collections
www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/gallery/2019/oct/23/down-with-god-how-the-soviet-union-took-on-religion-in-pictures

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Cover images:

The Soviet Union was the first state to have as an ideological objective the elimination of religion. Toward that end, the Communist regime confiscated church property, ridiculed religion, harassed believers, and propagated atheism in the schools.

Day of Soviet Propaganda - Knowledge for All, 1919.

Cultural Goods Poster, 1941: Greetings to the heroic warriors of the Soviet Union from the British allies fighting with them



CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS



Whereas Canada is founded upon principles that recognize the supremacy of God and the rule of law:

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

Fundamental Freedoms

2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms: (a) freedom of conscience and religion; (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication; (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and (d) freedom of association.

Democratic Rights

3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein. 4. (1) No House of Commons and no legislative assembly shall continue for longer than five years from the date fixed for the return of the writs at a general election of its members. (2) In time of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, a House of Commons may be continued by Parliament and a legislative assembly may be continued by the legislature beyond five years if such continuation is not opposed by the votes of more than one-third of the members of the House of Commons or the legislative assembly, as the case may be. 5. There shall be a sitting of Parliament and of each legislature at least once every twelve months.

Mobility Rights

6. (1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. (3) The rights specified in subsection (2) are subject to (a) any laws or practices of general application in force in a province other than those that discriminate among persons primarily on the basis of province of present or previous residence; and (b) any laws providing for reasonable residency requirements as a qualification for the receipt of publicly provided social services. (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not preclude any law, practice or activity that has as its object the betterment of the conditions of individuals in a province of conditions of individuals in that province who are socially or economically disadvantaged if the rate of employment in that province is below the rate of employment in Canada.

Legal Rights

7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice. 8. Everyone has the right to be secure against unreasonable search or seizure. 9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned. 10. Everyone has the right on arrest or detention (a) to be informed promptly of the reasons therefor; (b) to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right; and (c) to have the validity of the detention determined by way of *habeas corpus* and to be released if the detention is not lawful. 11. Any person charged with an offence has the right (a) to be informed without unreasonable delay of the specific offence; (b) to be tried within a reasonable time; (c) not to be compelled to be a witness in proceedings against that person in respect of the offence; (d) to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal; (e) not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause; (f) except in the case of an offence under military law tried before a military tribunal, to the benefit of trial by jury where the maximum punishment for the offence is imprisonment for five years or a more severe punishment; (g) not to be found guilty on account of any act or omission unless, at the time of the act

or omission, it constituted an offence under Canadian or international law or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of nations; (h) finally acquitted of the offence, not to be tried for it again and, if finally found guilty and punished for the offence, not to be tried or punished for it again; and (i) if found guilty of the offence and if the punishment for the offence has been varied between the time of commission and the time of sentencing, to the benefit of the lesser punishment. 12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. 13. A witness who testifies in any proceedings has the right not to have any incriminating evidence so given used to incriminate that witness in any other proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence. 14. A party or witness in any proceedings who is not understood or does not speak the language in which the proceedings are conducted or who is deaf has the right to the assistance of an interpreter.

Equality Rights

15. (1) Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability. (2) Subsection (1) does not preclude any law, program or activity that has as its object the amelioration of conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.

Official Languages of Canada

16. (1) English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the Parliament and government of Canada. (2) English and French are the official languages of New Brunswick and have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the legislature and government of New Brunswick. (3) Nothing in this Charter limits the authority of Parliament or a legislature to advance the equality of status or use of English and French. 16.1 (1) The English linguistic community and the French linguistic community in New Brunswick have equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural institutions as are necessary for the preservation and promotion of those communities. (2) The role of the legislature and government of New Brunswick to preserve and promote the status, rights and privileges referred to in subsection (1) is affirmed. (3) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of Parliament. (4) Everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates and other proceedings of the legislature of New Brunswick. 18. (1) The statutes, records and journals

of Parliament shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. (2) The statutes, records and journals of the legislature of New Brunswick shall be printed and published in English and French and both language versions are equally authoritative. 19. (1) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading to or in process issuing from, any court established by Parliament. (2) Either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading to or in process issuing from, any court of New Brunswick. 20. (1) Any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any head or central office of an institution of the Parliament or government of Canada in English or French, and has the same right with respect to any other office of any such institution where (a) there is a significant demand for communications with and services from that office in such language; or (b) due to the nature of the office, it is reasonable that communications with and services from that office be available in both English and French. (2) Any member of the public in New Brunswick has the right to communicate with, and to receive available services from, any office of an institution of the legislature or government of New Brunswick in English or French. 21. Nothing in sections 10 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any right, privilege or obligation with respect to the English and French languages, or either of them, that exists or is continued by virtue of any other provision of the Constitution of Canada. 22. Nothing in sections 10 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

Minority Language Educational Rights

23. (1) Citizens of Canada (a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside; or (b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province, have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province. (2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language. (3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province (a) applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to them out of public funds of minority language instruction; and (b) includes, where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

Enforcement

24. (1) Anyone whose rights or freedoms, as guaranteed by this Charter, have been infringed or denied may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such remedy as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances. (2) Where, in proceedings under subsection (1), a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by this Charter, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

General

25. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada including (a) any rights or freedoms that have been recognized by the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1960; and (b) any rights or freedoms that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired. 26. The guarantee in this Charter of certain rights and freedoms shall not be construed as denying the existence of any other rights or freedoms that exist in Canada. 27. This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians. 28. Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons. 29. Nothing in this Charter abrogates or derogates from any rights or privileges guaranteed by or under the Constitution of Canada in respect of denunciation, separate or dissentful schools. 30. A reference in this Charter to a province or to the legislature or government of a province shall be deemed to include a reference to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, or to the appropriate legislative authority thereof, as the case may be. 31. Nothing in this Charter extends the legislative powers of any body or authority.

Application of Charter

32. (1) This Charter applies (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; and (b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), section 31 shall have effect until three years after this section comes into force. 33. (1) Parliament or the legislature of a province may expressly declare in an Act of Parliament or of the legislature, as the case may be, that the Act or a provision thereof shall not have effect for the provision of this Charter referred to in the declaration. (2) A declaration made under subsection (1) shall cease to have effect five years after it comes into force or on such earlier date as may be specified in the declaration. (3) Parliament or a legislature of a province may re-enact a declaration made under subsection (1). (4) Subsection (3) applies in respect of a re-enactment made under subsection (1).

Citation

34. This Part may be cited as the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

"We must now establish the basic principles, the basic values and ideals which will be together as Canadians or that found our regional loyalties there is a work of life and a system of values which make us proud of the country that has given us such freedom and such immeasurable joy."


P.E. Trudeau (1911-1984)



Article 13 of The Universal Declaration of Human rights: Freedom of movement

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.

Cover image:

Canada is a vast country with various economic opportunities distributed throughout its length and breadth, so it is important that the right to move, both inside and outside Canada, be reflected in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Section 6, giving every citizen the right to enter, remain in, and leave Canada, recognizes this. It also gives both citizens and permanent residents the right to move into any province and pursue an economic livelihood.

6(1) Every citizen of Canada has the right to enter, remain in and leave Canada.

6(2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right (a) to move to and take up residence in any province; and (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.



Photo by Engin Akyurt on Pixabay

text source: www.nytimes.com/2017/09/26/world/middleeast/saudi-arabia-women-drive.html

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Cover image:

For years, Under the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia laws, women cannot travel abroad, work or undergo some medical procedures without the consent of their male "guardian," often a father, a husband or even a son. While the enforcement of guardianship laws has loosened in recent years, there is little to stop Saudi men from greatly limiting the movements of their wives or daughters. Women in Saudi Arabia do not have certain freedoms that may seem trivial to most women around the world. In 2019, it became legal to allow women to obtain passports or to travel without the permission of a male guardian.

One of the biggest changes for women in Saudi Arabia is allowing women to be able to register their children's births. Previously, a male guardian or the father of the child did this act.

In 2018, women were granted the right to drive after years of demands and campaign since 1990s.

Notably, the law is intended to target and ban employment discrimination laws.



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Cover image:

The daughter of Dubai's ruler, Princess Latifa, who tried to flee the country in 2018. She sent a secret video messages to her friends accusing her father of holding her "hostage" as she feared for her life. Princess Latifa Al Maktoum said commandos drugged her as she fled by boat and flew her back to detention. In the messages, she detailed how:

- She fought back against the soldiers taking her off the boat, "kicking and fighting" and biting one Emirati commando's arm*
 - After being tranquilised she lost consciousness as she was being carried on to a private jet, and didn't wake up until it landed in Dubai*
 - She was being held alone without access to medical or legal help in a villa with windows and doors barred shut, and guarded by police*
- The secret messages have since stopped - and Princess Latifa's friends are urging the UN to step in.*

In 2019, Princess Haya (one of the ruler's wives) fled to the UK with two of her children and applied for a protection order and non-molestation order against the Sheikh. England's High Court issued a series of fact-finding judgments that said Sheikh Mohammed had ordered and orchestrated the forcible return of Latifa in 2002 and 2018, as well as the unlawful abduction from the UK in 2000 of her older sister Princess Shamsa, who had also tried to escape. The court found Sheikh Mohammed "continues to maintain a regime whereby both these two young women are deprived of their liberty".



Article 21 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right to democracy

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Cover image:

Belarus example - Opposition candidate Svitylana Tsikhanouskaya claimed to have won a decisive first-round victory with at least 60% of the vote, and called on Lukashenko to start negotiations. Her campaign subsequently formed the Coordination Council to facilitate a transfer of power and stated that it was ready to organize "long-term protests" against the official results. All seven members of the Coordination Council Presidium were subsequently arrested or went into exile.



Photo by Phil Roeder on wikimedia commons

text source: www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/3/25/georgia-republicans-enact-sweeping-bill-to-restrict-voting

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In March 2021, Georgia Republican lawmakers in both the state House and Senate passed bills that would restrict voting access. One of the bills would end no-excuse absentee voting for people under 65. Another would limit voting hours during the weekend. These were just a few of more than 250 proposals that Republicans nationwide are trying to pass that restrict voting, after President Trump made false claims of voter fraud by mail.

Watch short video on this topic: www.facebook.com/watch/?v=256221379451595



Photo by Anthere on wikimedia commons

text sources: www.humanium.org/en/right-to-education/ and www.unicef.org/education

Article 26 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right to education

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

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.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Cover image:

Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected area with over 32 million children of primary school age remaining uneducated. Central and Eastern Asia, as well as the Pacific, are also severely affected by this problem with more than 27 million uneducated children. Essentially this concerns Sub-Saharan Africa where more than half of children receive an education for less than 4 years. In certain countries, such as Somalia and Burkina Faso, more than 50% of children receive an education for a period less than 2 years.

The lack of schooling and poor education have negative effects on the population and country. The children leave school without having acquired the basics, which greatly impedes the social and economic development of these countries.

Today, it is girls who have the least access to education. They make up more than 54% of the non-schooled population in the world.

This problem occurs most frequently in the Arab States, in central Asia and in Southern and Western Asia and is principally explained by the cultural and traditional privileged treatment given to males. Girls are destined to work in the family home, whereas boys are entitled to receive an education.



Article 23 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right to work

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

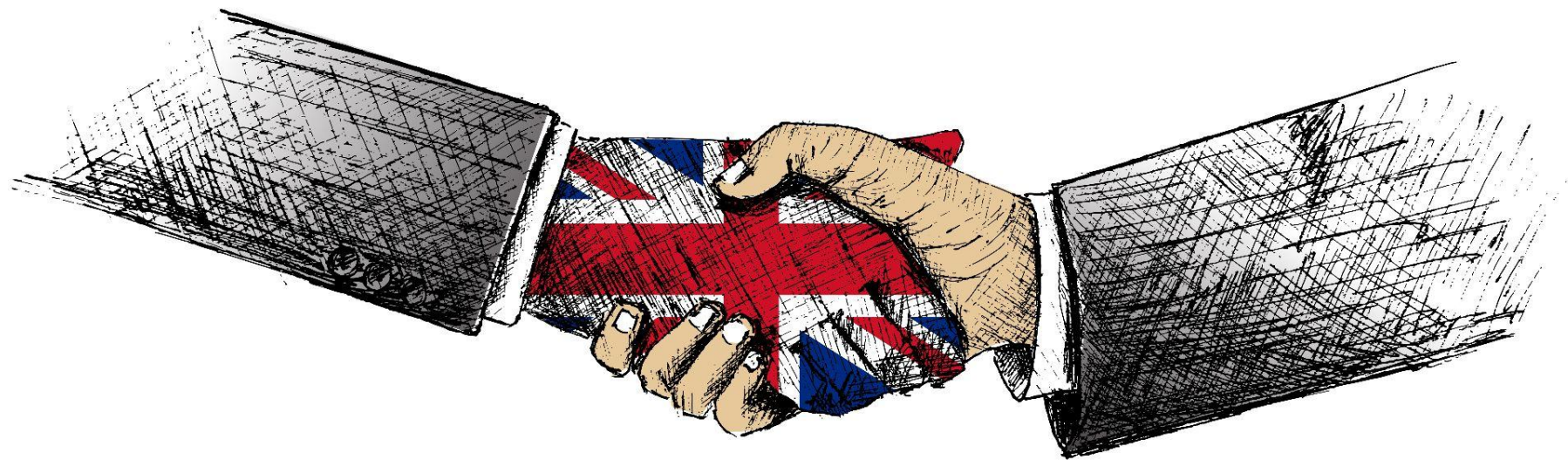
Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Cover image:

The phrase "the right to work" was coined by the French socialist leader Louis Blanc in light of the social turmoil of the early 19th century and rising unemployment in the wake of the 1846 financial crisis which led up to the French Revolution of 1848. The right to property was a crucial demand in early quests for political freedom and equality, and against feudal control of property. Property can serve as the basis for the entitlements that ensure the realization of the right to an adequate standard of living and it was only property owners which were initially granted civil and political rights, such as the right to vote. Because not everybody is a property owner, the right to work was enshrined to allow everybody to attain an adequate standard of living. Today discrimination on the basis of property ownership is recognized as a serious threat to the equal enjoyment of human rights by all and non-discrimination clauses in international human rights instruments frequently include property as a ground on the basis of which discrimination is prohibited.



Article 23 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right to work

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Cover image:

The Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 defines that it is a criminal offence to employ a person knowing that they are not legally entitled to work in the UK. Imprisonment and/or financial penalties apply to directors who employ staff working illegally. An employer should retain evidence to show that an employee has a right to work in the UK. Depending on the evidential documents provided by the employee, re-checks may be necessary over time.

If you are a citizen of the United Kingdom, Switzerland or one of the following European Economic Area (EEA) countries, you have the right to work in the UK.



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Cover image:

The traditional American business hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, representing a workweek of five eight-hour days comprising 40 hours in total. These are the origin of the phrase 9-to-5, used to describe a conventional and possibly tedious job. Several countries have adopted a workweek from Monday morning until Friday noon, either due to religious rules (observation of shabbat in Israel whose workweek is Sunday to Friday afternoon) or the growing predominance of a 35–37.5 hour workweek in continental Europe. Several of the Muslim countries have a standard Sunday through Thursday or Saturday through Wednesday workweek leaving Friday for religious observance, and providing breaks for the daily prayer times.



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Cover image:

Labour conditions in Africa have deteriorated, with Benin, Nigeria and Zimbabwe being the worst performing countries - including many cases of workers suspended or dismissed for taking legitimate strike action.

The report ranks the ten worst countries for workers' rights in 2017 as Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, the Philippines, Qatar, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

The Philippines, South Korea and Kazakhstan have joined the ten-worst ranking for the first time this year.



HOMELESS
AND
HUNGRY

Photo by MART PRODUCTION on Pexels

text source: www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/climate-and-people/children-yemen-brink-severe-malnutrition-new-report-warns/

Article 25 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right of social service

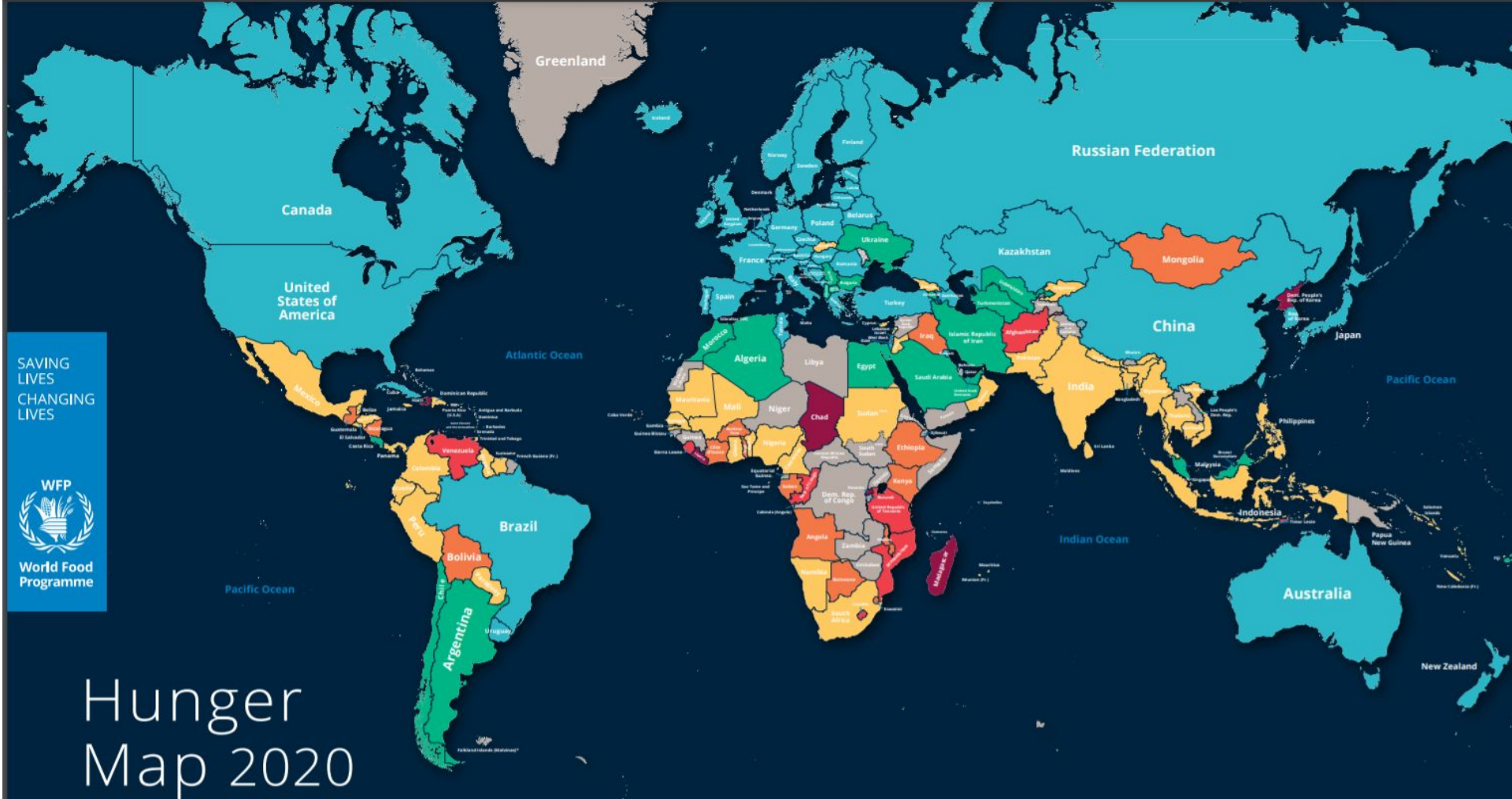
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Cover image:

"We are running out of time...approximately 16 million people cannot put food on their table. This is a disaster, this is a ticking time-bomb and the world needs to act now" - Tomson Phiri

Since 2020, around 45% of Yemen's population is facing high levels of acute food insecurity, according to the U.N.'s Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.

Watch a short BBC news video report on the Yemen crisis: https://youtu.be/J_6fDCo1REI



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Hunger Map 2020

CHRONIC HUNGER

If current trends continue, the number of hungry people will reach 840 million by 2030

Article 25 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right of social service

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Countries in crisis requiring external assistance for food are expected to lack the resources to deal with reported critical problems of food insecurity. The FAO just released a list in March 2021 of crises related to lack of food availability, widespread lack of access to food, or severe but localized problems. There are 45 countries in total. 34 countries are in Africa (Central African Republic, Kenya, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, South Sudan, Nigeria,...), 9 in Asia (Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, Pakistan, ..), and 2 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Haiti and Venezuela).



Article 10 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Freedom of expression

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.
2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Cover image:

Senegal is suffering from a crisis that erupted after the wrongful arrest of the President's primary political opponent. The citizens are protesting against this flagrant violation of democracy, and protestors are losing their lives at the hands of law enforcement.

The Senegalese government is currently censoring its citizens by restraining their access to multiple social media application, and withholding their information. They are currently have to use VPNs in order to use the internet. The people can't tolerate the suppression and injustice anymore. They are trying to call on the International community to help them by sharing the hashtag #FreeSenegal. They need help to stand against that injustice being enforced by the President and his progressing dictatorship.



Photo by Prachatai on Flickr

text source: www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/2/7/near-total-internet-shutdown-in-myanmar-as-coup-protests-spread

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Cover image:

#WhatIsHappeningInMyanmar is trending worldwide on Twitter with calls for sanctions against the Myanmar military, officially known as Tatmadaw. The military is now back in charge and has declared a year-long state of emergency. It seized control on 1 February 2021 following a general election during which Ms Suu Kyi's NLD party won by a landslide. The armed forces had backed the opposition, who were demanding a rerun of the vote, claiming widespread fraud. The election commission said there was no evidence to support these claims. The coup took place as a new session of parliament was set to open. March 3 was the bloodiest day in the country as UN reported that the Tatmadaw regime killed 38 anti-coup demonstrators. More than 1,200 were detained.

The military regime shut down the internet and social media sites while Facebook removed hundreds of pages linked to the military.

Watch a short Al Jazeera video on the topic : <https://youtu.be/E3plcc7bRLA>

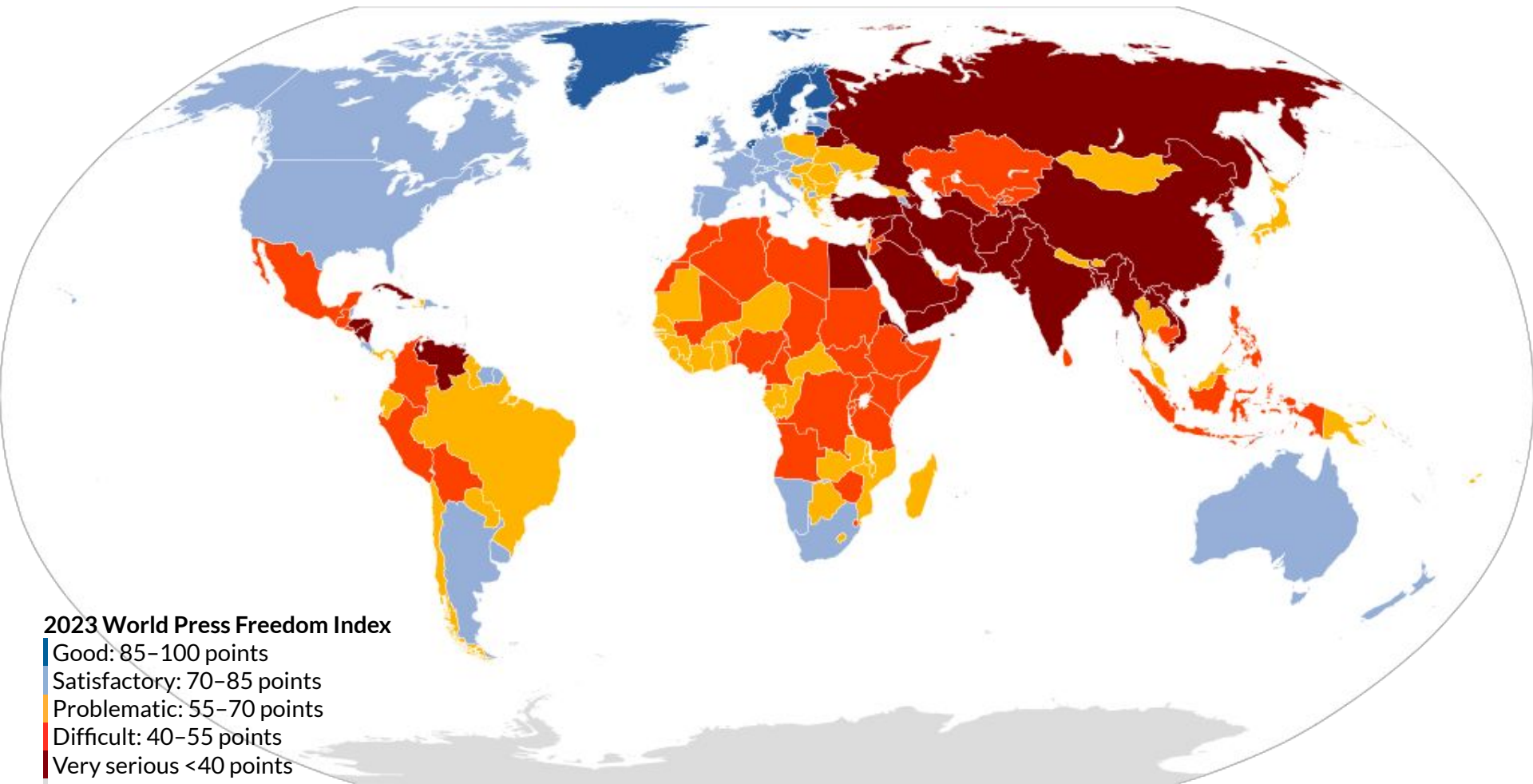


Image and text source: NordNordWest on Wikimedia Commons, text source:

<https://rsf.org/en/2023-world-press-freedom-index-journalism-threatened-fake-content-industry>

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According to the 2023 World Press Freedom Index – which evaluates the environment for journalism in 180 countries and territories and is published on World Press Freedom Day (3 May) – the situation is “very serious” in 31 countries, “difficult” in 42, “problematic” in 55, and “good” or “satisfactory” in 52 countries. In other words, the environment for journalism is “bad” in seven out of ten countries, and satisfactory in only three out of ten. Norway is ranked first for the seventh year running. The last three places are occupied solely by Asian countries: Vietnam (178th), which has almost completed its hunt of independent reporters and commentators; China (down 4 at 179th), the world’s biggest jailer of journalists and one of the biggest exporters of propaganda content; and, to no great surprise, North Korea (180th).



Photo by Leif Jørgensen on Wikimedia Commons, Christiansborg Palace on Slotsholmen in Copenhagen. It is the seat of the Danish Parliament, the Danish Prime Minister's Office, and the Supreme Court of Denmark

text source: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2020>

Article 8 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Right to effective judiciary

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Cover image:

The World Justice Project has named Denmark the best judicial system in the world measured by rule of law – for the fourth time in a row – while Ghana ranks highest in Africa. The World Justice Projects' (WJP) yearly evaluation of 113 countries have ranked Denmark as the top in the Rule of Law Index.