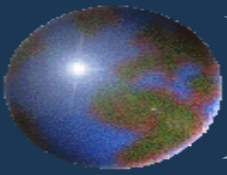
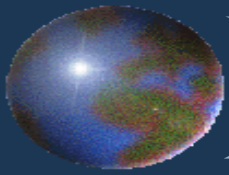


HUMAN RIGHTS:



UK Human Rights Act

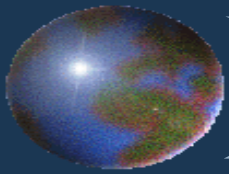
✚ https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=UK+Human+rights+Act&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&gws_rd=cr&ei=-DoWVqLCJcKHb-rdgB



DEFINITION

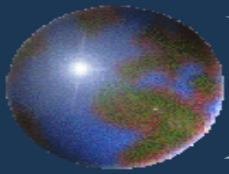
HUMAN RIGHTS are the rights that all people have by virtue of being human beings.

HUMAN RIGHTS are derived from the inherent *dignity* of the human person (cf Kantian moral theory) and are defined internationally, nationally and locally by various law making bodies.



Universality

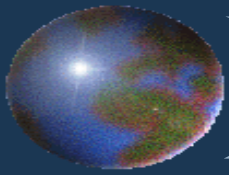
- ✚ The concept of universality holds that there exist universally valid and true principles and values. Universally valid and true principles and values are valid and true independently of social, political, economic, historical, religious, intellectual and cultural considerations and conditions.
- ✚ *'The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the solemn commitment of all states to confirm their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the UN...The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question.'*
- ✚ Culture and HRs abuse



Overview

- Brief History of International Human Rights*
- Modern Protection of Human Rights
 - United Nations
 - Regional Organizations
 - Local Non-Governmental Organizations
- Health as a Human right

*Source: "International Human Rights: Law, Policy and Process," David Weissbrodt, Joan Fitzpatrick and Frank Newman (3d ed. 2001)



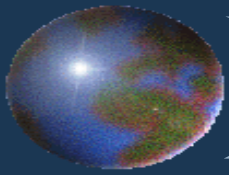
Brief History

✚ Antiquity

- ✚ Code of Hammurabi
- ✚ Rights of Athenian citizens

✚ Medieval

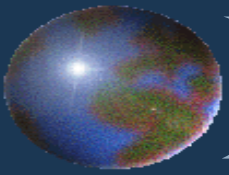
- ✚ Magna Carta (1215)
- ✚ Sir Thomas Aquinas' theory of natural rights (13th Century)



Brief History

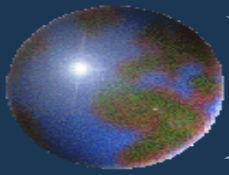
✚ Enlightenment

- ✚ English Declaration of the Rights of Man (1689)
- ✚ U.S. Declaration of Independence (1776)
- ✚ French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)
- ✚ United States Constitution and Bill of Rights (1789)



U.S. Declaration of Independence (1776)

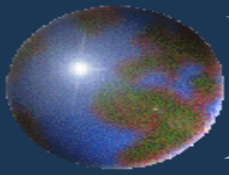
✚ *We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*



Brief History

✚ Early Developments (cont.)

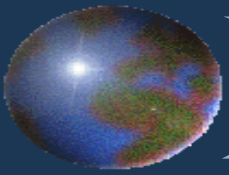
- ✚ International Committee for the Red Cross (1863)
- ✚ Geneva Convention (1864)
- ✚ Hague Conventions (1899 and 1907)
- ✚ League of Nations and the International Labor Organization (1919)



Brief History

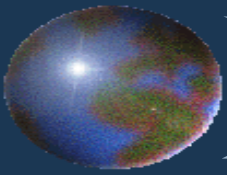
✚ Aftermath of World War II

- ✚ Roosevelt's Four Freedoms Speech (January 6, 1941)
- ✚ The Atlantic Charter Between the United States and Great Britain (August 14, 1941)
- ✚ The Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals
- ✚ Creation of the United Nations (1945)



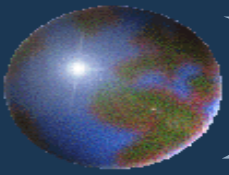
Modern Protection of International Human Rights

- ✚ The Preamble to the United Nations Charter states that the “Peoples of the United Nations” are determined “to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.”



✚ **European Convention on Human Rights**

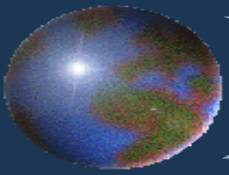
✚ http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf



Modern Protection of International Human Rights

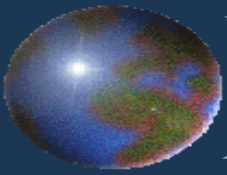
- ❖ In 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.* The Declaration enumerates civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, but the Declaration contains no provisions for monitoring or enforcement.

* 48-0 with 8 abstentions (Eastern bloc, Saudi Arabia and South Africa)



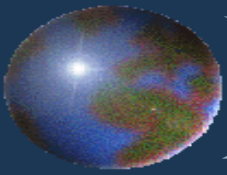
Modern Protection of International Human Rights

- In 1966, the General Assembly adopted:
 - The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (and its First Optional Protocol)
 - The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- which, together with the UDHR, are now known as the International Bill of Human Rights



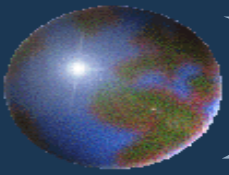
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

- ❖ Prohibits discrimination on the basis of “race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” without regard to citizenship
- ❖ Prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (personal integrity)
- ❖ Prohibits slavery
- ❖ Limits the death penalty (in countries that still allow it) to the most serious crimes committed by persons over 18



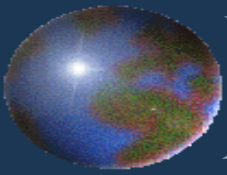
Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (cont.):

- ✿ Prohibits arbitrary arrest or detention
- ✿ Protects freedom of movement and residence
- ✿ Protects the right to trial, presumption of innocence, right to a lawyer, right to an appeal, freedom from self-incrimination, and freedom from double jeopardy
- ✿ Protects freedom of opinion and expression
- ✿ Protects freedom of association and assembly
- ✿ Public emergency exception (but no torture, executions, or slavery is ever permissible)
- ✿ Ratified by the United States in 1992



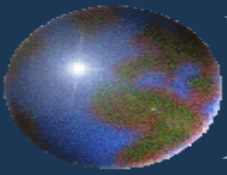
Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:

- ✿ Right to work and make a “decent living for themselves and their families”
- ✿ Safe and healthy working conditions
- ✿ Right to form trade unions with the right to strike
- ✿ Right of everyone to Social Security, including social insurance “widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society”



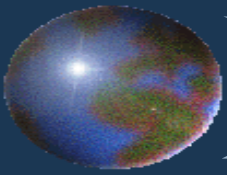
Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (cont.):

- ✚ Right to adequate food, clothing and housing and to the continuous improvement of living conditions
- ✚ Right to education
- ✚ Right to health care
- ✚ Economic rights are subject to each country's ability to provide such rights progressively as its resources permit
- ✚ Signed but not ratified by the United States



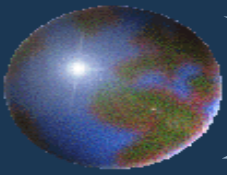
Modern Protection of International Human Rights

- ✪ In addition to the International Bill of Human Rights, the United Nations has drafted and promulgated over 80 human rights instruments:
 - ✦ genocide
 - ✦ racial discrimination
 - ✦ discrimination against women
 - ✦ Refugee protection
 - ✦ torture
 - ✦ the rights of disabled persons
 - ✦ the rights of the child



UN Human Rights Bodies

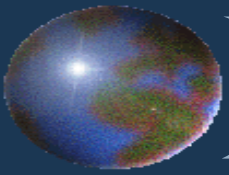
- ✚ Security Council
- ✚ General Assembly
- ✚ Economic and Social Council
- ✚ Commission on Human Rights
- ✚ Subcommittee on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
- ✚ Commission on the Status of Women



UN Human Rights Bodies

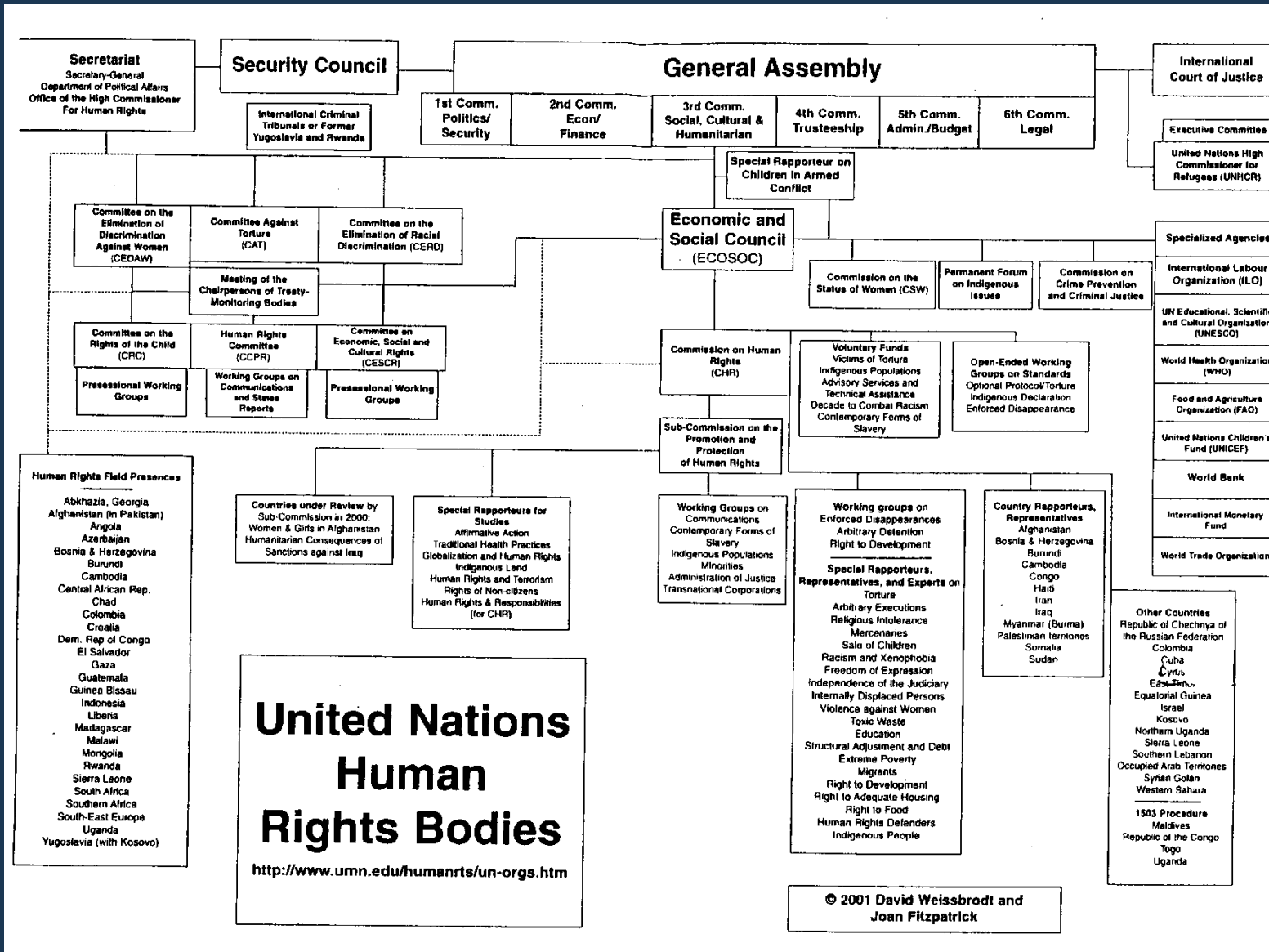
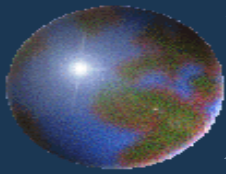
✚ Treaty Monitoring Bodies

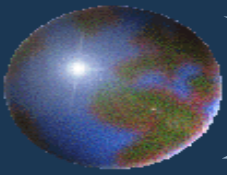
- ✚ Human Rights Committee
- ✚ Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- ✚ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
- ✚ Committee Against Torture
- ✚ Committee on the Rights of the Child
- ✚ Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights



UN Human Rights Bodies

- ✚ Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- ✚ International Court of Justice
- ✚ International Criminal Court
- ✚ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
(created by the General Assembly in 1993)





Health as a Human Right

- ✚ The principle of medical neutrality

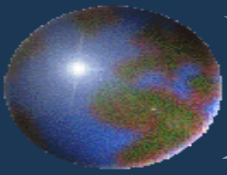
- ✚ Source: Geneva Conventions of 1949, Protocol I of 1977

- ✚ The right to physical and mental health

- ✚ International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- ✚ Convention on the Rights of the Child

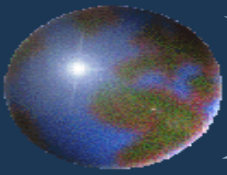
- ✚ **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**



Principle of Medical Neutrality

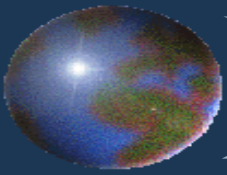
A. Rights guaranteed by medical neutrality

1. Protection of the sick and wounded, civilians, and medical personnel
 - No torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment
 - **No killings or disappearances**



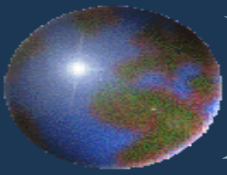
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

- ✚ Articles 11 provides special protection to women during pregnancy with respect to types of work that are proven to be harmful to them.



Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (cont.)

- ❖ Article 12 insures equality of men and women with respect to access to health care services including those related to family planning and specifically providing that women get appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement, and the post natal period, including adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation.



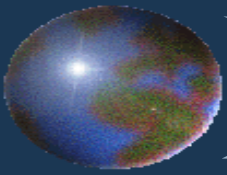
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (cont.)

- Article 14 provides equal access to women in rural areas to health care facilities including counseling services and family planning.

Where Do Human Rights Begin?

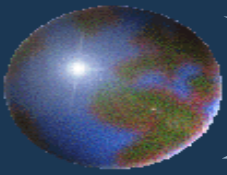
“In small places, close to home, so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person, the neighborhood he lives in, the factory, farm, or office where he worked. Such are the places where every man, woman, and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere.”

Eleanor Roosevelt, 1958



Gender and Sexuality

- ✚ <http://www.abouthumanrights.co.uk/human-rights-sexuality.html>
- ✚ **The Human Rights Act and Sexuality**
- ✚ As well as specific legislation which makes it unlawful to discriminate against people on account of sexual orientation, the Human Rights Act.
- ✚ The UK Human Rights Act (1998) gave effect in UK law to the fundamental human rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.
- ✚ Article 8 of the Convention concerns the right to private and family life. Included in this is the right to choose one's own sexual identity.
- ✚ Article 14 of the Convention is the right to be free from discrimination in the way that the other Convention rights are applied.
- ✚ It has been held that individuals are entitled to have the other Convention rights applied equally regardless of their sexual orientation.



Gendercide

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qeSYN2c8f_A