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THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE AND SECURITY:

Human rights, peace, and security are necessary to create a just and safe world. Since these three elements are essential to preventing wars and violence, they will become even more interconnected in the future. People are currently denied their basic rights, such as safety, healthcare, education, and freedom of speech, due to problems including poverty, racism, conflict, and climate change. To protect human rights, governments, international organisations, and communities must work together to keep conflicts from getting worse and to keep many problems from getting worse. Involving women, youth, and minorities in peace talks and decision-making is essential to the future. Society requires strong institutions like independent police and honest politicians to protect rights and maintain social peace.

As food becomes scarce and homes are damaged by natural disasters, climate change presents a new threat to security and human rights. In order to battle climate change and preserve the environment, it will be necessary to protect human rights, help people adapt to climatic challenges, and build safer, more resilient communities. In order to promote a culture of peace, education will be essential in teaching people about their rights as well as the importance of tolerance and respect.

Countries that focus on justice and human rights can progress, create better society, and prevent future wars.

Despite having been instrumental in the defence of human rights since its establishment in 1945, the United Nations (UN) has often failed to meet its obligations since human rights projects receive just a small percentage of its funding. A couple of notable failures are the 1994 Rwandan Genocide and the 1995 Srebrenica murder. In 2013, the United Nations created the “Rights Up Front” effort to address these deficiencies and bring human rights to the forefront of all UN operations. In the Central African Republic and South Sudan, for instance, where UN forces acted more quickly to protect civilians and opened shelters for tens of thousands of people during violent attacks, this approach has proven advantageous.

As seen by other UN initiatives such as the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) principle, promises are not always followed through on. There is some hope for the future thanks to developments like the addition of more human rights officers working throughout the world and the growing emphasis on human rights in UN peacekeeping missions. However, challenges still exist, especially because of insufficient finance and political opposition from UN member states. A big organisation like the UN is hard to change its mindset, but “Rights Up Front” is a good place to start if you want to make sure the UN will actually protect human rights going forward.

For a brighter future, the article highlights how human rights, peace, and security are intertwined. It emphasises how urgent it is to confront problems like poverty, discrimination, war, and climate change. It highlights the value of everyone’s voice, particularly that of minorities, women, and young people. Along with stressing the value of education in fostering respect and problem-solving skills, the text also underscores the necessity of just governments, courts, and police.