**THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS 75 YOUTH DECLARATION**

CONTRIBUTION FROM:

**COUNCIL OF STUDENTS AND YOUTH COUNCIL OF MAURITIUS**

**(Youth & Students Organs of the UNAMAURITIUS)**



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**Introduction**

First of all, ecosystems, communities, and economies are all seriously threatened by climate change. The rights to life, health, water, food, and housing are all immediately impacted. Due to the disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people, their rights to cultural preservation and self-determination may be violated.

Future global health catastrophes, aside from the existing COVID-19 pandemic, are probably brought on by things like accelerated urbanization, antimicrobial resistance, and the probable emergence of new infectious diseases. Sometimes, public health interventions might violate civil liberties, including the freedom of assembly and travel. In times of public health emergencies, access to medical care and vaccinations becomes a crucial human rights issue.

Rapid developments in AI, robotics, and biotechnology raise questions about morality and human rights. These worries include the possibility of employment displacement, algorithmic biases, and privacy violations. The rights to privacy, freedom of speech, and employment can all be infringed upon. Furthermore, the use of technology for surveillance and control by authoritarian regimes can result in severe abuses of human rights.

Many regions of the world continue to experience systemic discrimination, unequal access to healthcare and education, and income inequality. Access to fundamental rights, like healthcare and education, can be hampered by economic inequities. Discrimination based on race, gender, or socioeconomic status can prevent people from exercising their rights equally.

Human rights violations can result from the destabilization of areas and countries caused by political disputes, terrorism, and the emergence of authoritarian governments. It is possible to restrict civil and political rights, including freedom of speech, the right to assemble, and the right to a fair trial. Internally displaced people, refugees, and displaced populations frequently confront serious human rights issues.

The rising digitization of society creates concerns about privacy, data security, misinformation, and technology access. In the digital arena, the rights to privacy, freedom of expression, and access to information may be jeopardized. Furthermore, the digital gap has the potential to worsen existing inequalities in access to technology and online opportunities.

**Recommendations to decision-makers and policymakers on advancing human rights**

1. *Consolidate legal and institutional frameworks:*

* Make certain that domestic laws and practices are consistent with international human rights norms.
* Create and empower independent human rights organizations to monitor, report on, and respond to violations.
* Ratify and implement international treaties and agreements on human rights.

1. **Increase Access to Justice:**

* Make sure that everyone, regardless of socioeconomic background, has access to inexpensive and effective legal representation.
* Create tools to address systemic discrimination and provide remedies for violations of human rights.

1. **Put education and awareness first:**

* Integrate human rights education into school curricula to foster a culture of human rights respect from an early age.
* Public awareness campaigns should be launched to educate residents about their rights and how to exercise them.

1. **Resolve Socioeconomic Inequalities:**

* Implement policies aimed at closing income gaps and ensuring equal access to education, healthcare, housing, and social services.
* Pay special attention to underprivileged communities and ensure their involvement in development plans.

1. **Maintaining Gender Equality:**

* Implement legislation to address gender-based violence, discrimination, and harmful traditional behaviors.
* Implement policies that encourage women to take on leadership and decision-making responsibilities.

1. **Support Human Rights Defenders**

* Make it possible for activists, journalists, and human rights defenders to function freely and without fear of retaliation.
* Create protective procedures and resources for people who advocate for human rights.

**Commitments and actions young people can take to propel human rights forward.**

1. Commit to learning about human rights values, laws, and global challenges that affect them through education and awareness.
2. Commit to recognizing and respecting the rights of diverse individuals and groups while supporting equality for everyone.
3. Advocacy: Commit to raising awareness and advocating for human rights issues that are important to you using social media, art, literature, and public speaking.
4. Collaboration: Make a commitment to collaborate with peers, communities, and organizations to increase your impact
5. Educate Yourself: Conduct research on international and national human rights legislation, treaties, and declarations.
6. Encourage Inclusion: Speak out against discrimination, prejudice, and stereotypes. Encourage an inclusive and respectful culture.
7. Contact local and national authorities, join in protests, and petition for policy changes to effect change.
8. Engage in Dialogue: To encourage understanding, start dialogues about human rights with friends, family, and peers.
9. Join or build local organizations focusing on human rights, social justice, and equality to support grassroots initiatives.
10. Volunteer: Give your time and skills to NGOs, community centers, or human rights projects. Educate Others: Hold workshops, webinars, or events to raise awareness of human rights problems.
11. Election Participation entails registering to vote, participating in electoral procedures, and supporting candidates who respect human rights.
12. Support Marginalized Voices: Raise the voices and stories of marginalized communities. Promoting pleasant digital connections and standing up to online harassment or hate speech is a good way to practice online responsibility.
13. Challenge Injustice: Speak up when you see injustice, and don't be hesitant to challenge authority.
14. Collaborate with international organizations and participate in cross-border human rights campaigns.
15. Peer Networks: Join or start youth-led organizations focusing on human rights activism. Work with local communities to identify their human rights issues and work on solutions. Collaboration across disciplines: Collaborate with specialists from other sectors to address complicated human rights concerns.
16. Global Partnerships: Connect with young activists from around the world to share ideas and methods.
17. Seminars and Training: Hold seminars to teach your peers about human rights and how to campaign for them.
18. Mentorship: Assisting and mentoring younger people on human rights concerns and activism.”

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