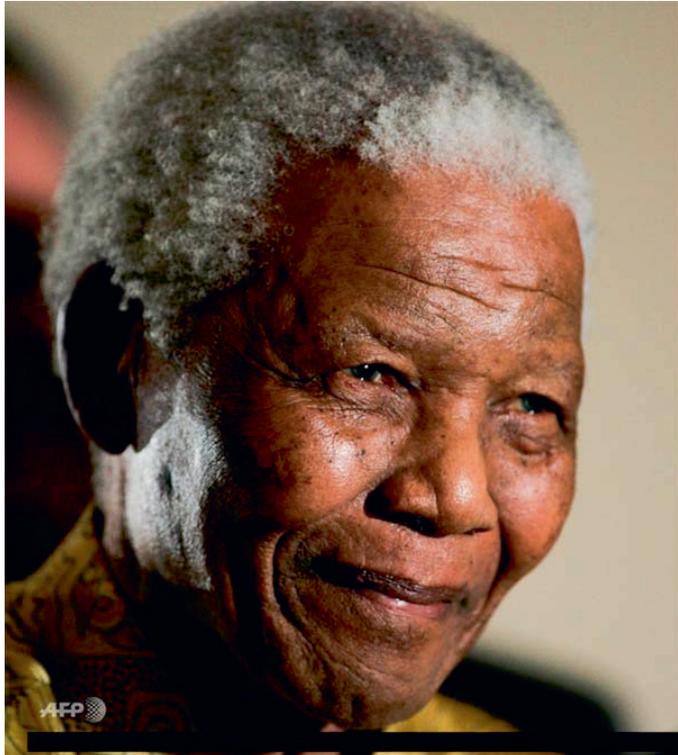


Human Rights violations



“To deny people their **human rights** is to challenge their very humanity.”

- Nelson Mandela

#STANDUP4
HUMANRIGHTS




Step 4 – Examples of Human Rights being violated globally, nationally, and locally

Your first task is to read and compare the text **EQUALITY – Reducing inequalities, advancing human rights** from UN’s Human Rights Day in 2021 (page 3) and the text **Inequality Kills** from Oxfam’s report 2022. (Page 4-6)

You might read in pairs/groups and debate in plenum.

What differences and similarities are there between the two texts? Which one do you think is the most interesting and why?

What do you think about the suggestion to tax billionaires?

Have you got other suggestions to stop inequality?

Second task – Initially everybody must read and debate text one and two, because they are background texts to text 3 – 10). Afterwards you split up in 10 groups/pairs. Each group is going to make a podcast in English (up to 2 minutes) on one of the following issues/texts:

1. Equality – Reducing inequalities, advancing human rights (page 3)
2. Inequality kills (page 3 – 5)
3. The Ukraine war could leave hundreds of millions hungry around the world (page 5 – 6)
4. The Danes’ Health/The social inequality in Denmark is very high (page 7)
5. Poverty is growing in France (page 8)
6. Thousands of people in Denmark have an alien passport and new research in-

icates that Danish Citizenship can advance integration (page 8 – 9)

7. Threats, mockery and hate messages: The employees are left alone with digital violations (page – 10)
8. The Tibet Commission comes with scathing criticism of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PET and police (page 10 – 11)
9. 6,500 migrant workers have died in Qatar since World Cup awarded (page 12– 13)
10. Denmark is going to the FIFA World Cup in Qatar! Or shall we? (page 13 – 14)

Group 1, 2, 3 and 9

are welcome to work with the existing texts and the included links.

Group 4 – 8 and 10.

Within the framework of the project, it has unfortunately not been possible to research for examples from Finland, Norway, Iceland, Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Accordingly, most of the examples are from a Danish context and a summary has been translated into English, with a link to the original article.

Instead of using the examples from Denmark and France it would be great if you can re-

search in your own country on social equality/inequality, possibilities of citizenship, poverty/equality of the citizens, digital violence and for and against participating in the FIFA World Cup in Qatar.

You will also have the opportunity to make research in your own country in step 5b – What do institutions and NGOs do, so if you can agree with your partner school you are welcome to integrate step 4 and 5b if possible.

The Product: When you make a podcast perhaps one or two of you might be interviewers and one or two “experts” in each group. The interviewers may ask critical questions and the “experts” do their best to present the most important issues in their text. Remember to mention which human rights article each text belongs to.

When you have practiced and recorded your interviews it is time to present them in plenum so all of you learn about the different types of violations before you exchange your podcasts with your partners.

It is also important to keep your products. You might be able to use them in step 6, 7 and 8 when it is your turn to take action and stand up for human rights.



2021 Theme: **EQUALITY - Reducing inequalities, advancing human rights**

The United Nations Human Rights Day in 2021 related to 'Equality' and Article 1 of the UDHR – “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”

The principles of equality and non-discrimination are at the heart of human rights. Equality is aligned with [the 2030 Agenda](#) and with the UN approach set out in the document [Shared Framework on Leaving No One Behind](#): Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development. This

includes addressing and finding solutions for deep-rooted forms of discrimination that have affected the most vulnerable people in societies, including women and girls, indigenous peoples, people of African descent, LGBTI people, migrants and people with disabilities, among others.

Equality, inclusion, and non-discrimination, in other words - a human rights-based approach to development - is the best way to reduce inequalities and resume our path towards realizing the 2030 Agenda. Learn more [All Human All Equal](#)

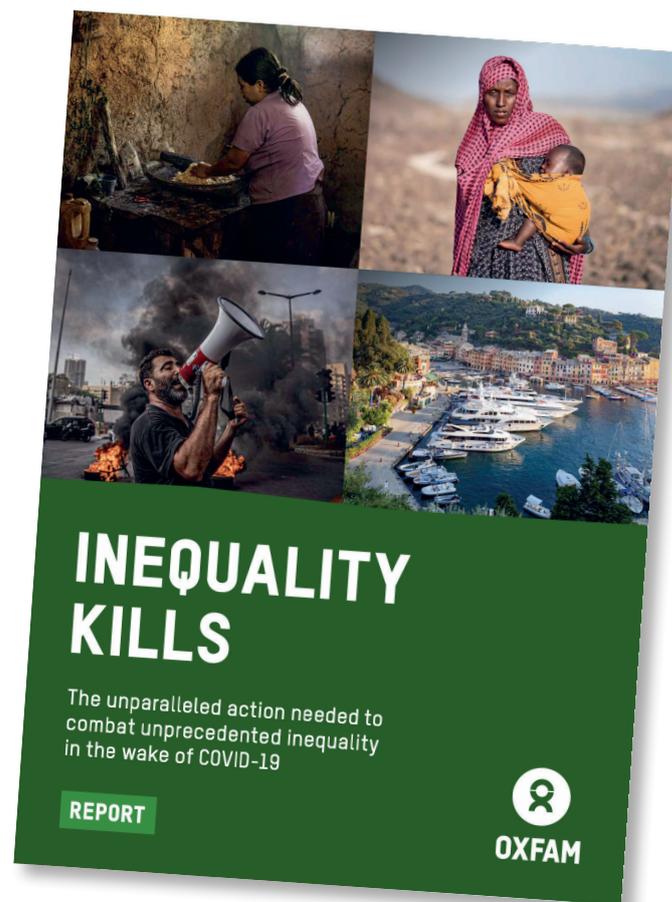
In January 2022 Oxfam published the report **Inequality kills**

You might have a look at the short version of the report [Inequality kills](#)

“Ahead of the Davos Agenda—the World Economic Forum’s virtual State of the World sessions—Oxfam released our annual inequality report, *Inequality Kills*, which found that inequality is contributing to the death of at least 21,000 people each day, or one person every four seconds. Meanwhile, a new billionaire is created every 26 hours. One thing we know for sure is that inequality makes everything—from humanitarian crises to the impacts of climate change—worse. It’s time to close the inequality gap.”

www.oxfamamerica.org

Learn about the three ways that inequality kills



The impacts of climate change - The covid 19 health crisis -The threat to women and girls

INEQUALITY KILLS



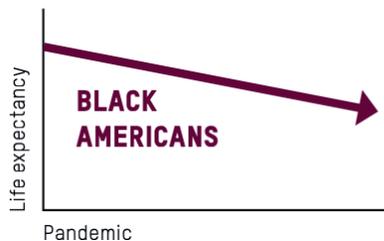
The wealth of the 10 richest men has doubled, while the incomes of 99% of humanity are worse off, because of COVID-19.¹



252 men have more wealth than all 1 billion women and girls in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, combined.



3.4 million Black Americans would be alive today if their life expectancy was the same as White people's. Before COVID-19, that alarming number was already 2.1 million.⁴

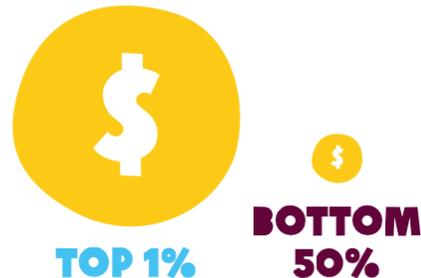


Inequality contributes to the death of at least one person every four seconds.²

COUNT THE SECONDS



Since 1995, the top 1% have captured nearly 20 times more of global wealth than the bottom 50% of humanity.³



Twenty of the richest billionaires are estimated, on average, to be emitting as much as 8,000 times more carbon than the billion poorest people.⁵



BOX 1**FIVE FACTS
ABOUT THE
WORLD'S 10
RICHEST MEN**

- 1** The wealth of the 10 richest men has doubled, while the incomes of 99% of humanity are worse off, because of COVID-19.³⁵
- 2** The 10 richest men in the world own more than the bottom 3.1 billion people.³⁶
- 3** If the 10 richest men spent a million dollars each a day, it would take them 414 years to spend their combined wealth.³⁷
- 4** If the richest 10 billionaires sat on top of their combined wealth piled up in US dollar bills, they would reach almost halfway to the moon.³⁸
- 5** A 99% windfall tax on the COVID-19 wealth gains of the 10 richest men could pay to make enough vaccines for the entire world and fill financing gaps in climate measures, universal health and social protection, and efforts to address gender-based violence in over 80 countries, while still leaving these men \$8bn better off than they were before the pandemic.³⁹

You might also have a look at the short version of [the report Inequality kills](#)

Taxing billionaires is crucial to closing the inequality gap. A wealth tax could:

- Fund the childcare industry
- Create dignified, green jobs
- Invest in communities most impacted by climate change
- Support gender-based violence programs
- Provide access to life-saving vaccines for millions of people
- Begin to lift people out of poverty

It's time to close the inequality gap—people's lives literally depend on it.

Another important reason for violations of human rights is of course war. If you go through the 30 articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, you will see that almost all the articles are violated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. But there are global consequences as well:

"The Ukraine war could leave hundreds of millions hungry around the world"

The author of the article David Beasley is executive director of the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

"Russia's invasion has reminded us that the root cause of hunger around the world is human folly and reckless disregard for human life. The impact of a Ukraine gutted by the firestorm of war will be felt globally for years to come." David Beasley

You can read the whole article in [The Washington Post](#), March 7, 2022 or an extract from the article below:

RZESZOW, Poland, near the Ukrainian border — If war in modern Europe seemed unthinkable, think, then, of hunger in Ukraine's cobble streets and towns, where sushi restaurants and burger joints were the norm two weeks ago. Yet hunger is looming and, swift

as a contagion, emerging in Europe's legendary breadbasket.

A reported **2 million** Ukrainian refugees – soon perhaps several million more – have crossed or are trying to cross borders. Even as humanitarians and governments feed those who make it out, the systems that feed the tens of millions trapped inside Ukraine are falling apart: trucks and trains destroyed, airports bombed, bridges fallen, supermarkets emptied, and warehouses drained.



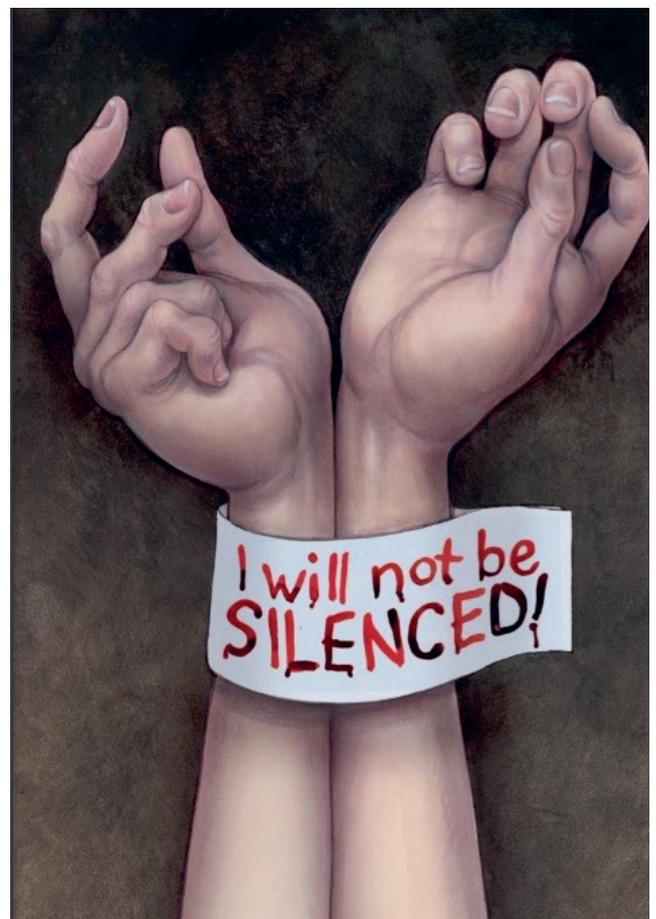
Between 2019 and today, the number of people at the brink of famine has risen from 27 million to 44 million. An additional 232 million people are just one step behind that category. WFP helped about 128 million of these individuals last year with cash and food assistance. These numbers are fanned by conflict, climate change, cou-



id-19 and now, increasingly, cost. The sparks of this hunger are falling everywhere, from the dry corridor of Central America to the drought-stricken sands of Somalia.

The effects on the ground make for brutal choices. With our funding levelling off because donor nations' treasuries are so stretched, we have had to slash rations to refugees and other populations across East Africa and the Middle East. Halved rations mean hungry children eating the equivalent of just one bowl of cereal each day.

It wasn't all gloom just a few weeks ago. There were early glimmers that economies were beginning to recover from the pandemic. But Russia's invasion has reminded us that the root cause of hunger around the world is human folly and reckless disregard for human life. The impact of a Ukraine gutted by the firestorm of war will be felt globally for years to come.





In Denmark, the study *The Health of the Danes* shows that »The social inequality in Denmark is big. Men with low levels of education die on average ten years earlier than those with a long education. Ten years.« Likewise, «mental health is deteriorating, especially for the young women. Here, the curve of those affected by stress or poor mental health has been steeply increasing over the past ten years, and the trend continued into 2021.»

You might read the full report in Danish at [Sundhedsprofilen-kort.ashx \(sst.dk\)](https://sundhedsprofilen-kort.ashx(sst.dk)).

Or extracts from the article:

“Incredibly disheartening: Health inequality is rising, and mental health is falling, new report shows” By Louise Schou Driuholm, Information, March 10th, 2022

In 2021, more than 180,000 Danes have answered more than 100 questions about their health, illness, and well-being. The answers provide a unique snapshot of the health of the Danes, as the Danes themselves assess it, and the results are now collected in the National Health Profile.

The study, conducted by the Danish Regions, the University of Southern Denmark, and the Danish Health Authority, shows that an in-

creasing number of Danes are mentally ill, stressed, overweight, sleep poorly and eat unhealthily. And the inequality in health is significant.

The Health Profile 2021 shows, for example, that those, who have primary education as the highest education experience, feel stress and loneliness more often than those with a long higher education. Just as they have several risk factors to get sick and are affected by long-term illness twice as often.

“The social inequality in Denmark is really big. Men with low levels of education die on average ten years earlier than those with a long education. Ten years. It is an inequality that is unbearable,” says Anne-Marie Nybo Andersen, professor at the Department of Public Health at the University of Copenhagen.

The health profile 2021 also confirms a sad picture that has already been described in many variants: mental health is deteriorating, especially for the young women. Here, the curve of those affected by stress or poor mental health has been steeply increasing over the past ten years, and the trend continued into 2021.

“It’s tough when you’re young, if it’s going to be your own problem, that you’re not a huge success. It creates a lot of pressure. And then there’s the constant online life on top of that. We have not yet learned to understand the consequences of it or to deal with it.”

If inequality in health is to be reduced, the same applies to social inequality, says Anne-Marie Nybo Andersen. Therefore, inequality in health is not only about health policy, but also employment, social and educational policy.

“The biggest efforts against health inequality are typically only launched when it is too late. If we really want to prevent health inequality, it is about ensuring proper day-care centres, primary schools and a strong social safety net.”



Do the most for those who have the least

Extract from the article *Poverty is growing in France*

By Karin Mørch, dr.dk March 23rd, 2022

Millions of people in France need help from private organizations such as Secours Populaire, Resto du Coeur and the Red Cross.

“It is not normal for a developed country like France to have millions of people relying on the help of solidarity organizations. It’s not logical,” said Oliver Grinon, regional chairman of Secours Populaire and part of the main organization.

Poverty in France

9.3 million people live below the poverty line in France, which is set at 1,063 euros per month (just under 8,000 dk.kr).

The 9.3 million represent 14.6 percent of the total population.

This amount of economic poverty is the highest level in 20 years, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France. (Source INSEE).

The regional chairman, who is also a member of the association’s national branch, has worked for Secours Populaire for 38 years. He has never experienced poverty as bad as it is now.

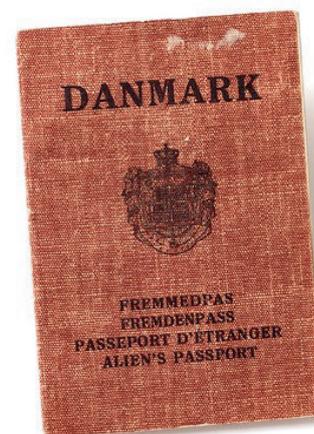
– It’s not a new problem. It is a phenomenon that has lasted for 30–40 years and is deteriorating year by year. But now the num-

ber has grown by ten percent because of the covid epidemic, it’s huge, says Oliver Grinon.

He believes the many new types of poor show the gaps in the social net. Among other things, the precarious job situations, where many risk losing their jobs or getting such low pay that they cannot survive with only one job.

“It doesn’t take much to knock-over the load,” Grinon said.

You might want to read the [full article in Danish](#)



Extract from the article: Several thousand people in Denmark have an alien passport

By Kåre Kildall Rysgaard, dr.dk, January 19th, 2022

An increasing number of people in Denmark have an alien passport, because they can neither obtain a Danish passport nor a passport from another country. Both refugees, family reunified and young people who have lived their entire lives in Denmark may have an alien passport.

In 2012–2014, alien passports were issued to 8–9,000 people a year, but in recent years the number has been above 14,000, according to documents from the Danish Immigration Service.

The number only covers alien passports issued for a single year, and since the passport is valid for up to ten years, many more people have an alien passport.

The grey passport makes it more difficult to travel because, among other things, you have to apply for a visa to countries outside the EU.

Zedan Hejazi fled Syria in 2012. 11-year-old he was granted asylum in Denmark. Today he attends high school in Haderslev, and dreams of becoming a Danish citizen and getting a Danish passport.

- I would like to be part of the great community that is Denmark. Alien passports tear us apart. The passports show that you are not 100 percent part of society. You're still a stranger. It's kind of annoying," he said. Zedan Hejazi understands that you cannot become a Danish citizen as soon as you come to the country.

- But when you participate actively in society, pay taxes, have Danish friends and are not criminal, then I believe that there is not so much that is lacking in becoming a citizen. But the rules and regulations are tightened up all the time. People who only want the best and

want to be part of the community are kept out for many years", he believes. You might want to read the [whole article in Danish](#)

Extract from the article: **New research suggests that Danish citizenship promotes integration** by Isabella Suede, dr.dk on March 12, 2022.

The study is based on 65,000 immigrants and descendants from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern European countries outside the EU. The study has followed immigrants who were in Denmark in 1995 and has followed their development until 2020.

The survey found that 58 percent of the immigrants, who gained citizenship, were at work in 2020. Similarly, only 40 percent of non-nationals were at work.

Looking at education, the trend is the same. In 2020, 50 percent of immigrants with citizenship had completed an education, while for immigrants without citizenship, it was 29 percent.



It can also be seen that those who have been granted citizenship more often live in an owner-occupied home and less often in parishes with large proportions of ethnic minorities, just as they generally have a higher income.

Extracts from the article threats, mockery and hate-messages: Employees stand alone with digital harassment by Lisbeth Quass Maiken Steen Frederiksen, DR.DK, 28TH DECEMBER 2021

A text message ticked in at the telephone salesman. His dog would be killed, wrote a customer, who had wanted a discount on an iPhone.

At the lawyer's, his work email plinged. "You're going to hang," one client wrote.

A store manager didn't go free either: She would be stuffed in the blender she had just sold a customer wrote.

These are some of the testimonies in a new study on digital harassment conducted by Epinion for the association Digital Responsibility with funding from the Velliv Association

The survey shows that nearly one in ten private sector employees in the past year have experienced digital harassment from customers, clients, and guests.

Digital harassment includes, among other things, situations where people or their loved ones are harassed or threatened, for example in text messages, in emails or on social media.

Digital harassment affects across trades, genders and age groups and can have major consequences for the employees.

Most people have had emotional or physical reactions such as anger, anxiety, or sleep problems.

But among the consequences of the digital harassment are also, for example, concentration- and memory problems, reduced desire to work and consideration of quitting one's job.

You might want to read the [whole article in Danish](#)



The Tibet Commission makes scathing criticism of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PET, and the Copenhagen Police (extracts from the article)

Information on March 29, 2022, by Ulrik Dahlin

Tibet Commission II, which has been given access to more material than the original commission, directs criticism upwards in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has given in to Chinese wishes that violate both freedom of expression and freedom of assembly in Denmark.



It was beneath contempt that Danish authorities gave in to China and the Chinese's desire that anti-Chinese demonstrations should be avoided or kept out of sight when Denmark from 1995 to 2013 was visited by guests from the People's Republic of China

That is the conclusion of the 2,162-page report that Tibet Commission II on Monday handed over to the Ministry of Justice, which has forwarded it to the Danish Parliament.

The commission describes how senior Foreign Ministry officials on one Chinese visit after another since 1995, by conveying Chinese wishes not to be met with demonstrations, put "considerable pressure" on the Police Intelligence Service (PET).

Although the officials had formally stressed to the Chinese that according to the Danish constitution there was freedom of demonstration in Denmark, the pressure from the ministry nevertheless prompted PET to emphasize to the Copenhagen Police the importance of an effort in relation to anti-Chinese demonstrations.

They were moved or rendered invisible by police driving large cars in front of the protesters. On other visits, the routes that the Chinese motorcade had planned to follow were rerouted so that it did not meet protesters, and finally, on a few occasions, protesters were deprived of the Tibetan flags that they waved.

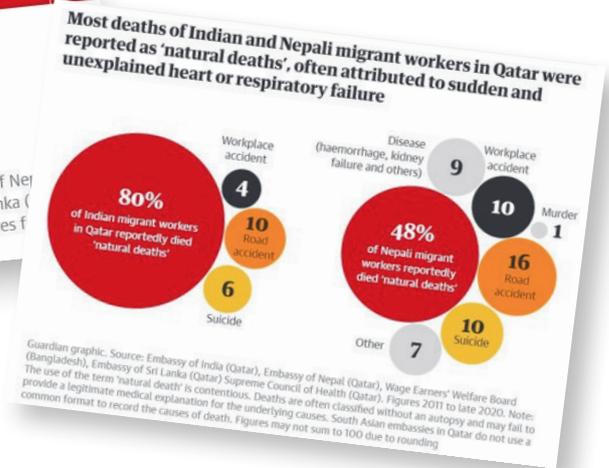
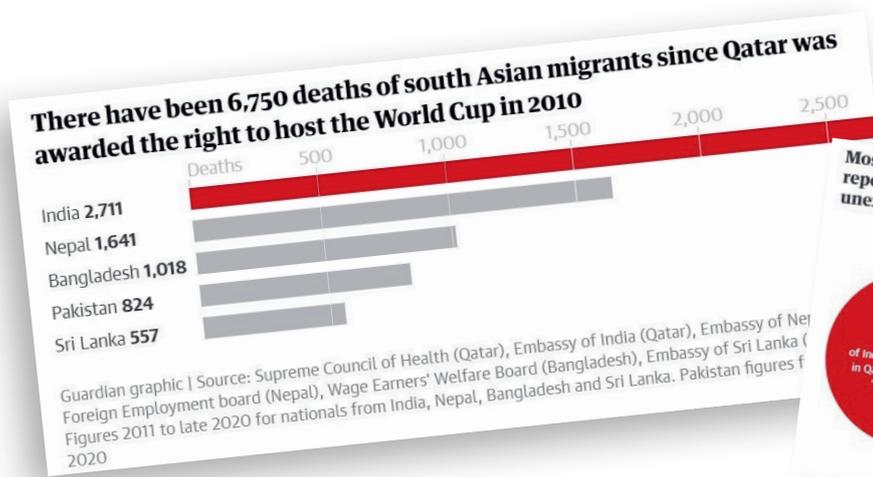
The Commission states that the authorities, including the police, have a duty to take measures, as far as possible, to enable demonstrations to be carried out. However, since the crackdown on the anti-Chinese protesters uncovered in the report did not occur due to the safety of the Chinese guests, there have been violations of Sections 77 (freedom of expression) and 79 (freedom of assembly) of the Constitution. Therefore,



according to the Commission, the interventions were clearly unlawful.

At the publication of the report, Minister of Justice, Nick Hækkerup (S) and Foreign Minister Jeppe Kofod (S) in a joint press release took note of the criticism.

"The most important task of the authorities is to safeguard the rights of the citizens. Therefore, it is of course completely unacceptable that freedom of expression and freedom of assembly have been trampled underfoot during official Chinese visits in the years from 1995 to 2013," the justice minister said, while the foreign minister said the government was *"absolutely firm"* on the rights to demonstrate peacefully and express oneself freely.



Revealed: 6,500 migrant workers have died in Qatar since World Cup awarded

Pete Pattison, Niamh McIntyre, Imran Mukhtar in Islamabad, Nikhil Eapen in Bangalore, Imran Mukhtar in Islamabad, Md Owasim Uddin Bhuyan in Dhaka, Udwab Bhattarai in Kathmandu, and Aanya Piyari in Colombo.
The Guardian, Tuesday 23. February 2021

More than 6,500 migrant workers from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka have died in Qatar since it won the right to host the World Cup 10 years ago, the Guardian can reveal.

The findings, compiled from government sources, mean an average of 12 migrant workers from these five south Asian nations have died each week since the night in December 2010 when the streets of Doha were filled with ecstatic crowds celebrating Qatar's victory.

Data from India, **Bangladesh**, Nepal and Sri Lanka revealed there were 5,927 deaths of migrant workers in the period 2011–2020. Separately, data from Pakistan's embassy in Qatar reported a further 824 deaths of Pakistani workers, between 2010 and 2020.

The total death toll is significantly higher, as these figures do not include deaths from a number of countries which send large numbers of workers to Qatar, including the Philippines and Kenya. Deaths that occurred in the final months of 2020 are also not included.

In the past 10 years, Qatar has embarked on

an unprecedented building program, largely in preparation for the football tournament in 2022. In addition to seven new stadiums, dozens of major projects have been completed or are under way, including a new airport, roads, public transport systems, hotels and a new city, which will host the **World Cup** final.

While death records are not categorized by occupation or place of work, it is likely many workers who have died were employed on these World Cup infrastructure projects, says Nick McGeehan, a director at Fair-Square Projects, an advocacy group specializing in labour rights in the Gulf. "A very significant proportion of the migrant workers who have died since 2011 were only in the country because Qatar won the right to host the World Cup," he said.

There have been 37 deaths among workers directly linked to construction of World Cup stadiums, of which 34 are classified as "non-work related" by the event's organizing committee. Experts have questioned the use of the term because in some cases it has been used to describe deaths which have occurred on the job, including a number of workers who have collapsed and died on stadium construction sites.

The findings expose Qatar's failure to protect its 2 million-strong migrant workforce, or even investigate the causes of the apparently high rate of death among the largely young workers.

Behind the statistics lie countless stories of devastated families who have been left without their main breadwinner, struggling to gain compensation, and confused about the circumstances of their loved one's death. Ghal Singh Rai from Nepal paid nearly £1,000 in recruitment fees for his job as a cleaner in a camp for workers building the Education City World Cup stadium. Within a week of arriving, he killed himself.

Another worker, Mohammad Shahid Miah, from Bangladesh, was electrocuted in his worker accommodation after water encountered exposed electricity cables.

In India, the family of Madhu Bollapally have never understood, how the healthy 43-year-old died of "natural causes" while working in Qatar. His body was found lying on his dorm room floor.

You might want to read the [whole article here](#)



Denmark is going to the FIFA World Cup in Qatar! Or are we?

(Extract from article) BY August Stenbroen
Kevin Ahrens DR.DK, 13. OKT 2021

Eight games, eight wins, a goal score of 27-0. The Danish national football team has skated through the World Cup qualification.

Yesterday's 1-0 win over Austria means that Denmark is now safely qualified for the World Cup in Qatar in 2022. However, the desert state has faced fierce criticism ever since the international football federation, FIFA, awarded them the hosting rights in 2010.

Criticism has increased since it emerged earlier this year what conditions the many migrant workers in the country live under while building brand new football stadiums.

At least 6,500 migrant workers have died in Qatar from everything from suicide and workplace accidents to cardiovascular disease since the country was awarded the World Cup hosting in 2010, The Guardian reported in February.

It is estimated that around two million migrants work in Qatar.

However, according to an August study by the human rights organization Amnesty International, the number of deaths is much higher, and for the vast majority the cause of death has not been investigated or clarified.

This has led many both at home and abroad to raise the question whether it is a good idea to participate in the World Cup in football. Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen (S) said, however, after the national match yesterday, that "foreign policy and football should be separated".



»One of our demands to FIFA is that this must not take place again. We hope that as many people as possible will sign for FIFA to ensure that human rights are written more thoroughly into their decision-making basis when a new host country is to be chosen«



It is DBU that has the power to decide whether to boycott the World Cup. And the organization doesn't see any reason to do that as it stands now.

Corner flag at half

The DBU has also collaborated with the human rights organization Amnesty International on how to deal with the problems of human rights and working conditions in Qatar.

Amnesty International does not recommend a boycott but believes that critical dialogue is the best solution. "We have a campaign where we put the corner flag on half to mark that this is happening at the cost of thousands of lives. We will also focus on this. And we would also like you to have that debate," says Annette Stubkjær Rimmer, political adviser at Amnesty International Denmark.

Amnesty International believes that the debate may help FIFA to be more cautious about choosing host nations in the future. They have therefore launched a petition that they will send to FIFA.

"One of our demands to FIFA is that this must not take place again. We hope that as many people as possible will sign for FIFA to ensure that human rights are written more thoroughly into their decision-making basis when a new host country is to be chosen," says Annette Stubkjær Rimmer.

You might want to read the [whole article here](#)