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URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/property-cards-by-og-global-category/27320/12207>[Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://pandia.ru/393581/> (дата обращения: 05.02. 2024).

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LEGAL PERSPECTIVES OF HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH: ADVOCATING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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In today's world, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an important role in protecting and promoting human rights. The relevance of this topic is due to the growing challenges faced by people around the world in the field of rights and freedoms. In conditions of oppression, conflict, and human rights violations, NGO activities become an integral part of the struggle for the basic principles of justice and humanism. They serve as a watchdog mechanism, reminding Governments of their obligations to international human rights norms and standards. The purpose of this article is to explore the effectiveness of NGOs, in particular Human Rights Watch (HRW), in promoting and protecting human rights in the context of international law.

International human rights norms and standards play a key role in laying the foundations for the protection and promotion of human rights around the world. Among the fundamental documents that form this system, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly, stands out. This document is the basis for many subsequent international and national legislation, and also serves as a guideline for NGO activities in the field of human rights.

Other important documents are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted in 1966. These Covenants complement the Universal Declaration and develop its principles, enshrining the specific rights and obligations of States in these areas.

The role and importance of these norms in the protection of human rights lies in their universality and binding force for all Member States of the United Nations. These documents set

standards that all countries must follow and provide mechanisms for their implementation and control. They also provide a legal framework for the activities of NGOs, which can use these norms in their campaigns, reports and other forms of activity to draw attention to human rights violations and promote compliance with these norms. Thus, international human rights norms and standards play an integral role in protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone.

NGOs play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially in the context of international law. They are independent organizations, unrelated to government structures, whose activities are aimed at achieving various social, economic and political goals. In the field of human rights, NGOs play the role of advocates and defenders of the basic principles of human dignity, freedom and equality [1].

The functions of NGOs in the context of human rights include monitoring human rights violations, highlighting issues and creating public pressure on Governments and international organizations to comply with international human rights norms and standards. They also provide legal assistance to victims of human rights violations, training and support to activists and other stakeholders.

Examples of successful NGO campaigns in the field of human rights include various activities aimed at preventing violations of rights and drawing attention to problems. This may include information campaigns, mass protests, lawsuits against human rights violators, as well as work to form an international community and put pressure on governments through international organizations.

An analysis of the methods and strategies of NGOs in the protection of human rights shows that they often use an integrated approach that includes various methods and tools. These can be political lobbies, legal measures, public campaigns, media activities, work with educational institutions, etc. NGOs often also cooperate with other organizations and groups to strengthen their influence and achieve common goals in the field of human rights. In general, NGOs play an important role in protecting human rights by providing broader coverage of issues and putting pressure on Governments and other actors to comply with international standards and obligations.

Human Rights Watch is one of the leading non-governmental organizations specializing in the protection of human rights around the world. It was founded in 1978 under the name Helsinki Watch in order to monitor the observance of the Helsinki Act of Human rights in Eastern European countries.

Over time, the organization expanded its activities to other regions of the world, which led to the renaming of Human Rights Watch in 1988. Since then, HRW has been actively working in the field of human rights protection, conducting investigations, reports and campaigns around the world.

HRW's mission is to monitor human rights violations, publicize these facts and draw the attention of the world community to them. The main methods of HRW's activities are to collect factual information on the ground, analyze and evaluate the collected data, publish reports and reports, as well as appeal to governments, international organizations and the public to prevent violations and punish perpetrators [2].

HRW actively works in the field of human rights protection in various fields, including women's rights, children's rights, migrant rights, prisoners' rights and many others. The Organization aims to ensure compliance with international human rights standards and combat impunity for violations thereof. Through its activities, HRW continues to have a significant impact on the world community and politics, recalling the importance of protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of every person. HRW's work examples around the world include a wide range of activities. For example, in the Middle East region, HRW conducts investigations and publishes reports on human rights violations in countries such as Syria, Iraq, Iran and others. The organization documents cases of human rights violations during conflicts, including crimes against humanity and war crimes [3].

In Africa, HRW is actively working on human rights issues related to conflict, corruption, violence and discrimination. The organization also closely monitors the observance of the rights of women and children, as well as the observance of the rights of migrants and refugees.

In the Asia region, HRW deals with human rights issues related to authoritarian regimes, political repression, harassment of activists and journalists, as well as the situation with the rights of minorities.

Tajikistan also applied for the EU's Generalized Scheme of Preferences trade benefits (GSP+) that requires implementation of 27 core international conventions related to labor rights, human rights, environmental and climate protection, and good governance.

In Europe, HRW works on human rights issues related to refugees and migrants, discrimination, freedom of speech and assembly, as well as the protection of women's rights and children's rights.

These are just some examples of HRW's work around the world. The organization covers a wide range of topics and regions, aiming to draw attention to human rights violations and improve the situation in this area.

Legal instruments and mechanisms for the protection of human rights include both international and regional mechanisms designed to ensure compliance with international human rights standards. The United Nations (UN) plays a key role in this area. The main international mechanisms for the protection of human rights within the UN include the Human Rights Committee, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee against Torture, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on Migrant Workers, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the UN Human Rights Council. The Human Rights Committee is the body responsible for monitoring the implementation by States parties of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The UN Human Rights Council, in turn, is the highest international body for the protection of human rights and coordinates activities in this area.

In addition, there are regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights, such as the European Court of Human Rights, the African Commission on Human Rights and others. These bodies have their own tools and procedures for the protection of human rights in their regions.

NGOs play an important role in cooperation with international and regional human rights protection mechanisms. They often provide expert information, participate in consultations and meetings of these bodies, and provide evidence and reports on human rights violations. NGOs can also assist victims in presenting their cases to these bodies and monitor the implementation of decisions and recommendations of these mechanisms by Governments [4].

Thus, NGOs are important partners of international and regional human rights protection mechanisms, providing additional expert support and helping to strengthen legal norms and standards in the field of human rights.

In the protection of human rights, NGOs face various obstacles and challenges, including political and economic constraints. Political obstacles can manifest themselves in the form of restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly, censorship, and harassment of activists. Government agencies sometimes use their powers to suppress NGO activities, especially in countries with authoritarian regimes or weak democratic institutions.

Economic obstacles may include restrictions on access to financing or resources, as well as direct economic sanctions aimed at weakening the financial base of NGOs. This can create serious difficulties for maintaining the activities and fulfilling the mission of protecting human rights.

In addition, activists and NGO representatives are exposed to threats and risks, including physical violence, intimidation, arrests and even murder. This is especially common in countries with conflicts or authoritarian regimes, where human rights are systematically violated and NGO activities become a threat to the authorities.

The role of State and non-State structures in restricting the activities of NGOs should also not be underestimated. State laws and regulations can be used to restrict the freedom of NGO activity,

and non-governmental entities such as corporations or the media can exert pressure on NGOs through economic or informational means.

In general, the obstacles and challenges facing NGOs in the protection of human rights remain serious and multifaceted, requiring efforts on the part of both the organizations themselves and the international community to overcome them and ensure effective protection of the rights and freedoms of everyone.

In conclusion, the article can summarize the main conclusions and results of the study. To emphasize that despite the obstacles and challenges faced by non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights, their role remains invaluable in protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone.

To analyze the prospects for the development of NGO work in this area, noting the need for further cooperation between NGOs, Governments, international organizations and the public to strengthen the protection of human rights. It is also important to draw attention to the importance of strengthening international law and its role in the protection of human rights, as it serves as the basis for the activities of NGOs and human rights protection mechanisms.

The concluding remarks should emphasize the importance of supporting NGOs and their efforts to protect human rights, as well as call for increased attention and resources directed at this issue. At the same time, it should be noted that only through the joint efforts of NGOs, government agencies and the public can long-term respect for the rights and freedoms of every person around the world be ensured.

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