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Abstract

Introduction

The United Nations is a agency which monitors compliance regarding the protection of human rights which are guaranteed by the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” . This Commissioner was established by UN General Assembly in 1993 year. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in August 2008 is Navi Pillay. Since the inception of the UN, fundamental rights were proclaimed and freedoms and to prioritize those rights and their protection is the primary responsibility of States. The main structural unit of the UN Human Rights High Commissioner is the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. It is the focal point of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. It is headed by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The High Commissioner for Human Rights is appointed by the General Assembly for four years, is charged with many tasks, including the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment of human rights, promoting international cooperation for human rights, promotion and coordination of human rights within the system the United Nations. July 28, 2008, the General Assembly without a vote, approved the proposal of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to appoint Navi Pillay (South Africa), the new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Her four-year term began on 1 September 2008. From 1 July 2004 to June 30, 2008 UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was Louise Arbour (Canada). Her predecessor, Sergio Vieira de Mello (Brazil), died in office as head of the UN mission in Iraq in an explosion at the UN in Baghdad August 19, 2003 is the legal basis for the Office of the Secretary-General Bulletin "Organization of the Office of the United United Nations Commission on Human Rights ", which also spells out the basic functions of Commissioner's primary sector activities, etc.

United Nations

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as manage and perform the functions assigned specifically to him or her by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and subsequent resolutions of the legislative bodies. In its activities, management is guided by two key documents OHCHR Plan of Action and its Strategic Management Plan 2008-2009. Their main activity is to protect human rights OHCHR leads global human rights efforts speaks out objectively in the face of human rights violations worldwide. Our method of work focuses on three major dimensions: standard-setting, monitoring, and implementation on the ground. In fact, it can be described as: assisting in the development of new standards of human rights, promoting the ratification of treaties on human rights. The High Commissioner must also take action against serious violations of human rights

and to take preventive action. In addition, since the primary responsibility for protecting human rights lies with Governments, the High Commissioner to support them. It is expressed as follows: advice to the Secretary-General on United Nations policy on human rights, provides substantive and administrative support to projects and activities, as well as programs of human rights, is the Secretary-General at meetings of human rights bodies and other activities on human rights, and performs special assignments as decided by the Secretary. Direction of their activity is very broad: democracy, globalization, business, children, civil and political rights, HIV, AIDS, housing, health, death, migration, minorities, terrorism, racism, etc. And in every sphere of activity assigned to the speaker, team, and individual committees.

Activities and role in relations to protecting people

Kuwait late Monday disclosed that Israelis aggressive policy in the occupied territories will continue unless the Security Council assumes its responsibility and takes firm measures to stop the crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian people and to send a covey of international observers to protect them from the oppression of the occupying forces, as soon as possible. Addressing a Security Council open meeting on the situation in the Palestinian occupied territories, Affaires Mansour Al- Otaibi revealed that the councils prompt response to the request of the Islamic conference to hold this important meeting proves the councils conviction that it must take steps to stop this deterioration. By standing as a spectator while the Palestinian people are suffering the daily aggression by Israel, the International Community has engaged its government to intensify its aggression in order to force the Palestinians to renounce their legitimate rights.

He pointed out that the situation in the occupied territories is very grave and poses a real threat to the peace and security of the region because of Israel's insistence on its aggression and rejection of all international commitments contained in international agreements. Al-Otaibi said Kuwait calls on the co-sponsors of the peace process and all peace- loving countries to exercise maximum pressure on Israel to respect agreements it signed with the Palestinian authority and to implement the recommendations contained in the Mitchell report. He stressed that the Israeli government has to realize that its aggressive policies will not provide it with the security that it is seeking as long as it continues to occupy Arab territories and ignores its international obligations. Kuwait, he asserted, supports the struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable rights to establish their independent state on their territory with Jerusalem as its capital.

Contribution to the protection of foreign people

Over 40 countries, mostly Arab and Muslim, participated in Monday's debate which resumed yesterday afternoon. The non-aligned members in the security council were scheduled to meet yesterday morning to discuss a Palestinian draft resolution already opposed by the US and Israel. The Non-Aligned members are Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Tunisia, Colombia, Mauritius and Singapore. The draft calls for an undefined monitoring mechanism to help improve the situation on the ground and asks Israel, the occupying power, to relinquish orient house which it seized earlier this month. Diplomats pointed out that since the US is likely to use its veto power if the draft is put to a vote, the Arab and Muslim countries would, instead, settle for a statement that carries no weight. - Kuna (Copyright 2001 KUWAIT TIMES).

This news item is distributed via Middle East News Online (MiddleEastWire.com) all rights reserved. May not be redistributed, published or used for broadcast without prior written authorization from Middle East News Online.) Commenting on his recent visit to the Middle East Turkish Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul stressed Turkey's role and responsibility in "restoring peace and stability in the region". When asked about the Iraqi elections Gul said that Turkey supported "fair elections in which all in Iraq participate" and expressed concern over possible exclusion of Sunnis from the political arena. It was with the help of the UN that the following activities were achieved. Some in the region stop at the point of levelling accusations, reopening wounds, or talking continuously about the deterioration of the situation without doing anything. Our government believes it is duty bound to move and stop the bloodshed and ensure the future of the Palestinians.

Accordingly, preparations were made for this visit, especially since a positive atmosphere and new opportunities emerged. We wanted to express our support for seizing this opportunity for the sake of peace. I returned from this visit feeling optimistic. [Al-Sharif] Does this indicate a radical change in the Turkish foreign policy with regard to relations with the Middle East? What I mean is that the previous Turkish governments had distinguished relations with Israel and they went so far as to strike an alliance with it. Turkey tried to mediate in the peace process, but its attempts remained within the framework of propaganda. Is the government of the Justice and Development Party seeking to establish different relations with Israel and a serious and real role in the Middle East peace process? Is it qualified to play this role? [Gul] Our current government shows greater interest in and gives greater attention to the Middle East issue than the previous governments. All Turkish governments gave attention to this issue, but you may feel that we give greater attention because we feel that this region is part of us. We also feel that we have a moral duty towards it. Therefore, we seriously try to be in the picture and be of real help. Therefore, we must view our relations with Israel from this perspective.

Palestinian oppression in focus by the UN

The form of this assistance the UN extended to the Palestinians has not been defined yet, but we told the Palestinians: We are at your service in order to improve your situation. We cannot just look at what is happening from a distance. We want to be with them hand in hand on the ground. We must not be satisfied with giving verbal advice. If we are asked to extend this aid, we can coordinate it together. [Al-Sharif] You have repeatedly spoken about the importance of the Egyptian role. Can Egypt and Turkey cooperate together and coordinate things without sensitivity? As you know, Egypt has a long experience in Middle East affairs while Turkey is still new to the persons concerned. Some in the Arab world believe that Turkey's involvement might influence Egypt's regional role. What do you say in this regard? Is there dialogue between Cairo and Ankara on this issue? [Gul] I want to tell you something.

By these efforts we do not seek fame or propaganda. We put all such things behind our backs. What really concerns our government is restoring peace and stability to the region and addressing the wounds of our Palestinian brothers. This is what concerns us. In our language there is a familiar popular proverb which says: The sheep fears its slaughter and the butcher thinks of its meat. What is important is putting an end to the tragedies of the Palestinian people. It is not important who can do this. If Egypt alone can do this or seeks to do so, we cannot but be happy and both salute and support it. But as I told you, we are coordinating our role on this issue with the Egyptian president and the foreign minister. As I said, if we are needed and if we are asked to help, we can easily coordinate our roles.

I am sure that Egypt shows a great deal of understanding and wisdom. We do not understand why some should preoccupy themselves with talk about the one who has priority to intervene and appear in the picture at a time when the world is seeking to solve this chronic problem, which preoccupies the Islamic world and all mankind. [Al-Sharif] But some analysts who followed your visit said all realize that the strings of the peace process are in the hands of the United States. British Prime Minister Tony Blair has recently visited the region but could not offer anything tangible except talk about Palestinian reform. What does Turkey depend on in its efforts? Can it put pressure on Israel and force it to respect and implement the UN resolutions? [Gul] The US role is, of course, basic and very important. When I said there is a new positive atmosphere, I meant, among other things, the stronger re-election of US President Bush. Accordingly, he can more strongly and fairly deal with the file of peace. I repeat and stress the word fairly. He must deal with this file. Therefore, the largest burden will be carried by the United States. In the meantime, we must know that Turkey's position in the region is different. It is perhaps one of the rare countries enjoying the two sides' full confidence. We recall that several of our Arab brothers criticized our past relations with Israel. Now and as a result of these relations, Turkey can do something. As a result of these relations Israel attaches importance to what Turkey says.

Iraqi Intervention

Holding elections is important to implement the timetable placed by the United Nations for the departure of foreign forces, which is the end of this year. If the elections are delayed, the other measures, including the withdrawal of foreign forces, will be delayed. Holding the elections is, therefore, important. But what is more important is that all should participate in them. This is an important condition for their success. Otherwise, the political process in Iraq will be incomplete. What I really fear and want to express here through your channel is that when Iraq won its independence and drafted its first constitution, the Iraqi Shi'is objected to it and boycotted the political process.

They continued to be outside the Iraqi political arena until now. Now if the Sunnis remain outside the Iraqi political arena the situation will remain unchanged. As I said, the Shi'is remained outside the political process for 70 years. This must not happen to the Sunnis now. The Sunnis must not remain outside. This is what concerns us now. Here I want to stress a point. Upon looking at the countries which struggled for their independence and then lived a transitional period, we will find that the ones who sacrificed and were at the head of the march remained outside the political arena and were excluded.

This should not happen in Iraq. [Al-Sharif] But the neighbouring countries' meeting in Amman was held amid talk about the future role of the Shi'is in Iraq after the elections, Iranian influence on the Iraqi Shi'is, and Iranian plans to establish a Shi'i crescent in the region. Is Turkey concerned about the Iranian political role in Iraq? [Gul] The structure of Iraq must reflect on the results of the elections in order to achieve stability. We are talking about a new stage of democracy in Iraq. Consequently, what is important is preserving the territorial integrity and political unity of Iraq. The people of Iraq are the ones who must elect the prime minister, president, and others.

All the people - Sunnis, Shi'is, Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, and other communities - must elect them. Otherwise, Iraq will, God forbid, head towards a division. This is the most dangerous thing for Iraq and its neighbours. We must all prevent the division of Iraq. Therefore, we must do all we can. To avoid the division of Iraq, the political process must begin. Otherwise, chaos and clashes will erupt and may lead to an uncontrollable civil war. You might be a nationalist, but eventually you might discover that what you are doing leads to the division of your country. We must not fall in this trap. Kurds and northern Iraq [Al-Sharif] US General Abi Zeid has recently visited Ankara amid talk about scenarios by the Turkish Army to enter northern Iraq if the Kurds control the city of Kirkuk. Do you really have such military plans? [Gul] Kirkuk is first of all a city belonging to Iraq, which is an Arab country. Kirkuk belongs to all the Iraqi people. Accordingly, we are sensitive to the status of the city.

The demographic structure of Kirkuk and other Iraqi cities should not be artificially changed. We must avoid any actions that might incite or lead to ethnic hatred or violence among the ethnic nationalities. We must thank God that there was no fighting among the Iraqi ethnic nationalities. Therefore, we must maintain this calm. The Kurds and Arabs in Iraq are our relatives. In the

same manner as we protected the Kurds in northern Iraq from the oppression of some Arabs in the past, it is natural to try to protect our Arab and Turkoman relatives from any pressure or injustice done to them now. This, too, is our responsibility. Mosul and Kirkuk are two Iraqi cities and the Iraqi opposition meetings abroad emphasized this fact before the war. This should not change and all must avoid any behaviour that might threaten Iraq's territorial integrity.

United Nations and individual states “responsibility to protect” people from oppression by their own governments

Considering the history of how the UN has operated in the past till this day, it is abundantly clear that it has done a decent job in helping the people when they need it, during crisis and wars, and to avoid the horror that was experienced in the Second World War. Even though the Organization has done a great job, it has not been able to protect its own people from the oppression of its own governments. One of the most apparent examples is the second gulf war in which, even though the Iraqi government had opened its borders to the UN inspection and assured they did not have WMD, the US government attacked against the assurance of the UN counsel. The UN was unable to prevent the attack on Iraq which resulted in the death and oppression of many innocent Iraqis, and to date no WMD have been identified.

It is important for the UN to be able to take a stand, and prevent its member government to oppress the people of their own countries, and other member countries because it is an organization that is here to protect the people, not create a monopoly of countries that can oppress others with no reciprocals.

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