

Hanyang Model United Nations VIII

Chair Report

Committee: The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

Chairs: Gyumin Kim, Nahyun Ju

Agenda: Formulating measures to prevent police brutality and ensure the safety of civilians during public demonstrations and protests, while upholding human rights standards

1. Committee Introduction

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), established on 15 March 2006 by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 60/251, is the main intergovernmental body within the United Nations. The Council was formed with the mandate to work to strengthen, promote, and protect the rights of humans worldwide, as well as to address the instances of human rights violations and provide guidance to resolve them peacefully. The UNHRC directs its focus throughout the year to settle various pressing human rights issues by meeting at the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). The Council's primary goals are to ensure universal comprehension and to prevent violation of individual rights, while guaranteeing equitable access to these rights, scrutinising governmental efforts in safeguarding the rights of individuals, monitoring governmental adherence to the United Nations agreements, and providing aid and assistance to individuals whose rights have been violated.

As a predecessor to the UNHRC, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights was established in 1946 with the purpose of guaranteeing essential human rights and freedoms. The Commission started with 18 Member States and grew to encompass 53 Member States. The Commission's brief expanded over time, with the necessity to respond to a wide range of human rights issues and set up standards for governing countries' actions. Prior to its abolishment, the Commission was utilised as a platform for countries – both small and large – to express their concerns regarding human rights issues along with human rights organisations, advocacy groups, and non-governmental organisations. It was then replaced by

UNHRC on 23 March 2006, on the basis for more effective human rights protection. As a council, the UNHRC holds a higher status and greater accountability than the former Commission placed by a stronger body, the former was told to close shop. The Council is guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, and non-selectivity and works to enhance the promotion and protection of all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and the rights to development (resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 March 2006).

Currently, the UNHRC has 47 elected Member States that serve on a rotating basis. Members are chosen directly and individually by the 193 Member States in the UN General Assembly and are expected to cooperate fully with the Council with the commitment to uphold high human rights standards. There are five UN regional groups, that are equally distributed among the Member States: African States (13 seats), Asia-Pacific States (13 seats), Eastern European States (6 seats), Latin America and Caribbean States (8 seats), Western European and other States (7 seats). Elections are held on a yearly basis, with one of the members being renewed each year. Each Member State serves a three-year term, with a maximum of two consecutive terms. The rotational structure of the Council membership was to ensure that all groups are represented and to enhance its credibility by having diverse opinions when tackling human rights abuses worldwide. Through the utilisation of the Universal Periodic Review, the UNHRC serves as a forum to guarantee multilateral cooperation for addressing national and international human rights violations as well as to conduct comprehensive reviews of human rights records of all UN member states. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) offers significant support to the UNHRC through substantive, technical, and secretariat assistance. The UNHRC holds three regular sessions per year: one in March, June, and September.

As an international platform for dialogue on human rights matters, the Council's regular sessions consist of discussions about resolutions or decisions reflecting the global community's stance on specific human rights violations and to prompt governmental action to prevent this. It collaborates with UN officials, mandated experts, nation-states, civil society, and other willing participants. In cases of urgent human rights crises, they may convene for special sessions. As of October 2024, the UNHRC has held a total of 57 regular sessions. Specifically, from its establishment in 2006 to 2023, the UNHRC has held a total of 36 special sessions and 9 urgent debates; adopted 1,481 resolutions; set up 38 commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions; and established 60 Special Procedures mandates (Welcome

to the Human Rights Council). The UNHRC is constantly adapting and improving, to better combat the growing human rights issues in the world today.

2. Agenda Background

“The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),” which was adopted in 1948, recognises and protects the right to protest when an individual's social, political, and economic rights have not been upheld (Article 19). Protests are “a demonstration to influence public opinion, voice displeasure, draw attention to injustice, or share information about something happening around you.”(Betts, n. a) As it is seen as a form of freedom of speech and expression, suppressing this is seen as a human rights violation (Article 19, pg. 9). The use of protests has been seen throughout history. It is still a widespread method that people use to enact change. It has been acknowledged in the fiftieth session of the UNHRDC that protests have become essential to keep governments accountable for their actions and ensure overlooked minority groups have a way for themselves to be heard (UNHRC, n.a). Moreover, they state that the participation of overlooked groups in society, such as the ethnic, racial, and other minorities, the youth, the LGBTQ+ communities, women, other marginalised groups, and victims' groups are essential as they utilise protests to make sure their opinions and thoughts are heard when they are otherwise ignored (UNHRC, n.a).

	2006–2010	2011–2015	2016–2020	Total
Non-governmental organizations/civil society organizations (NGOs/CSOs)	250	457	383	1090
Grassroots	132	331	497	960
Political parties/movements	159	289	388	836
Trade unions	145	259	273	677
Social movements	16	117	414	547
Students/youth	53	144	179	376
Indigenous groups	62	100	109	271
Unorganized workers	62	77	117	256
Religious groups	42	82	104	228
Ethnic/racial groups	9	43	123	175
Women/feminist groups	0	13	90	103
Hackers	11	30	23	64
Government officials	5	24	25	54
Employers organizations	4	4	26	34
Police/military/militia	1	8	23	32
Prisoners	1	3	5	9

Source Authors' analysis of world protests in media sources 2006–2020, see: <https://worldprotests.org/>

Figure 1. Main groups protesting between 2006-2020

Protests can be divided into three categories. The first category identified is the ‘lawful protest demonstration,’ when individuals assemble peacefully to use their universally given rights of speech, petition, and assembly to publicly protest injustices done to them (LeGrande, pg. 393). The second category is ‘nonviolent civil disobedience’, when participants will purposely not follow laws and rules, which they feel are unjust. This means that they will often go beyond their rights and clash with the police (LeGrande, pg. 393). It is essential, however, to know that with this type of protest, participants do not use physical violence (LeGrande, pg. 393). This method is also called nonviolent direct action or passive resistance (LeGrande, pg. 394). The third category is ‘violent civil disobedience’, which is when participants actively use physical force and violence and often encourage it to make sure they accomplish their goals (LeGrande, pg. 394). The worst outcome of this would be a riot, like the January 6 US Capitol attack (LeGrande, pg. 394). As was seen before, protests are a standard method of bringing change because they can be organised by any individual regardless of age, race, nationality, gender, or sexual orientation.

In the contemporary world, protests are still a standard method to stand up against injustice. Starting with the Arab Spring Uprisings in 2011, between 2011 and 2018, the number of protests and riots was estimated to have doubled, while the number of general strikes quadrupled, from 33 events in 2011 to 135 events in 2018 (Vision of Humanity, n.a). According to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, since it was last updated in October 2024, there have been over 700 anti-government protests; more than 147 countries have experienced protests; 18% of protests have lasted for more than three months; and 258 economic anti-governmental protests have occurred since 2017.

Referring to Figure 2, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific are the regions with the highest number of protests. However, it is essential to note that the statistics listed below are not 100% accurate. It is hard to measure data from specific regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and North Africa, and there is a chance the total is much higher.

	<i>2006–2010</i>	<i>2011–2015</i>	<i>2016–2020</i>	<i>Total</i>
East Asia and Pacific	98	144	136	378
Europe and Central Asia	119	319	368	806
Latin America and the Caribbean	92	164	171	427
Middle East and North Africa	53	85	70	208
North America	44	111	126	281
South Asia	26	37	38	101
Sub-Saharan Africa	76	138	155	369
Global Protests	68	83	88	239
Total	576	1081	1152	2809

Source Authors' analysis of world protests in media sources 2006–2020, see: <https://worldprotests.org/>

Figure 2. Table showing the total number of protests per region from 2006-2020

There are many reasons why protests take place. We can divide them into three main reasons people participate in and organise protests. In no specific order, these are:

a. Political failure and representation in political systems

The first reason why protests happen is political reasons. It is estimated that more than half of the protests happening in the world between 2006 and 2020 are related to this (Ortiz et al., pg. 20). This is due to the fact that the political system is interlinked to political issues but also economic and social problems. As the government oversees making laws and policies, economic and social issues stem from an inefficient political system. What is interesting is that political protests don't only happen in autocratic or low-income countries but also high-income countries.

Political issues that often lead to protests include wanting a democratic political system; corruption; injustices faced by the justice system; sovereignty issues; lack of accountability and actions when enacting policies; oligarchy; anti-war/anti-military issues; grievances towards socialism or communism, or citizen surveillance (Ortiz et al., pg. 21-27). Political protests often turn violent because the government will, in some cases, dispatch the military to curb the issue, and it leads to high casualties among ordinary citizens. Due to the violence of these protests, they gain international coverage. Political protests vary in length and are easier to deal with because there are clear solutions for political issues within a

country or region. However, it has not been solved as quickly due to political relations between nations and organisations.

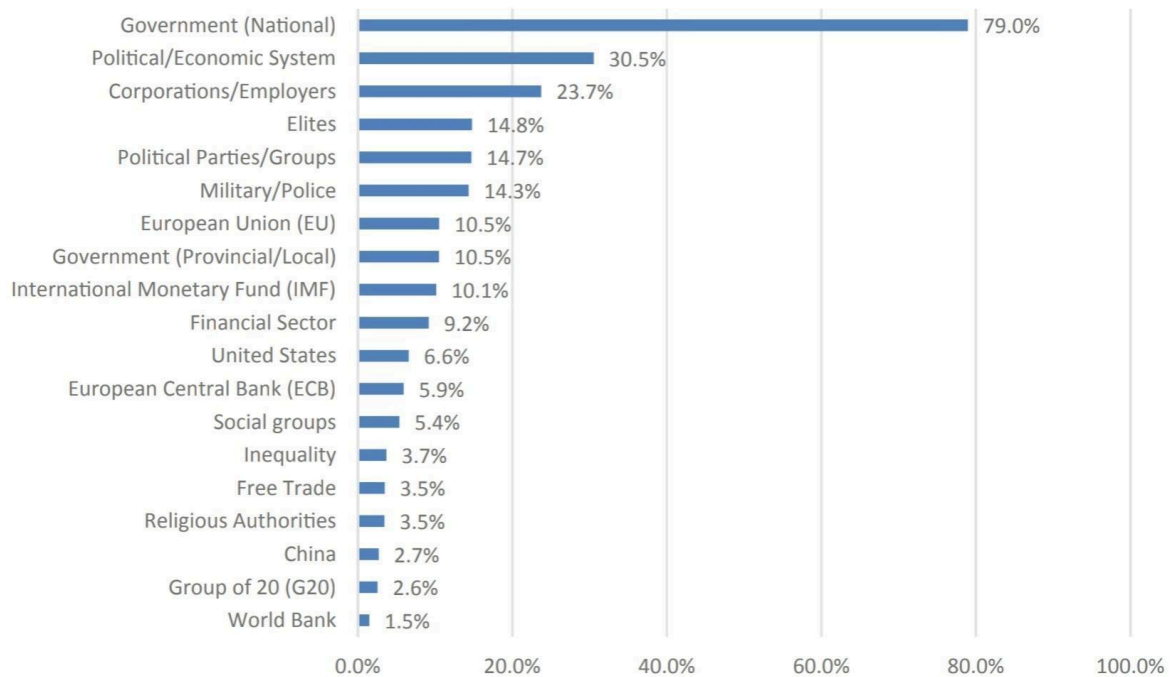


Figure 3. Main targets of world protests, 2006-2020

b. Economic injustices and problems

The second reason protests occur is related to economic injustices and problems faced in a country or a region. A significant percentage of protests are targeted toward economic and social public policy failures (Ortiz et al, pg. 27). These protests are focused on a need for better living standards, more jobs, quality public services, fair land, and pension reforms as well as affordable food, fuel, and other goods (Ortiz et al, pg. 27). The issue that causes the highest number of protests are the lack of jobs and proper wages as well as the lack of suitable labour conditions. This is the most important thing for most individuals as it helps with their livelihood. Another significant reason is the want for reform of public services. These services include health, education, water, electricity, and public transport (Ortiz et al, pg. 31). Protests usually erupt when they see the government trying to privatise or lower the quality of these services due to budget cuts or due to individual morals (e.g religious reasons). Other reasons for this include corporate influence on government policies, inequality (big gap between rich and poor),

tax/fiscal justice, land reform, pension reforms, housing and food prices, and fuel and energy prices. Economic protests can turn very violent and usually consist of people in the middle class.

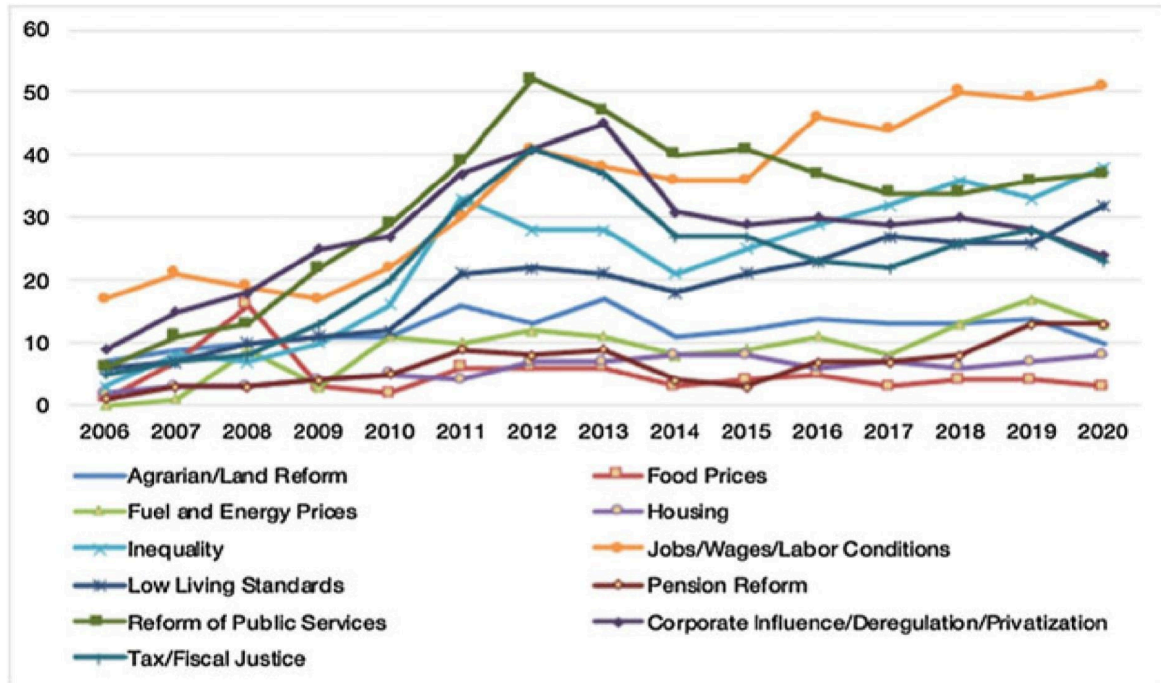


Figure 4. Grievances/demands on economic justice/against austerity by the year 2006-2020

c. Social injustices and civil rights issues

The first reason falls under the category of social injustices that individuals face. These would include policies, laws, or actions taken against an individual or a group of people depending on how they look (race, ethnicity), what they believe in (religion), where they are from (nationality), what their gender, or sexual orientation is or how one is treated (labour rights). These are roughly the categories in which social injustices originate. As mentioned above, a huge portion of protests that were historically relevant were social protests. The Stonewall Riots; protests against Apartheid (a time of racial segregation under British rule in South Africa); the anti-femicide (killing of women) protests in Mexico; the Black Lives Matter movement (that took place in 2020 after the death of George Floyd caused by a police officer); or the Mahsa Amini protests in Iran (which took place after Amini was killed under police custody after being arrested for resisting mandatory hijab

rules) are all protests that took place in retaliation to broader social issues in the country or region.

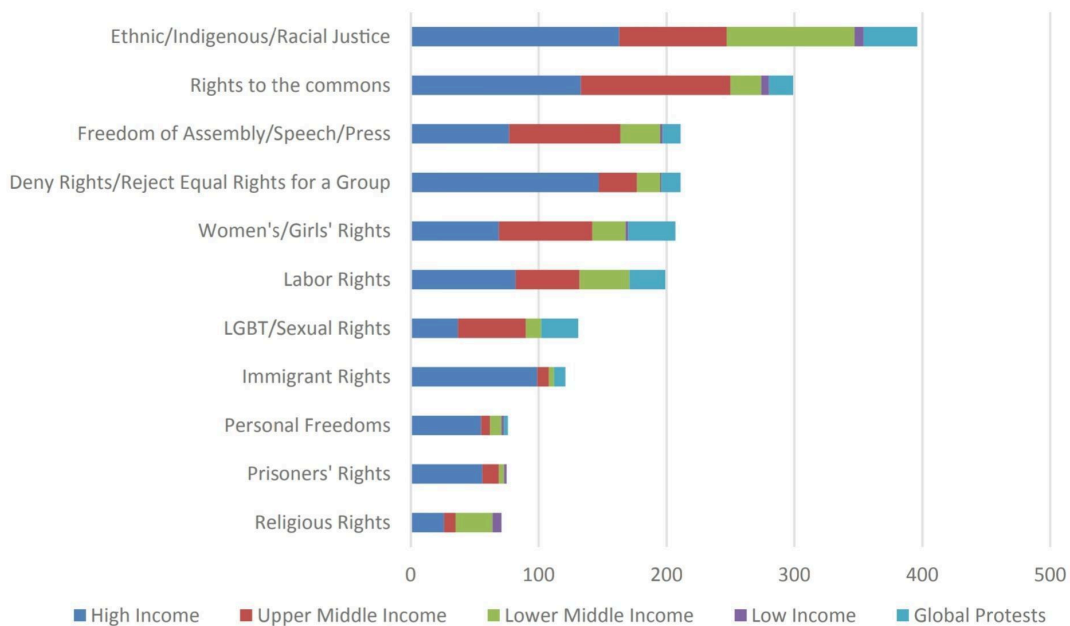


Figure 5. Protest for civil rights by country income group, 2006-2020

Often, these protests under social issues are the ones that people are most passionate about because they come down to morals, and there is a strong sense of togetherness because of the common grounds. For example, women tend to be more passionate about women's rights protests, the LGBTQ+ community is more passionate about Pride Marches, and Black people are more passionate about Black Lives Matter protests. This common ground helps social protests go on for longer periods and with much vigour compared to other types of protests. Compared to political and economic protests, they are much harder to curb because it is hard to come to one specific solution that will improve the overall issue. Additionally, the laws and policies that discriminate are also the ones that lawmakers are most passionate about, as they come from deeply rooted cultural and religious morals and values that are harder to change than political and economic issues.

d. Opposition

As protests usually target the government about their laws and policymaking, protesters are faced with several oppositions dispatched to deal with the protests. Although some protests are non-violent, and individuals try to keep

them peaceful, lots of protests turn violent and lead to injuries and death. Examples include the violence seen during the George Floyd protests; 210 protesters died in Bangladesh while protesting were both cases where protests became dangerous due to police brutality (Sakib, n.a). In a lot of cases, violent repression is seen even during non-violent protests since governments want to oppress the rights of individuals who want to speak up, and this leads to more brutal force. As seen in Figure 5, the methods of repression that are most used are arrests and violence.

	2006–2010 (%)	2011–2015 (%)	2016–2020 (%)	Overall (%)
Arrests	41.1	45.1	47.7	45.4
Violence (Police)	27.8	26.5	27.3	27.1
Injuries	23.8	18.5	18.6	19.6
Deaths	18.9	17.9	17.0	17.7
Violence (crowd)	3.5	5.7	10.4	7.2
Teargas	3.3	4.5	10.2	6.6
Retaliatory laws	4.2	5.4	7.1	5.8
Harassment	4.7	3.5	5.5	4.6
Lawsuits	1.9	3.1	4.5	3.4
Missing people	4.9	2.4	1.9	2.7
Displaced people	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5
Gunshots	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.7
Torture	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.3
Internet restrictions	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.9
Expulsion	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.7
Deportation	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6

Source Authors' analysis of world protests in media sources 2006–2020, see: <https://worldprotests.org/>

Figure 6. Showing the methods used to oppose protesters

3. Previous solutions

To help establish a safer environment for protests, many countries and organisations have set rules in place to make sure there are less death and violence during protests.

a. Policies for law enforcement officials and agencies

- i. Restriction of force to deal with protesters – even when they go against certain laws

- ii. Under the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement officials, officials must abstain from using unnecessary force toward protesters and must use alternative methods to try and defuse the situation (UNHRC, pg. 4).
- iii. Must receive training in de-escalation and human rights methods
- iv. Non-physical methods to deal with protesters
 - 1. Officials must always resort to verbal communication methods to deal with the protesters. In every situation, before using force to calm the protesters, the officials must use dialogue and mediation, as stated in the OSCE Handbook on Monitoring Freedom of Peaceful Assembly (Martín, pg. 3). Even in cases where dialogue fails, law enforcement officials and agencies must try to re-establish them instead of using force.
 - 2. Physical methods to deal with protesters
 - a. Training on how to use non-lethal weapons and protective gear
 - b. Officials must be equipped and receive prior training on how to use non-lethal weapons and protective gear. As there is a chance this can still be abused, officials will need guidance on the correct and proportionate use of these during protest management (UNHRC, pg. 11). Moreover, they must be reminded of the severe impact of these weapons on adults and children alike.
- v. Must always carry identification

For accountability, officials must always have their name or identification number on visible parts of their body (uniform or headgear), and they must not remove it, cover it, or prevent people from reading it during a protest (Wernham, pg. 45).

Additionally, if requested, the law enforcement official must verbally state their name, surname, rank, identification number, and law enforcement agency.

b. Policies directed toward children

i. Children's rights are universal, just like all human rights. This means they have the freedom of peaceful assembly like adults, and states have an obligation to respect this right.

ii. Safety measures before the protests

1. Planning for all scenarios

Parents or guardians and protest organisers must assess all risks involved, provide contingency plans for all scenarios, and inform children who are taking part in protests.

2. Educating children about the risks and their rights

Parents or guardians and protest organisers must inform children of their rights, protest regulations, as well as an explanation of law enforcement procedures or equipment. This should be done through concise and age-appropriate explanations (Wernham, pg. 17).

iii. During protests

1. Must not use harmful weapons toward children

Same as for adults, the use of harmful weapons, which include water cannons and tear gas, is forbidden. They may only use them as a last resort, and until then, officials must use verbal negotiations to de-escalate the situation.

2. Must be protected from harm done by law enforcement officials and protesters

Must make sure Children are shielded from harm from law enforcement officials and agencies, protestors, and civilians.

3. Arresting children

Children may not be arrested, placed in unlawful detention, or subjected to group sanctions—even in cases of violent protests (Wernham, pg. 37).

If they are arrested, they must be handled by someone knowledgeable in the child justice system, as stated under the Conventions of the Rights of Children (CRC). Furthermore, Article 37(c) in the CRC specifies that needs must be adjusted accordingly to the children's age, and Article 37(b) notes that detention and arrests must always be the last resort and must strictly follow the legal guidelines (Wernham, pg. 37).

c. Role of states (government, leaders, etc.)

i. Protection of protesters

1. Must respect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly

The state must ensure that it is respected in all circumstances and that the laws are being followed and not violated. The state also has the obligation to allow people to gather for peaceful protests. They must never restrict for personal, prejudiced, racist, or sexist reasons. They must ensure that banned weapons are not used for unnecessary and severe force.

ii. Development of better preventive measures

They should be equipped to clearly define legal frameworks and policies to ensure public safety during protests and make these documents available to the public (Article 19, pg. 27).

These legal frameworks and policies must comply with international human rights standards and the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (Article 19, pg. 27).

iii. Towards law enforcement officials and agencies

1. Must check if they have received appropriate training to deal with protests

a. They must make sure that they follow the proper standards stated under international humanitarian law.

2. Has the responsibility to investigate all allegations of injuries caused by law enforcement officials and agencies – regardless of their rank.

The state has the responsibility to establish a clear record-keeping system to ensure proper accountability.

Law enforcement officials must register their identification and the vehicles, weapons, and ammunition they used during the protest (Wernham, n/a).

iv. Use of military

1. States must never dispatch the military.

Unless it is a very severe situation and under the request of civilian authorities, and they must be deployed under a specific law enforcement agency (Article 19, pg. 27).

In cases where they are dispatched, they must be headed by civilian leaders, not act on their own accord, and must follow international human rights laws and standards on policing (Article 19, pg. 27).

v. Role in protecting journalists

The role of journalists is crucial in spreading information to a wider audience, which will help with the spread of information and can be used to make sure accountability is held when someone commits a misdeed during a protest.

They must not be harmed in any way for their role as journalists, nor must they be arrested or have their information confiscated. This should be acknowledged as a violation of their right to freedom of expression (Wernham, pg. 47).

4. Possible Actions and Solutions

Although the UN and international organisations are constantly working towards ensuring the safety of civilians during protests from police brutality, there is still a significant amount of work left to improve to make sure they are truly safe.

a. For law enforcement officials and agencies

i. Better training methods and measures

1. Having standardised tests

These would help them in learning the official laws and policies regarding human rights. These would be used to see who can be a part of protest de-escalation groups, which would help pick out the people who are less likely to resort to violence.

2. Having more severe punishment for the use of excessive force

By establishing harsher laws in place for officials using excessive force they would discourage them from using unnecessary force and try to use other methods such as verbal communication.

3. Training in a wider variety of languages, including sign language

This would expand communication with a broader range of people, which would help prevent violence and death. By making sure they can speak to more protesters, they can use dialogue and mediation instead of the use of force. This can be done by hiring or creating a position for interpreters under the law enforcement agencies that will work during protests.

ii. Improving the relationship between protesters and law enforcement officials and agencies

1. Having a stricter worst-case scenario methodology in place

By having a clearer step-by-step contingency plan regarding protests, they can make sure that even in the worst cases, death and injuries can be prevented.

2. Organising meetings between organisers of protests and the leading law enforcement officials

This would help them build a relationship prior to the protests and give them both a sense of accountability, as they would know each other's

identities. Moreover, as mentioned in 1 (b) (i), this can also be used to discuss better safety plans.

3. Better methods of identification

To better help with accountability, making body cams mandatory will help with more precise rulings when it comes to the aggressor and the victim in cases of injuries or death.

b. Towards children

i. Child-friendly post-event briefings

1. If they participated in or organised the protest, they would be allowed a place to discuss their thoughts and give feedback about the overall atmosphere of the protest.
2. These briefings can also be used as an official network where children can address their complaints in cases they were injured or harassed and receive legal help for law enforcement officials and agencies to be held accountable. In cases where they have a physical injury, they can receive treatment or gain financial benefits for these injuries.

3. Counselling

- a. During these sessions, the protest organisers or the state could have a professional psychologist that would help with the mental well-being of the children and give them a safe space for them to talk about what they experienced – this would be especially helpful if the protest turned violent and they witnessed death or injuries.

ii. Safeguarding the privacy of children

Stricter rules and protocols should be in place to guarantee the leakage of any confidential information of children who participated in protests. This would include solid protection of their details and making sure their identities are not leaked through pictures or videos.

c. For the state

- i. Introduce a policy of post-protest debriefing with law enforcement officials and agencies and relevant authorities.

This would be a platform for law enforcement agencies and officials, protest organisers, government officials, and all relevant parties involved in the protest to discuss and talk about the protest. This would make for an official platform for keeping accountability in terms of human rights violations and also allow for a platform for people to discuss better ways to deal with protests. This would also be the place to discuss any financial reparation in cases where buildings, shops, cars, or private property are damaged. It would also be a place for mediation between opposing parties to discuss issues with the protest management.

- ii. Better communications

The state could better communicate any upcoming protests. This would mean they have to learn to use all social media platforms and hire a professional who will make notices and posters and send reminders of protest and human rights protocols to help make everyone aware of the rules regarding protests.

5. Defining of Key Terms

- a. Protest

A protest is an individual or a group of people expressing their opposing views, values, or interests through public demonstrations. Protests can be regarding political, economic, and social issues and policies. It can be planned and spontaneous. Protests tend to be peaceful, but they can often turn violent when protesters are mistreated or feel they are not heard or seen. It is a way for individuals and groups to raise awareness regarding the topics they are protesting. Some common topics include gender rights, religious issues, social justice, government policies, and environmental issues.

- b. Civilian

This is an individual who is not part of the armed forces or the police force. They are ordinary members of society who do not have any special role or reason to enforce laws or maintain public order. The difference between civilians and non-civilians is that in times of crises, military operations, international law, and law enforcement, civilians are given priority and receive special protection.

c. Police Brutality

It is the reference to excessive, unlawful, and unnecessary force by law enforcement officials and agencies. This would include any physical violence (e.g. beatings, chokings, use of weapons), mental stress, verbal abuse, and other forms of mistreatment. This can happen anywhere from arrests to protests and it is a severe social problem.

d. Law Enforcement Officials and Agencies

These are individuals and organisations that have the responsibility of enforcing laws, protecting citizens, and ensuring public order. They investigate crimes and suspects, prevent future crimes, and ensure the law is being followed. Law enforcement officials are individuals who have the authority to enforce the law. For example, police officers, federal agents, sheriffs, and any individual who can detain, arrest, or investigate crimes and suspects of crimes. Law enforcement agencies are organisations that help provide law enforcement services for the country. There are different levels:

- i. On the federal level, there are agencies like the FBI, CIA, and the Secret Service, and they deal with federal laws and interstate and international issues.
- ii. On the state level, it would include highway officers and state police who work to enforce state laws and handle crimes across different regions.
- iii. On the local level, it would have the city or municipal police departments.

e. Civil Safety

It is the protocols and measures put in place to protect the public from violence and maintain public order. Its aim is to help make a safe environment in places where people work and live. This would include preventing and responding

to dangers such as natural disasters, crimes, accidents, and public health emergencies. It is usually supported by government agencies and international organisations. Key aspects are infrastructure safety, law enforcement, emergency services implementation, and ensuring that the public has access to clean water, food, and healthcare.

6. Key Questions/Questions to Consider

- a. What are better long-term solutions to make sure police brutality does not take place during protests?
- b. What are better ways to ensure that minority groups are not discriminated against during, before, and after protests?
- c. How can we use technology to guarantee safer protests from taking place?
- d. What policies can be enacted so that cities can aid so that more peaceful protests can take place?
- e. What methods can be used to make sure that law enforcement officials do not violate the rights of protesters?
- f. What can the government do to make sure there is more trust between law enforcement officials and agencies and protestors, especially from marginalised groups, despite their history of prejudice?

7. Bibliography

- Admin. "United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC): Overview and Structure." BYJUS, BYJU'S, 19 Dec. 2022, byjus.com/free-ias-prep/united-nations-human-rights-council-unhrc/. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- Amnesty International. "Protect the Protest." Amnesty International. Date of publication n.a. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/freedom-of-expression/protest/> Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- Article 19. "The Right to Protest: Principles on the protection of human rights in protests." Article 19. 2016. ISBN: 978-1-906586-78-2 Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- AUSTIN, PAULA C. "'I Would Carry a Sign': Black Youth Challenge Jim Crow." *Washington History*, vol. 32, no. 1/2, 2020, pp. 46–49. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26947518>. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- Carothers T. and Hartnett B. "Protests in 2023: Widespread Citizen Anger Continues, With Sources Multiplying." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 18 Dec. 2023. <https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2023/12/protests-in-2023-widespread-citizen-anger-continues-with-sources-multiplying?lang=en> Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- Earl, Jennifer, et al. "Protest under Fire? Explaining the Policing of Protest." *American Sociological Review*, vol. 68, no. 4, 2003, pp. 581–606. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1519740>. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka. "Recommended Guidelines to the State and Law Enforcement Officials on Dealing with Civilian Protests." Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka. 2023. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.
- Kishi, Roudabeh, and Sam Jones. DEMONSTRATIONS & POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICA: NEW DATA FOR SUMMER 2020. Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, 2020. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep26627>. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Lanza E. "Protest and Human Rights. Standards on the rights involved in social protest and the obligations to guide the response of the State." Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression. 2019. ISBN 978-0-8270-6938-1 Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

LeGrande, J. L. "Nonviolent Civil Disobedience and Police Enforcement Policy." *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, vol. 58, no. 3, 1967, pp. 393–404. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1141639>. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Open Society Justice Initiative Committee on the Administration of Justice (CAJ). "Principles and Guidelines on Protest and the Right to Information." Open Society Justice Initiative. May 2018. [Opensocietyfoundations.org](https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org) Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Ortiz, I., Burke, Sara., et al. "World Protests: A Study of Key Protest Issues in the 21st Century." Palgrave Macmillan. 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88513-7> Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Rodríguez, Dylan. "Beyond 'Police Brutality': Racist State Violence and the University of California." *American Quarterly*, vol. 64, no. 2, 2012, pp. 301–13. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23273518>. Accessed 2 Nov. 2024.

Sakib, S. N. "Death toll tops 210 as more protesters die from injuries in Bangladesh." AA. 28 July 2024. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/death-toll-tops-210-as-more-protesters-die-from-injuries-in-bangladesh/3287040> Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Sapienza E., Manzotti G., and Patel L. "Protests, human rights and conflict prevention. Proposals to rethink the models of state response to social mobilization." UNDP Latin America and the Caribbean. 2023. www.undp.org/latin-america Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Smith, William. "POLICING, PROTEST, AND RIGHTS." *Public Affairs Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 3, 2018, pp. 185–204. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26909993>. Accessed 2 Nov. 2024.

The Economist. "Political protests have become more widespread and more frequent." *The Economist*. Date of publication n.a. <https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/03/10/political-protests-have-become-more-widespread-and-more-frequent> Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

UNHRC. “Protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests during crisis situations.” United Nations. 30 Oct. 2024.

UNHRC. “Seminar on effective measures and best practices to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests.” United Nations. 29 Jan. 2014. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

United Against Torture. “Joint Submission to the Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom Assembly and Association Ahead of the Development of Practical Tools to Assist Law Enforcement Bodies in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in the Context of Peaceful Protests.” United Against Torture. Sep. 2023. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Vision of Humanity. “Trends in Civil Unrest: Global Protests & Riots Almost Double.” Vision of Humanity. Date of publications n.a.
<https://www.visionofhumanity.org/chart-of-the-week-global-trends-in-civil-unrest/>
Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Welcome to the Human Rights Council | Ohchr,
www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/about-council. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

Wernham, M., et al. “Free and Safe to Protest: Policing Assemblies Involving Children.” UNICEF. Aug. 2023. ISBN: 978-92-806-5495-0 Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

“UN Human Rights Council.” International Justice Resource Center, 24 Jan. 2018,
ijrcenter.org/un-human-rights-council/. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.

“United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC).” United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) | A Conscientious Objector’s Guide to the International Human Rights System, co-guide.info/mechanism/united-nations-human-rights-council-unhrc. Accessed 30 Oct. 2024.