

This time with human rights defender Mary from Zimbabwe!

WHO DEFENDS THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS?

Second series - Fifth version



Course material for 15/16 year old high school students



COLOPHON

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Version 1: This time with human rights defender Placide from Congo!

Version 2: This time with human rights defender Lydia from Kenya!

Version 3: This time with human rights defender Zafar from Pakistan!

Version 4: This time with human rights defender Mariam from Georgia!

Second series - Version 1: This time with human rights defender Kiruba from India!

Second series - Version 2: This time with human rights defender Midhat from Sudan!

Second series - Version 3: This time with human rights defender Dinah from Kenya!

Second series - Version 4: This time with human rights defender Mary from Venezuela!

Second series - Version 5: This time with human rights defender Mary from Zimbabwe!



'Who defends the human rights defenders?' is meant for 15/16 year old high school students.

Free download on <http://www.amnestynijmegen.nl/index.php/educatie/lesmateriaal>

CONTENT

STUDENTS

Worksheets

Human rights

Freedom of expression

Human rights defenders

Extra vulnerable

Who defends the human rights defenders?

Shelter City Nijmegen

The human rights defender 'from Nijmegen'

Human rights in Zimbabwe

Comic books, satire and freedom of expression

LGBT(QIA) in the Netherlands and Zimbabwe

worksheet 1

worksheet 2

worksheet 3

worksheet 4

worksheet 5

worksheet 6

worksheet 8

worksheet 8

worksheet 9

worksheet 9

worksheet 10

Extra course material

Notes

worksheet 11

worksheet 12

TEACHERS

Instructions

Introduction

Structure

Eight versions

Goals

Movie material

Translations of the Dutch movies

Answers to the questions

Literature

Web links

instruction 1

instruction 2

instruction 2

instruction 2

instruction 3

instruction 3

instruction 4

instruction 4

instruction 7

instruction 7



WORKSHEETS



**Who defends the
human rights defenders?**

Human rights

All countries of the world have agreed that everyone in the world whether you are a man or a woman, young or old, poor or rich and no matter what skin color, has the same rights. This agreement was made in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* on the 10th of December 1948 (UDHR). The rights named in the UDHR are called human rights.



The logo of the UDHR

In this short YouTube-movie some of these human rights are mentioned:



Human Rights - Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Assignment

1. What human rights do you recognize in the movie?
2. What other human rights that were not mentioned in the movie do you know?



You probably already know that not everyone respects human rights. In that case, we speak of human rights violations. Some violations are easy to prevent, others are more difficult to find a solution for.

A human rights violation that can easily be prevented, is torture. If the government of a country prohibits torture and enforces the law, torture can be banned.



Assignment

3. Give another example of a human rights violation that can easily be prevented.
4. Give an example of a human rights violation that cannot be prevented easily.



Prohibition on torture

Freedom of expression

One of the most important human rights is freedom of expression. If you cannot express your opinion, you cannot oppose human rights violations either.

Martin Luther King was publicly opposing discrimination of people with a dark skin color. His only 'weapon' was freedom of expression. Partly because of his famous speech 'I have a dream' (in front of about a million people) he realized equality of law for everyone in his country.



In some countries you have to be careful in the way that you act or about the things that you say. That is especially true for people with the following professions:

- Artist
- Journalist
- Moviemaker
- Union leader



Protest of a union in Belgium



A piece of art of Chinese artist Yue Minjun

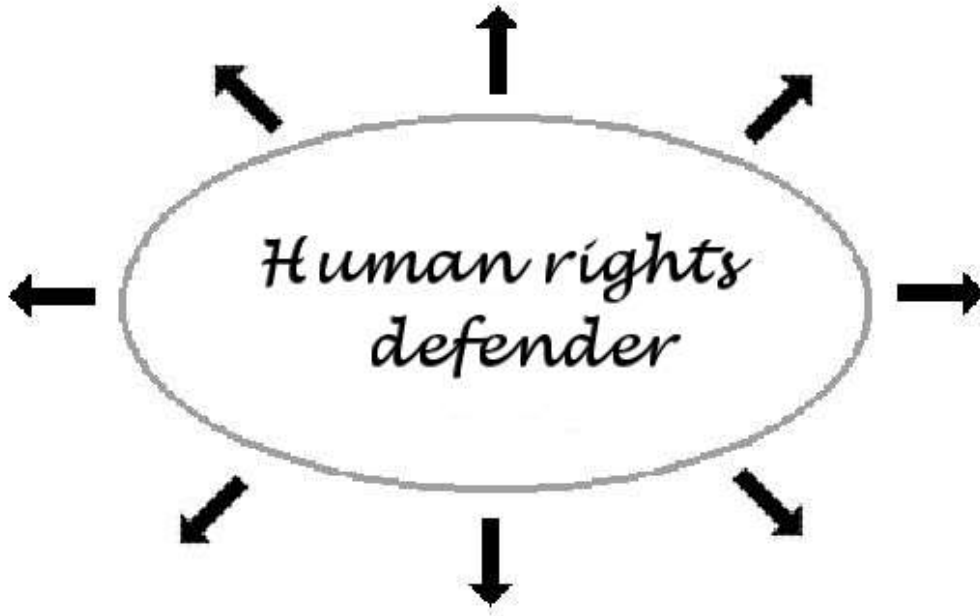


5. Explain for each of the four professions mentioned above why these people should be extra careful according to you.
6. What do these professions all have in common?
7. Name a profession -not mentioned above- that could also be in the category of extra vulnerable professions.
8. Write your own text for a protest against a current wrong on the protest sign of Yue Minjun.

Human rights defenders



9. Write down as many words as you can that come to your mind when you think about 'human rights defender'. Does a person like that have any special characteristics according to you? If so, which ones?



A human rights defender is not superman. What is a human rights defender according to you?



10. Try to think of your own definition of 'human rights defender' together with your neighbour.

A 'human rights defender' is someone who

Extra vulnerable

Human rights defenders stand up for human rights, individually or in an organisation, without using violence. Unfortunately they cannot always do that in freedom. Protection of civilians is most needed in times of armed conflict or war. A human rights defender who exposes violations committed by political leaders or armed militias are often accused of partisanship and get threatened.

Since 9-11 a lot of countries adopted rules to oppose terrorism. This often means that the work of human rights defenders is criminalized.

Amnesty asks special attention for female human rights defenders, who often work under more difficult conditions than men and are extra vulnerable because of that. They are often not taken seriously by their surrounding society because of prevailing about women.

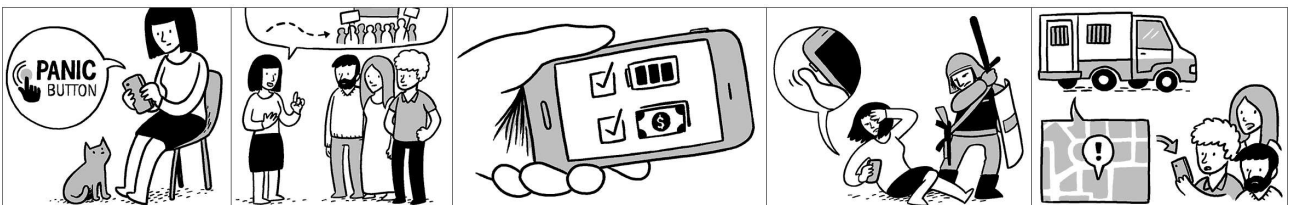


Some governments see the work of human rights organisations of women as not important and unlawful.

Female human rights defenders are more at risk to be threatened because of their gender and are more likely to become victim of sexual harassment and rape.

Amnesty launched a special application in 2014 that human rights defenders can use to call out for help, if they are at risk of being kidnapped, attacked or tortured. The Panic Button-app is a silent alarm and can be activated in case of emergency.

By pressing the button, fellow-activists are alarmed if a colleague is in danger. This will fasten the process of providing help. In the first hours of the arrest, the human rights defender's network can act fast to get their colleague released. For example they can overwhelm the police station with phone calls, organise a protest or warn lawyers and organisations like Amnesty.



11. What is meant by 'criminalizing human rights defenders'?
12. In what way the Panic Button-app works, is explained by the above pictures. What is missing, is English explanation. Write the five steps down together with you neighbour.

Who defends human rights defenders?

Human rights defenders stand up for the rights of others. This often puts them in danger. They also need protection.



Assignment

13. Who should protect human rights defenders according to you? Explain.

Different international organisations stand up for the rights of human rights defenders. The two most important ones are the United Nations and the European Union.

United Nations

In 1999 the UN adopted the *Declaration on Human Rights Defenders**. The official name of the declaration* already shows that everyone has an obligation to protection human rights defenders.

Article 12 of the declaration pays special attention to the obligations of States:



Article 12

1. *Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to participate in peaceful activities against violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms.*
2. **The State shall take all necessary measures** to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of everyone, individually and in association with others, against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the present Declaration.
3. *In this connection, everyone is entitled, individually and in association with others, to be protected effectively **under national law** in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, activities and acts, including those by omission, attributable to States that result in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as acts of violence perpetrated by groups or individuals that affect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.*

* Officially: *Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*



European Union

In 2004 the EU adopted the *Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders*. Embassies of member States and EU-missions must provide protection to human rights defenders by visiting, observing processes and where needed undertake action against governments. They must also help guarantee that human rights defenders have free access to (foreign) financial donations.



Assignment

14. The UN Declaration and the EU Guidelines (it already explains in the name) have one important disadvantage. What could that be? What could the UN and the EU do to further strengthen the protection of human rights defenders?

Next to States, private organisations can offer help to human rights defenders. We name a few, but there are more!

Amnesty International

One of the main tasks of *Amnesty International* is the protection of human rights defenders. Amnesty realizes that by protests, publicity, arranging visits and contacts, education and training, lobbying and sometimes financial support.

For example by supporting protests and by writing letters, you can participate yourself in the protection of human rights defenders.



#Idefend

#Idefend is an initiative of the delegation of the EU in the UN.



The goal of *#Idefend* is to show solidarity to human rights defenders and to improve their commitment and work for human rights for people all over the world. Maybe you have seen this on social media, like Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/idefend>). You can support the initiative yourself by social media.

Justice and Peace



This Dutch organisation stands up for the protection and training of human rights defenders. *Justice and Peace* created several projects that support the work of human rights defenders..



Justice and Peace Netherlands

- *The Hague Training Course* provides training on digital security mechanisms and policy influencing.
- *Connet2Protect* connects human rights defenders with members of the parliament, lawyers and journalists.
- *Temporary Relocation* temporarily relocates human rights defenders from Africa and Asia in those continents.
- *Shelter City* is a European project. You can read more about that on the next page.



15. Next to legal rules - for example by referring to antiterrorist regulations - the movie mentions another way to obstruct the work of human rights defenders. What is that?
16. Which four ways of threatening a human rights defender are named in the movie?

Shelter City Nijmegen

The movie of Justice and Peace showed that human rights defenders can be put to silence, arrested and tortured and sometimes even disappear. If their situation allows it, they can benefit a lot from temporary shelter. Based on an initiative of the European Parliament, Shelter Cities have been created in all of Europe.

How does Shelter City work?

Shelter City started by recruiting cities in Europe. Shelter Cities in the Netherlands (or soon to be) are: Amsterdam, Den Haag, Groningen, Maastricht, Middelburg, Nijmegen en Utrecht. After The Hague and Middelburg, Nijmegen was the third Shelter City of the Netherlands.

The next step is the selection of human rights defenders. They are chosen by a national selection committee, composed of representatives of Justice and Peace, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, de Faculty of Law of the University of Amsterdam, Hivos en Free Press Unlimited.



Every Shelter City provides a human rights defender a safe environment for three months. In that period, the human rights defenders can recharge so that he or she can return with new found energy.

The human rights defenders will go back to their own country, empowered by a larger network and with more knowledge to better do their work. If desired, the human rights defenders can participate in education or training. Meetings with politicians in The Hague and Brussels will also be arranged.

An interaction should be created between the human rights defenders and civilians of the Shelter Cities. He or she will be part of events in the city (like Music Meeting and the Four Day Marches in Nijmegen). In their turn, the human rights defenders can participate in debate or have a speech on human rights in his or her country.

The human rights defender 'from Nijmegen'



Mary is a human rights defender from Zimbabwe. It is illegal to be gay in this country. Life in Zimbabwe is hard for the LGBT community. Even a hug or a kiss can lead to abuse or arrest. Mary is a lesbian woman and co-founder and director of an organization committed to helping LGBT people. Her organization doesn't have a lot of members because it's dangerous. She herself had to deal with insults and attacks on the street, has repeatedly been followed and has noticed her home is surveillanced. Several times she has been arrested without any reason. Mary wants to unwind and learn how to increase her physical and digital security.



17. Shelter City does not just have advantages. What disadvantage(s) of the Shelter City project could you think of?
18. Imagine you would be in Mary's position. What practical matters could come up for a human rights defenders in Nijmegen?

Human rights in Zimbabwe

Rhodesia became an independent country in 1980 and was called Zimbabwe from that moment on. Robert Mugabe, a former guerrilla leader against the white minority regime, became head of the government after democratic elections.

Soon Mugabe gained more power and had more and more political opponents arrested. An estimated 20.000 people were killed under his regime. After 37 years he was deposed by his former military friends.

The new president Emmerson Mnangagwa promised everything would change, so far in vain. Zimbabwe is still a corrupt country and human rights violations continue.



19. What are the most important differences in the work a human rights defender in Europe and of one in Zimbabwe? Explain your answer.

Comic books, satire and freedom of expression

Zimbabwe has two faces when it comes to freedom of expression. On the one hand the country has comic books in which the Zimbabwean superwoman Umzingeli fights corrupt ministers. And the Zimbabwean satirical tv program Zambezi News that shows an advertisement (in a video) for 'Sovereignty Detergent', "a detergent that launders the dirty laundry of the highest power".



Advertisement Sovereignty Detergent



On the other hand, critical thinking and everything that is considered non-African (including homosexuality) is suppressed. For example, a priest named Evan Mawarire complained about the high prices of gasoline in a video (the prices had increased by 150% in one night) and was promptly arrested for undermining of the state. The American journalist Marthe O'Donovan was accused of insulting the president and was arrested for writing a critical tweet. Peaceful protests are regularly disassembled with force by the police.



20. Explain the triple meaning of 'laundering' in the advertisement.
 21. The high prices of gasoline and the protests are, amongst other things, caused by hyperinflation in Zimbabwe. Explain the meaning of hyperinflation in your own words. Why would so many Zimbabweans protest against that?

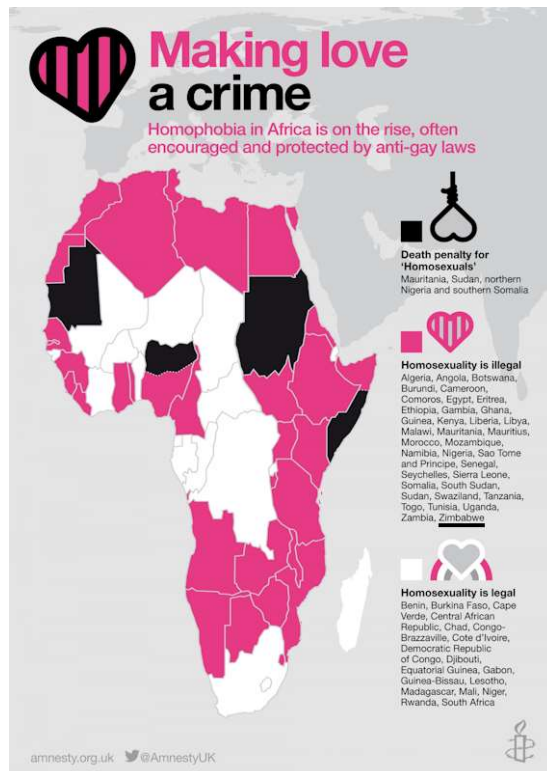
LGBT(QIA) in the Netherlands and Zimbabwe

All human rights apply to everyone, regardless of your skin colour, appearance, and whether you are male or female, gay, straight, transgender or an intersexual person; discrimination is prohibited. That is stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The abbreviation LGBT stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. The letters Q, I and A are often added as well: queer, intersexual and asexual. We then speak of LGBTQIA or LGBT+.

* *Queer: someone who doesn't fit the heterosexual norm and at the same doesn't necessarily associate with any of the other letters (LGBT).*

Homosexuality is still illegal in a lot of countries. In some countries you can even get the death penalty. LGBT+ people often suffer from human rights violations. For example, they may face discrimination, arrest or torture.

In the Netherlands, people of the same sex can marry each other since 2001. The Netherlands was the first country in the world to make this possible. Yet, LGBT+ people in the Netherlands are still victims of human rights violations.



What do the Dutch think about LGBT people?

Zimbabwe is one of the countries where homosexuality is illegal. LGBT+ people suffer from human rights violations such as discrimination, exclusion and violence. During a speech at the 2015 United Nations General Assembly, president Mugabe said: 'We are not gays' to express his aversion to homosexuality. Previously he compared gay people to pigs and dogs. At the beginning of 2018 the new president Mnangagwa announced that he does not consider it to be his task to improve the position of LGBT+ people in Zimbabwe.

Some organizations and human rights defenders in Zimbabwe do consider it to be their task to fight for the rights of LGBT+ people. Rise Above, Women's Organization (RAWO), led by the 'Nijmeegse' human rights defender Mary, is one of those organizations. RAWO mainly focuses on queer women and trans men. Homophobia can prevent queer women and trans man from finding a job. RAWO supports this group in finding a job. RAWO tries to enhance their position by training, supporting and campaigning for this group.



Homophobia can lead to gender based violence: physical, sexual and psychological violence because of your gender. RAWO fights against these forms of abuse. The video explains it briefly:



Gender Based Violence: A Guide to Global Issues



22. What kind of human rights violations against LGBT+ people would occur in the Netherlands?
23. What is the meaning of homophobia? In what way could RAWO help this group in finding a job?

Assignment

Extra course material

As a preparation for the meeting with human rights defender Mary we came up with some questions you can ask her. Of course you can think of some question on your own that you want to ask. What would you like to know?

- * Against what human rights violations is she fighting?
- * Why do these violations take place and what can she do about it?
- * What successes has she achieved in his work?
- * She is threatened for opposing violations. How does that affect her work? Is she not scared?
- * What does the future of Zimbabwe look like?



Text in picture: Are there any question?

Notes

INSTRUCTIONS



**Who defends the
human rights defenders?**

Introduction

The course material 'Who defends the human rights defenders?' is developed by the Education group of Amnesty Nijmegen in cooperation with Shelter City Nijmegen.

Shelter City is a national initiative of Justice & Peace in cooperation with Dutch cities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protect human rights defenders as initiated by a motion of the European Parliament. Human rights defenders that risk their own lives by fighting for human rights, will be provided temporary shelter in European cities.

Shelter City Nijmegen is realised by a cooperation between different organisations from Nijmegen, under which Amnesty Nijmegen, Radboud University, the municipality of Nijmegen and Bureau Wijland. Qader Shafiq of Bureau Wijland coordinates the project, q.shafiq@bureauwijland.nl.

Between 2017 and 2020 eight human rights defenders will come to Nijmegen. The fifth one of the second series is Mary* from Zimbabwe, who will be in Nijmegen from March until June in 2019.

* For her safety we can not disclose her name.

Structure

The course material 'Who defends the human rights defenders?' takes two lessons of 50 minutes.

Lesson 1: worksheets 1-5

Lesson 2: worksheets 6-10

The course material can be used by the teacher independently as well as by guest teachers from Amnesty Nijmegen. For guest lessons you can contact the head of the Education group: Harry de Ridder, amnestynijmegen@gmail.com.

As a follow-up, you can ask Mary herself to tell her story as long as she still is in Nijmegen. For that you can also contact Harry de Ridder, amnestynijmegen@gmail.com.

As preparation for a possible meeting we have prepared some question and ask the students to prepare some questions as well before the meeting.

Preparation of the meeting: worksheets 11-12

Eight versions

In 2017-2020 eight different versions in the second series of the course material 'Who defends the human rights defenders?' will be created. Each version will be connected to the individual story and backgrounds of the human rights defenders that come to Nijmegen. The first one and a half part of the material will not change, only the last half on the human rights defender will be adapted every time. As soon as we know the identity of the following human rights defender, we will publish the next version of the course material.

General notions

Lesson 1 and the first half of lesson 2 (worksheets 1-8)

Human rights defender

Second half of lesson 2 (worksheets 8-12)

Goals

- The student will be introduced to human rights and human rights violations.
 - The student knows that the human right 'Freedom of expression' is connected to opposing human rights violations.
 - The students know that people with certain professions have to more careful than others.
 - The students can explain their own definition of a human rights defender.
 - The student knows that human rights defenders are extra vulnerable and know why female human rights defenders are at even greater risk than their male colleagues.
 - The student can tell who stands up for the rights of human rights defenders and can name some international and private organisations that protect their rights.
 - The student knows about Shelter City.
 - The student knows about the selection procedure of human rights defenders that come to one of the Shelter Cities of the Netherlands.
 - The student knows human rights defender Mary and her background.
 - The student can name some human rights violations in Zimbabwe and explain why these violations mostly occur there.
-
- The student will meet and converse with human rights defender Mary.

Movie material

In the course material 'Who defends the human rights defenders?' five short movies are showed:

YouTube-movies:

- * Human rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2.22 min.) (in Dutch)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5eRCogmiGfA>
- * Justice and Peace Netherlands (3.02 min.)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IK1jAIJ0AcM>
- * Sovereignty (0.57 min.) (Engelstalig - vertaling zie volgende pagina)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IwCrJrgk7_c
- * What do the Dutch think about LGBT people? (1:30 min.) (in Dutch)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gke9HqK9kyI>
- * Gender Based Violence: A Guide To Global Issues (2:42 min.)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWhNv4cgCUc>

MP4-movies:

- * Human rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2.22 min.) (in Dutch)
<https://www.amnestynijmegen.nl/download/Mensenrechten-BuZa.mp4>
- * Justice and Peace Netherlands (3.02 min.)
<https://www.amnestynijmegen.nl/download/justice-and-peace-netherlands.mp4>
- * Sovereignty (0.57 min.)
<https://www.amnestynijmegen.nl/download/sovereignty.mp4>
- * What do the Dutch think about LGBT people? (1:30 min.) (in Dutch)
<https://www.amnestynijmegen.nl/download/nederlanders-over-lhbters.mp4>
- * Gender Based Violence: A Guide To Global Issues (2:42 min.)
<https://www.amnestynijmegen.nl/download/genderbased-violence.mp4>

Translations of the Dutch movies

Movie: Human rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Everyone is equal and has the same rights... or is that not true?

Everyone has the right to peace and freedom... or is that not true?

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression... or is that not true?

Everyone has the right to believe what they want... or is that not true?

Everyone has the right to live with who they want... or is that not true?

Justice - Equality - Solidarity - Humanity

In a humane society everyone enjoys equal rights. For that reason there is a foreign policy on human rights.

Human rights - For everyone - Always - And everywhere

Movie: What do the Dutch think about LGBT people? (1:30 min.)

Gay man seriously abused in Westerpark. Again arrests for Grindr abuse.

Gay couple also abused in Eindhoven. Far too few people convicted for anti-gay violence.

Anyone who is always presented with this type of news would think that it is not going well with the acceptance of LGBT people in the Netherlands. But take a look. If you ask people themselves, like the Netherlands Institute for Social Research did on the basis of propositions, it seems to have improved. To give you an idea, one of those propositions was: gay men and lesbian women should be able to live their lives the way they want. In 2006, just over half of the Dutch population was positive about homosexuality and bisexuality.

Last year, it was almost three-quarters. And the number of people who are clearly negative about it has more than halved compared to 2006. We have generally started to think more positively about transgender people. What the Dutch find relatively more difficult, is two men who kiss each other in public or walk hand in hand. 13% of Dutch people also think that LGBT people should not be able to adopt a child. Yet the Netherlands can be considered as quite tolerant. Certainly if we compare ourselves with neighbouring countries. The only country that scores better than us, is Iceland. Either way, more and more Dutch people see LGBT people through rose-colored glasses.

Human rights

The lesson starts with discussing what human rights and human rights violations are.



Assignment

1. Everyone is equal, everyone has equal rights, everyone has the right to develop in a good standard of living, everyone has the right to live in freedom and safety, everyone has the right to sufficient food and water, there is a prohibition on the use of child soldiers, nobody can be arbitrarily arrested without the family of the person knowing where they are (prohibition on disappearances), everyone has the right to life, everyone has the right to freedom of expression, torture is prohibited, everyone has the right to believe, everyone has the right to live together with whom he or she want, everyone has equal rights.
2. -
3. For example: prohibition on slavery, prohibition on the use of child soldiers.
4. Some economical, social and cultural rights are less easy to realize, think of: the right to labour. Every society copes with unemployed people.

Freedom of expression

In this part of the course material we further discuss the human right 'Freedom of expression', a condition to be able to oppose human rights violations (of others).



Assignment

5. Artist: if you show art that exposes the government or makes fun of it, you risk being arrested.
Journalist: he can expose corruption or other wrongs which the risk of being arrested.
Moviemaker: similar to the journalist, but not with words but with images. A moviemaker can make fun of the government as well.
Union leader: he or she stands up for the rights of workers and stands up against the wishes of employers
6. They do not just stand up for their own opinion, but also for the rights of others.
7. A writer, blogger, cartoon artist, comedian.
8. -

Human rights defenders

We are discussing a self-made definition of human rights defenders and their characteristics.



Assignment

9. After the students' opinion. A human rights defender is not superman, but someone who is not afraid to stand up for the rights of others. It takes some courage, or at least someone who is willing to take on his own fear.
10. For example: A human rights defender is someone who stands up for the rights of others (in a situation where he operates himself and where human rights are violated; someone from Amnesty who stands up for human rights in a safe environment are not called human rights defenders). A human rights defender can only be called a human rights defender if he or she does not use violence.

Extra vulnerable

Human rights defenders are at great risk, especially women. Amnesty's application can help with that.



Assignment

11. The work of human rights defenders is criminalized to silence them.
12. Step 1: Take the time to install the Panic Button-application in a calm situation.
Step 2: Think of the people who should be informed when action needs to be undertaken. Step 3: Check that your phone is on, sufficiently charged and with sufficient credits (for a prepaid or contracted phone).
Step 4: Press the button of the application in case of emergency.
Step 5: Your network will be notified by text and indicate your location so that people from your network can help you fast.

Who defends the human rights defenders?

People who stand up for the rights of others are also in danger and need protection themselves.



Assignment

13. According to the declaration basically everyone: individuals, groups, organisations and official institutions.
14. Both are not treaties with legal force, but declarations with no more than official promises. If the UN and the EU would contain that protection in a treaty, we could take on violators with the law or treaty in place.
15. Defamation (violate someone's honour or good name on purpose) with the goal of degrading the human rights defenders and taking away their credibility.
16.
 - 1) physically (physical intimidation or direct threats).
 - 2) online (digital surveillance and online threats).
 - 3) family (physical intimidation or direct threats of family members).
 - 4) mobile phone (surveillance of mobile phones and threats by text).

Shelter City Nijmegen / The human rights defender 'from Nijmegen'

In this part of the course material we further discuss the how and why of the Shelter City project and the human rights defender who came to Nijmegen..



Assignment

17. It could be: the human rights defenders do not want to go back to their own country or the situation in their country has become so badly in those three months that they cannot go back. It could also be personal: for example when a person got into a relationship in the city where he or she temporarily lived.
18. Think of things like: a place to live, a place to work or take a course, the use of a computer, telephone, public transport card, a budget to their expenses, but also: people around them to accompany and help them.

Human rights in Zimbabwe

For a moment there was hope that the new president Mnangagwa would improve the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, Zimbabwe is still a corrupt country and the human rights violations continue.



Assignment

- 19 Governments in Europe are standing up for human rights and human rights defenders, while the Zimbabwean government is itself the cause of several human rights violations. Not only does the Zimbabwean government refuse to offer help, standing up for human rights can even be dangerous.

Comic books, satire and freedom of expression

Zimbabwe is a country with two faces. Satire in comic books and video shows about corruption in the country is not an issue, while at the same time critics of the regime are being arrested and peaceful demonstrations are forcefully being disassembled.



Assignment

20.
 - 1: literally: cleaning dirty laundry.
 - 2: figuratively: justifying malicious government affairs.
 - 3: figuratively: bringing illegally earned money into the economy.
21. Hyperinflation can arise when the country's central bank creates large amounts of money that are disproportionate to actual economic growth. In Zimbabwe, a second cause is the loss of confidence in the currency. Hyperinflation causes prices to rise, without your income rising at the same rate, keeping you from being able to buy what you want, which leads to anger among people.

LGBT(QIA) in the Netherlands and Zimbabwe

How is the situation of LGBTQIA people in the Netherlands and in Zimbabwe? The Zimbabwean organization RAWO is committed to them.



22. LGBT+ people could face discrimination, verbal and non-verbal aggression. Since 1971, legal discrimination against homosexual behaviour has been banned in the Netherlands. According to the Equal Treatment Act (1994), the fact that someone is straight or gay can never be reason for discrimination. On April 1, 2001, the Netherlands was the first country in the world to introduce legal marriage for same-sex partners; Belgium followed in 2003. Dutch married couples of the same sex can also legally adopt children from the Netherlands or abroad.
- A lot of people are homophobic because of religious or other grounds. Freedom of expression generally permits negative opinions. Whether or not negative expressions on homosexuality are a form of hate speech or not, and therefore punishable, depends on the particular circumstances of the case in Dutch case law. Not every late-thinking statement is a reason for prosecution.
23. Homophobia literally means fear of homosexuality. A lot of people think of homosexuality as being reprehensible, sinful or unchaste on religious or other grounds. Such an attitude is often referred to as homophobia or hatred of homosexuals.

Literature

Human rights in Zimbabwe

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/zimbabwe/>
- <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/zimbabwe>
- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr46/9997/2019/en/>
(Zimbabwe: activist, opposition members charged with treason)

Satire in Zimbabwe

- <https://www.youtube.com/user/ZambeziNewsTV>

LHBT+

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/discrimination/lgbt-rights/>
- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2016/11/refugees-are-in-urgent-need-of-protection-from-sexual-and-gender-based-violence/>
- <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/lgbti-lgbt-gay-human-rights-law-africa-uganda-kenya-nigeria-cameroon>
- <https://www.voanews.com/a/zimbabwe-gay-rights-lgbt/3673999.html>
- <https://outrightinternational.org/>

Web links

- http://www2.nijmegen.nl/mmbase/attachments/1549721/Shelter_City_Nijmegen_Initiatiefvoorstel_februari_2014.pdf
- <http://www.justiceandpeace.nl/mensenrechtenverdedigers-en-veiligheid/shelter-city>
- <http://www.bureauwijland.nl>
- <http://www.amnestynijmegen.nl>



Who defends the human rights defenders?

Course material for 15/16 year old high school students developed by the Education group of Amnesty Nijmegen and Shelter City Nijmegen

