

*This time with human rights defender Nataliia from Russia!*

# WHO DEFENDS THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS?

*Second series - Seventh 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!

Second series - Version 6: This time with human rights defender William from Uganda!

Second series - Version 7: This time with human rights defender Nataliia from Russia!



'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>

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## **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*



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.



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*

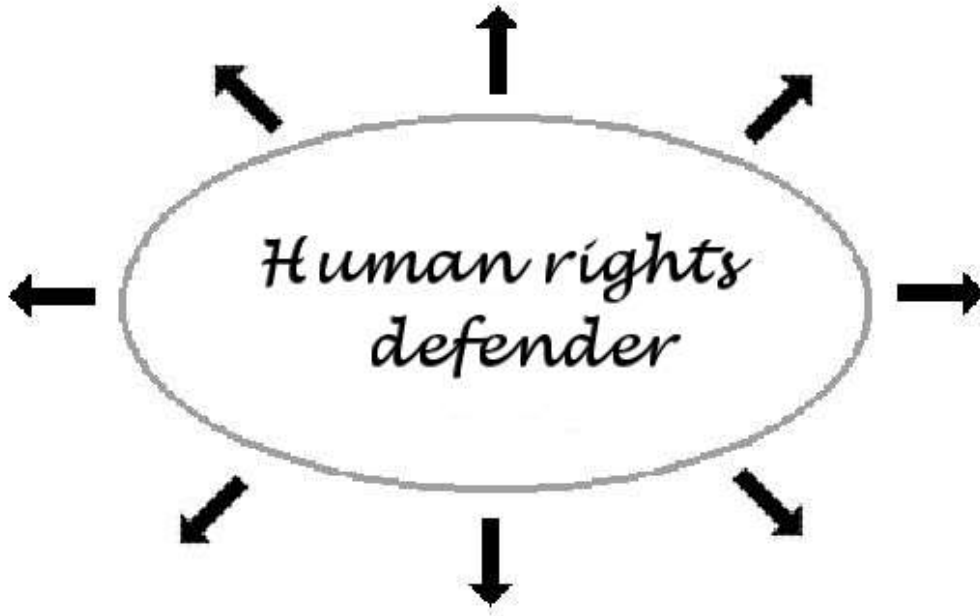


5. Explain for each of the four professions mentioned above why these people should be extra careful according to you.
6. What do these professions all have in common?
7. Name a profession -not mentioned above- that could also be in the category of extra vulnerable professions.
8. Write your own text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

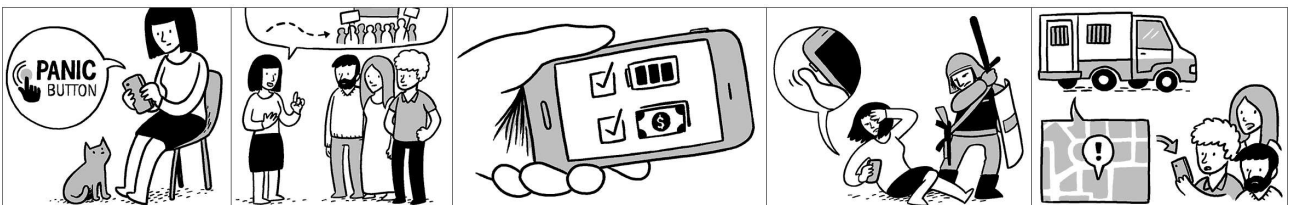


Some governments see the work of human rights organisations of women as not important and unlawful.

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'



Nataliia is a human rights defender from Russia. She works for a human rights organisation that investigates police -and secret service- violence against women, children and LGBTIs. She also does research after discrimination and sexual abuse of lesbian women in Russian prisons.

She is being harassed, obstructed and threatened in all kinds of ways. She was forced to stop her PhD-research at the university. Her speeches are recorded by the secret service. A speech she was supposed to hold at the university, about the situation in Russian prisons was cancelled at the last minute. On social media a hate campaign is going on against her and her organisation. She has been receiving threats in her mailbox.



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 Nataliia's position. What practical matters could come up for a human rights defenders in Nijmegen?

## Human rights in Russia

Russia has a democratically chosen parliament and a democratically chosen president, Vladimir Putin. However, you can't really call it a democracy. Political opponents, journalists, lawyers, human rights activists and artists are obstructed in many ways to prevent them from raising their voices. We have seen numerous murders (so-called suicides), attacks, shootings and poisonings. The government keeps denying its involvement, but research by Amnesty points out clear links to the secret services in Moscow.



Assignment

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

## Women in prison

Near the entrance of the women's prison Mordovia there is a sign: 'Welcome to hell' it says. Nadezhda Tolokonnikova, member of the feminist punk band Pussy Riot, was locked up here in 2013. Russia holds about 864,000 male and about 69,000 female prisoners. There are also 900 babies and young children staying with their mother in prison. Life in prison is harder on women than it is on men. Women, especially lesbians, are always in danger of being raped by male prison guards.

In prison, women have to work hard. Nadezhda wrote a letter in which she complains about slave labour: she has to sew clothes for 16 or 17 hours a week and was allowed only one day off in eight weeks. Her fingers were often bleeding because of the long hours and she had to be aware of the unsafe sewing machines all the time. Lots of fellow prisoners had already lost a finger.



After she was released, Nadezhda started a campaign for the rights of prisoners.

Nataliia, the human rights defender who stays in Nijmegen, also fights for the rights of prisoners, especially for female (ex-) prisoners, with her volunteer project 'Woman. Prison. Society'.



Assignment

20. Babies and young children in prison: which children's and human right is Russia violating with this?  
21. 'Woman. Prison. Society'. Which two issues will the volunteer project address with 'Society'?

## LGBT(QIA) in Russia

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.

To speak openly about homosexuality is forbidden in Russia. 'Gay propaganda' – walking hand in hand or kissing each other in public – is punished with huge fines. Homophobia is widely spread in Russia. Important public figures and politicians often talk negatively about LGBT+ people, which leads to a climate of growing intolerance. LGBT+ people are often violently attacked by ultranationalists while the police stands by and does nothing.



Above: the rainbow flag, the flag of LGBT people

*In Russia it is strictly prohibited to show the rainbow flag, because of strict anti-gay legislation. Activists have cleverly bypassed the law during the World Cup Soccer in 2018 in Russia. The six people in colorful t-shirts all wear the color of their own country: they are from Spain, The Netherlands, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia.*



Assignment

22. What violations of human rights could LGBT+ people be confronted with in The Netherlands?
23. What is homophobia? In what way could Amnesty help LGBT+ people in Russia?

## Extra course material

As a preparation for the meeting with human rights defender Nataliia 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 Russia 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 seventh one of the second series is Nataliia\* from Russia, who will be in Nijmegen from September until December in 2020.

\* 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 Nataliia 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 Nataliia and her background.
  - The student can name some human rights violations in Russia and explain why these violations mostly occur there.
- 
- The student will meet and converse with human rights defender Nataliia.

## 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>

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>

## Translations of the Dutch movie

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

## Human rights

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



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).



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.



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.



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.



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..



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 Russia

It is dangerous in Russia to be critical of Putin's policy. It could cost you your life ...



Assignment

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

## Women in prison

Life is hard in Russian prisons, especially for women and even more for lesbians.



Assignment

20. In the Netherlands, no children are in detention with their mother. In a child older than 9 months there is a risk of harmful effects of the detention on physical and mental development. Things are different in Russia.  
Violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:  
Article 3: You have the right to life and the right to life in freedom and security.  
Article 9: No one has the right to imprison you without good reason.  
Violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child:  
Article 19: Governments must ensure that children are protected from physical or mental violence, neglect, injury or (sexual) abuse.  
Article 27: A child has the right to a way of life that allows it to grow and develop normally.
21. 1) To draw attention to the position of women in prisons.  
2) To draw attention to the position that women must try to achieve when they return into society when they are free again.

## LGBT(QIA) in Russia

How is the situation of LGBTQIA people in the Netherlands and in Russia? Homo propaganda is in Russia forbidden.



Assignment

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 from 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. Amnesty can help them by pointing out the UDHR rights that Russia has also endorsed.

## Literature

Human rights in Russia

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/russian-federation/>
- <https://www.hrw.org/europe/central-asia/russia>

Women in prison

- [https://www.vice.com/en\\_ca/article/a3bbka/elena-anosova-photographs-portraits-of-women-inside-russia-modern-prison-jail-gulags](https://www.vice.com/en_ca/article/a3bbka/elena-anosova-photographs-portraits-of-women-inside-russia-modern-prison-jail-gulags)
- <https://www.rferl.org/a/notorious-russian-women-s-prison-hell-tolokonnikova-mordovia-ik-14/29788168.html>
- <https://www.penalreform.org/resource/russia-women-prison/>

LGBT+

- <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://outrightinternational.org/>

## Web links

- [http://www2.nijmegen.nl/mmbase/attachments/1549721/Shelter\\_City\\_Nijmegen\\_Initiatiefvoorstel\\_februari\\_2014.pdf](http://www2.nijmegen.nl/mmbase/attachments/1549721/Shelter_City_Nijmegen_Initiatiefvoorstel_februari_2014.pdf)
- <https://www.justiceandpeace.nl/mensenrechtenverdedigers-en-veiligheid/shelter-city>
- <https://www.bureauwijland.nl>
- <https://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

