

This time with human rights defender Mariam from Georgia!

WHO DEFENDS THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS?

Fourth version



Course material for 15/16 year old high school students

Scholengroep Nijmegen

AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL



COLOPHON

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Version 1: This time with human rights defender Placide Ntole 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!



'Who defends the human rights defenders?' is meant for 15/16 year old high school students.
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or <http://amnestynijmegen.antenna.nl/index.php/educatie/lesmateriaal>

CONTENT

STUDENTS

Worksheets	worksheet 1
Human rights	worksheet 2
Freedom of expression	worksheet 3
Human rights defenders	worksheet 4
Extra vulnerable	worksheet 5
Who defends the human rights defenders?	worksheet 6
Shelter City Nijmegen	worksheet 8
<i>The human rights defender 'from Nijmegen'</i>	worksheet 8
Human rights in Georgia	worksheet 9
<i>Abuse of prisoners</i>	worksheet 9
<i>Freedom of the press</i>	worksheet 9
<i>Religious minorities</i>	worksheet 10
<i>Domestic violence</i>	worksheet 10
<i>LGBT</i>	worksheet 10
Extra course material	worksheet 11
Notes	worksheet 12

TEACHERS

Instructions	instruction 1
Introduction	instruction 2
Structure	instruction 2
<i>Four versions</i>	instruction 2
Goals	instruction 3
Movie material	instruction 3
Answers to the questions	instruction 4
Literature	instruction 6
Web links	instruction 6



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.

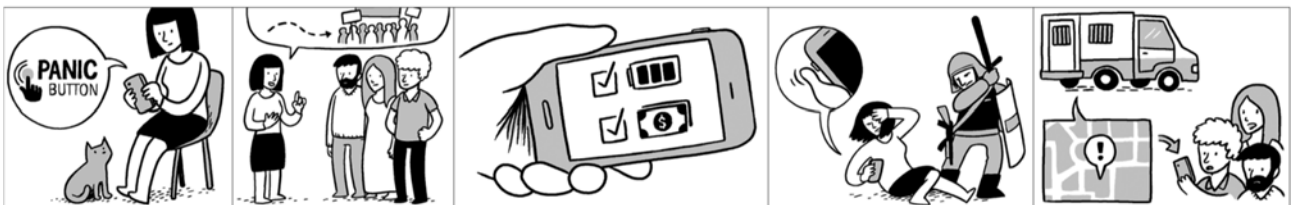


Some governments see the work of human rights organisations of women as not important and unlawful.

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'



Mariam is a human rights activist from Georgia, who is committed to defending the rights of women and LGBT: the rights of lesbian women, homosexuals (gays), bisexuals and transgenders.

She used to be a public relations professional working for a private organization, that manages one of the largest LGBT websites in Georgia. Currently she is working for an organization that is committed to defending the rights of women and she is striving for a more harmonious society. Furthermore, she is involved in the fight against discrimination and hate-related crimes, committed because of someone's sexual orientation.

Mariam has been threatened because of her work, on the streets as well as in the social media, and also by her own mother and brother.

For safety reasons, she has had to go into hiding. In Nijmegen she hopes to find rest some peace and quiet and to take courses to learn to learn to keep herself safe.



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

Human rights in Georgia

Georgia is a former Soviet Republic. It has been independent since 1991. Its neighbouring countries are Russia, Turkey, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Some civilians consider Western influences on Georgia to be a threat to the traditional standards and values of the country. They feel more at home with the standards and values of the Georgian-Orthodox church and of (Eastern Orthodox) Russia.

In the field of human rights, Georgia does not have a good reputation. We will look at the abuse of prisoners, freedom of the press, the way religious minorities are treated, domestic violence and how Georgia deals with LGBT.



Abuse of prisoners

Suspects and prisoners (often imprisoned for political reasons) are frequently abused in police stations and prisons, and even tortured.

Georgia doesn't have an effective and independent system to investigate criminal offences by 'the enforcing authorities', police officers, prison guards, and others, who monitor the enforcement of the law, authorized by the government. Because of the fact that these violations are not investigated, the enforcing authorities are not punished. The responsible minister has promised Georgian human rights organization GYLA that he will work on that. Time will tell if he keeps his promise.



A former prison guard (the man with the megaphone) declares that he has witnessed abuse in prisons.

In the same year a YouTube film was discovered, which clearly shows prisoners being abused by a group of guards.*

Both incidents have led to a lot of protests in Georgia.

* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SB1-5qprsmQ>

Freedom of the press

It is important that people have access to reliable information. Therefore, the government is obliged to guarantee free media and freedom of the press.

Unfortunately, this is not the case in Georgia. Prior to the parliamentary elections of October 2016, five political talk shows (with guests with a critical attitude towards the current government) were cancelled.



Religious minorities

Freedom of religion is established in the Georgian law and is generally respected by the government. However, the Georgian-Orthodox church enjoys a lot of privileges compared to the other religious groups. Leaders of this church regularly attack religious minorities and interrupt their religious activities. The government of Georgia has ordered the leaders of the Georgian-Orthodox church several times to stop this, without much result.



Patriarch Illia II

Domestic violence



Priests of the Georgian-Orthodox church preach that women have to be "obedient to their husbands". They are of the opinion, like many ordinary Georgian people, that women themselves are to blame for domestic violence. They also think that domestic abuse is a private matter, which the government should not interfere with. In Georgia incidents related to domestic violence were not registered until 2014.

Before that time no-one knew how many women experienced domestic violence and still, women do not often report incidents. The police registered 901 incidents in 2015, but this is only be a small part of all incidents

A Georgian publicity campaign against domestic violence

LGBT

Every year two demonstrations are held in Tbilisi on May 17: the International Day against Homophobia (invented by the UN) and the Day of the Family (organized by the Georgian-Orthodox church).

The church is very much opposed to LGBT. Patriarch Illia II has stated that homosexuality is "an anomaly and an illness". Many Georgian people agree with him. In a survey, half of the population has indicated that the rights of LGBT do not need to be taken into consideration, not even if these people are facing violent incidents.

The organizer of the annual Day of the Family, businessman Leven Vasadze, has said in a tv interview, that the West "is poisoning the Georgian young" by promoting "aggressive liberalism" with their "propaganda of anti-traditional values."

Every year on May 17 LGBT people and people who support the Georgian-Orthodox church are opposing each other. Vasadze blames the LGBT community entirely. He said: "Stop this madness. Stop financing hundreds of organizations that attack our church and our families."



A LGBT rights activist is fighting with a Georgian-Orthodox activist in Tbilisi on May 17



19. Worldwide 'enforcing authorities' which do not fulfill their function are often not punished. What is the reason for that?
20. Give two reasons why many Georgian women are hesitant about reporting domestic violence.
21. The UN has appointed May 15 as International Day of the Family, but in Georgia this day is celebrated on May 17. Why would that be?
22. Why do you think Vasadze blames the West for the attention that LGBT gets in his country?

Extra course material

As a preparation for the meeting with human rights defender Mariam 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 Georgia 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, Council of Beliefs and Religion Nijmegen, the municipality of Nijmegen and Driestroom. Qader Shafiq of Driestroom coordinates the project, qadershafiq@driestroom.nl.

Between 2015 and 2017 four human rights defenders will come to Nijmegen. The fourth one is Mariam* from Georgia, who will be in Nijmegen from 1th of September until 30th of November in 2016.

* 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 Mariam 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

Four versions

In 2015–2017 four different versions 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.

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

Movie material

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

YouTube-movies:

* Human rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2.22 min.)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5eRCogmiGfA>

* Justice and Peace Netherlands (3.02 min.)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IK1jAIJOAcM>

MP4-movies:

* Human rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2.22 min.)
<http://amnestynijmegen.antenna.nl/download/Mensenrechten-BuZa.mp4>

* Justice and Peace Netherlands (3.02 min.)
<http://amnestynijmegen.antenna.nl/download/justice-and-peace-netherlands.mp4>

The first movie is in Dutch. We have translated it into English (see the next page).

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 life 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?

Mensen die opkomen voor de rechten van anderen lopen zelf ook gevaar en hebben zelf ook bescherming nodig.



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 Georgia

Unfortunately violation of human rights is not uncommon. It is being committed by the government, as well as by ordinary civilians who do not have any respect for "people who think differently". The Georgian-Orthodox church plays a controversial role here.



Assignment

19. The people who are supposed to punish them are their colleagues, and it is always hard to punish your colleagues. Another reason may be that the enforcing authorities are abusive because they are ordered to act like that by their leaders, so it is logical that they are not punished.
20. One: Georgian standards and values indicate that it is not done to report domestic violence.
Two: it is difficult to define domestic violence. Usually there are no witnesses and it is often one word against another.
Three: the police is not a friend of ordinary civilians in Georgia (as can be seen by the abuse among police officers).
21. By planning the Day of the Family same day, it is seen as a counterpart to LGBT activism. Besides, for this reason, the Day against Homophobia does not attract so much media attention.
22. People like Vasadze don't want to acknowledge that there are also a lot of LGBT people among Georgians.

Literature

Freedom House

- <https://freedomhouse.org/report/nations-transit/2016/georgia>

Human Rights in Georgia

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/georgia/>

Domestic Violence in Georgia

- <http://www.eurasianet.org/node/79986>

Civil Georgia: Day against Homophobia in Georgia

- <http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=29157>

Links

- http://www2.nijmegen.nl/mmbase/attachments/1549721/Shelter_City_Nijmegen_Initiatiefvoorstel_februari_2014.pdf
- <https://www.sheltercity.nl/>
- <http://www.driestroom.nl/Sheltercity.aspx>
- <http://www.amnestynijmegen.nl>

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.driestroom.nl/Sheltercity.aspx>
- <http://www.amnestynijmegen.nl>



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Scholengroep Nijmegen

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