**ANNEX 1**

***Сесия 2 (снимков материFor activity 1 : My home is everywhere!)***

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Picture 1 On the pictures from No 1 to No 5 are Omar Burkan Al Gala who was born 23.09. 1989 in Baghdad, Iraq but grew up in Dubai, ОАЕ. He is a model, actor and photographer. In 2013, he was expelled from Saudi Arabia, where he was accused of being "too handsome" and seductive. He and his family are currently living in Canada.

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2. ******
3. ******
4. ******
5. ******

Picture 6 Anise Andreanantenina was born on 13.03.1990. in Madagascar. From 2011 is in Bulgaria. He is a football player and plays in several Bulgarian clubs - CSKA, Botev, Ludogorets.

1. ******

Picture 7 This man is 76 years old and he is from Syria. He is from the Bedouin group. The photo is taken at ATMA Refugee Camp, Turkey. This man had a large family of 7 children, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The whole family has been killed in the military conflict in Syria.

1. ******

Picture 8 This man is from Nepal. It survives by delivering supplies, carrying loads.

***Session 3. Support materials for Activity 1***

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| **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**  **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.  **Article 1.**  All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.  **Article 2.**  Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.  **Article 3.**  Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.  **Article 4.**  No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.  **Article 5.**  No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.  **Article 6.**  Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.  **Article 7.**  All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.  **Article 8.**  Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.  **Article 9.**  No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.  **Article 10.**  Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.  **Article 11.**  (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.  (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.  **Article 12.**  No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.  **Article 13.**  **(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.**  **(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.**  **Article 14.**  (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.  (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.  **Article 15.**  (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.  (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.  **Article 16.**  (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.  (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.  (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.  **Article 17.**  (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.  (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.  **Article 18.**  Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.  **Article 19.**  Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.  **Article 20.**  (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.  (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.  **Article 21.**  (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.  (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.  (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.  **Article 22.**  Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.  **Article 23.**  (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.  (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.  (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.  (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.  **Article 24.**  Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.  **Article 25.**  (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.  (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.  **Article 26.**  (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.  (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.  (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.  **Article 27.**  (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.  (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.  **Article 28.**  Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.  **Article 29.**  (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.  (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.  (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.  **Article 30.**  Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein. |

***Session 4 – Support materials for Activity 1 - The game „Human rights”*** (Maps with stories of different people and maps with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

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| Famous actress Natalie Portman was born in Jerusalem and immigrated with her family to the United States when she was just 3 years old. Her grandparents lost most of their relatives during the Holocaust during World War II. | All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Article 1. |
| Omar Borkan Al Gala is an Iraqi-Emiric model, actor and photographer. In 2013, he was expelled from Saudi Arabia, where he was accused of being "too handsome" and seductive. He and his family are currently living in Canada. | Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Article. 2. |
| Mohammad and his wife, Sitar, leave Sri Lanka after he is imprisoned and accused of aiding the Tamil Tigers. Mohammad leaves his mobile phone store and management position at the company he works for. The family settled in Hungary but did not have access back to their home country for fear of persecution and detention. | Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Article. 3. |
| Kira is 27 years old. She and her relatives work at a brick factory in Nepal. In addition to older family members, the youngest also work there. Kira is carrying her newborn baby, wrapped in a scarf around her body all the time. The temperature around the furnace is 130 degrees. They work 16-17 hours a day, without interruptions for rest. Removing the hot bricks from the furnace, they line them on their heads and amongst clouds of sticky, hot brown ash, carry them hundreds of meters to the trucks that carry the finished goods. They don't know they are slaves! They are born, live and die there and have nothing to compare freedom with! | No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Article. 4 |
| Haua is from Ethiopia. When she is 3 years old, her mother is abducted and her father is taken by Oromo rebels. Haua remains an orphan and raised by her grandmother. Because of her father's activities, Haua has been detained several times in prison for political reasons. She is subjected to violence and, when she becomes pregnant, is threatened by religious leaders that if she tells about the act, she will be killed. He escapes to a refugee camp in Kenya. | No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. Article.12 |
| My name is Tiko, and I have my great-grandfather's name. I am part of the Nenets people. Nenets are a local Siberian people who are engaged in nomadic reindeer farming, fishing and hunting. We currently have about 45,000 people. The large-scale exploitation of gas reserves on the Yamal Peninsula has caused pollution and destruction of vegetation cover and greenery. Many young Nenets are forced to migrate to cities where they often struggle to integrate and face a number of social problems. I want to live in the tundra where my people are rooted, but I have to look for food, work and shelter elsewhere. | Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Article.13 |
| I'm Adele and I'm a former mechanic. I worked for an international company in the field of water treatment. I am from the main Christian neighbourhood of Dora in Baghdad, Iraq. After kamikaze killed nine of my colleagues while traveling by convoy, I stayed alive, I managed to help some of the wounded, and told about it on television. I was accused of treason and threatened with murder. We were forced to abandon our home and we fled with my family to Syria. | Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. Article. 14. |
| Ahmed Salman Rushdie is a British writer of Indian descent. In 1988, his novel, "The Satanic Verses," stirred strong controversy in the Islamic world. The book has been banned in many countries, with an apostasy declared in Iran and a $ 11.4 million reward for his murder. | Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.Article. 18. |
| I'm Asya, 17 years old. I'm from Bulgaria. I liked going to school, I was doing great. I dreamed of being a teacher. When I was 15, my parents decided that it was time to get married. I didn't know the boy, Mom had chosen him. The school teachers came home several times and talked to my parents to continue my studying. I wanted a lot, but they didn't let me. We have not officially married with my husband, but we have a child and I take care of the household. | Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. Article. 16 |
| I'm Rania, 22 years old from India. I'm from the Dalits group. They also call us 'unclean', 'untouched'. We are 167 mil. people in India and we are not one of the 4 castes. I have no right to wear shoes, I have no right to sit at the bus stop. For the short time I went to school, I had no right to eat with others. In order to support myself and my family, I participate with other women in collective farming. Due to the deteriorating climatic conditions, we face the challenge not only of floods, water scarcity and crop contamination, but also of discrimination, harassment, higher rents and more. | Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. Article. 17. |
| Malala Yousufzai (born 1997) is from Pakistan. When the Taliban established control of the Swat Valley, Pakistan, Malala raised her voice against the closure of the girls' schools. She refuses to remain silent despite the death threats against her family. At the age of eleven, she begins sending correspondence to the BBC. She and her father started a campaign for girls' right to study. In October 2012, the Taliban ordered the murder of 15-year-old Malala, who was shot in the head while travel on a school bus. Miraculously, she survives and becomes a symbol of the struggle for free access to education. Malala is the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. | Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Article. 19 |

***Session 4 – Support materials for Activity 1: Cards with information for events related to climate change and inequalities in countries***

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| Gilberto Isayas of Honduras- "The hotter the weather in Honduras, the greater the damage to cereals. When Gilberto Isaas could no longer produce enough to feed his family, he decided to migrate. When the mafia, which hit his 11-year-old son, intervened throughout this story, Isaiah made a firm decision. He packed his belongings, put his rucksack on his back, and headed for the Texas border. He walked nearly 2,000 miles. He had heard somewhere that the United States offered asylum to people like him. But in March, Gilberto and his family were detained while trying to enter America. They are now awaiting court order - whether to give them shelter because of the Mafia threat in Honduras or to deport them back. And since no one is sheltering because of climate change, this reason is not included as a reason in their case documents (<https://www.dnes.bg/index/2019/09/23/zaradi-klimatichnite-promeni-1-5-mlrd-migranti-kyde-shte-otidat.423180>). |
| For sub-Saharan African livestock farmers, the ability to migrate to preserve their nomadic lifestyle is increasingly diminished by desertification, drought and reduced rainfall. In Chad, one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, changing meteorological patterns and increased pressure on water and land for grazing disrupt traditional migration routes and exacerbate conflict with local communities, because of increasing competition for available and diminishing resources. These tensions adversely affect division and discrimination. |
| In the Brazilian Amazon, local communities face displacement and flooding after construction without their free, prior and informed consent of hydroelectric dams such as Belo Monte. In addition to the damage done to the local population by the displacement of thousands, the environmental benefits of these events are increasingly being called into question. Conservation was used as a pretext to drive communities from the lands of their ancestors. This is the case with Kenya's Sengwer people, whose representatives, despite their centuries-old residence in the Embobut Forest, have been forcibly expelled by Kenya's Forest Service, which has links to environmental and climate change programs funded by major international donors. |
| In Colombia, ranked second in the world for sugar cane cultivation after Brazil, minority Afro-Colombian communities in the Cali region off the coastal state of Valle del Cauca face their traditional agricultural practices being threatened by the growing production of sugar cane. The advent of large-scale agriculture has done almost nothing to cope with the high levels of poverty and unemployment in the area, while at the same time seriously threatening the low incomes of small farms. |
| The Nenets are a native Siberian people whose traditional economy is rooted in nomad reindeer farming, fishing and hunting. Most of them inhabit the Yamal Peninsula, which means "the end of the world" in the Nenets language. They currently number about 45,000 people. Nenets are among the first to face the effects of a changing climate. In the 1990s, Russian energy company Gazprom began preparations for one of its largest oil projects, the Yamal mega project aimed at exploiting the peninsula's gas reserves. This results in extensive destruction of the vegetation cover and greenery of the Yamal Peninsula, beginning a long period of environmental degradation. In 2012, the first gas volumes in the area began to be extracted. As a result of this exploitation, many indigenous people had to leave the Yamal Peninsula for fear of being forced to live in permanent settlements.  Today, the main problems facing Nenets are the environmental damage arising from the exploitation of natural gas in Yamal, unemployment and alcoholism. Their nomadic lifestyle is now endangered as their migration routes are disrupted by mining infrastructure, pollution and the effects of climate change. As a result, many young Nenets are forced to migrate to cities where they often struggle to integrate and face a number of social problems (This profile is an edited version of a community profile included in the Russian Federation heading for the World MRG Minority and Indigenous Directory (updated by Charlotte Graham). |
| Almost half of the population lives in poverty in Sudan. Nine of 10 people live on less than a dollar a day. About 40 percent of the population does not have access to clean drinking water. Sudan faces two major crisis challenges: one caused by military conflicts, the other by the climatic and socio-cultural conditions leading to a major humanitarian crisis. |
| Azizi Kite is 34 years old from Zanzibar, Tanzania. He has two wives and 4 children. He graduated from high school and works six days a week as a manager at one of the island's hotels. Azizi receives a $ 50 monthly salary to support his entire family. He considers migration options to Kenya or another African country, because he hopes to make more money there and better realization. |
| Rubay is 19 years old from Bangladesh.He has been working in a textile factory where T-shirts are made for some of the most famous brands in the world for 5 years. Rubaya and her colleagues work average between 12-14 hours a day. He gets about $ 1.25 a day, which is below the poverty line. Like her, they are almost 40% of Bangladesh's population. |

***Session 4 – Support materials for Activity 2: The game „What is the poverty?“***

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| **I do not agree** |

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| **I agree** |

***Session 5 Support materials for Activity 1 – The game „I hear, I see, I don't understand!“***

***Asylum application form***

1. *גענעוואַ די פון ראַטאַפאַקיישאַן רעפוגעעס פון שוץ דער פֿאַר יסוד לעגיסלאַטיווע די*
2. *Bulgaria unaweka msingi kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa wakimbizi kuridhiwa kwa Mkataba*

*wa Geneva kisheri*

1. *บัลแกเรียทำให􀒖รากฐานทางกฎหมายเพื่อคุ􀒖มครองผู􀒖ลี้ภัยการให􀒖สัตยาบันของอนุสัญญาเจ*
2. *Төрсөн газар, эцэг эхийн нэр…………………………………*
3. *yoo isofin ipile*
4. *хууль эрх зүйн үндэс суурийг тавьдаг*
5. *Namn .........................................................................................................................................*

*Efternamn ..................................................................................................................................*

*Фамилия ...................................................................................................................................*

*ਉਦਗਮ .......................................................................................................................................*

*Última país visitado ...................................................................................................................*

*Cualquier información falsa se castiga con la expulsión*

*Servicio y Policía de Fronteras del*

*Sınır Polis Teşkilatı ve*

*Marati…………………………….*

*ხელმოწერა*