

/ CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS /

Refugees Light [2]

Training course and Youth exchange

TRAINING:

FROM Sunday 14th of November 2021 (ARRIVAL DAY)

TO Monday 21th of November 2021 (DEPARTURE DAY)

VENUE: Gué Bernisson, 102 rue de l'Esterel, 72100 LE MANS, FRANCE

LANGUAGE: English

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 28 (4 participants from each countries + 4 trainers)

YOUTH EXCHANGE: 10 days (+2 days of travel) in January or February 2022 (depending of the sanitary and politic situation).

LOCATION: Palestine – Bethlehem, Deisheh camp (Refugees camp)

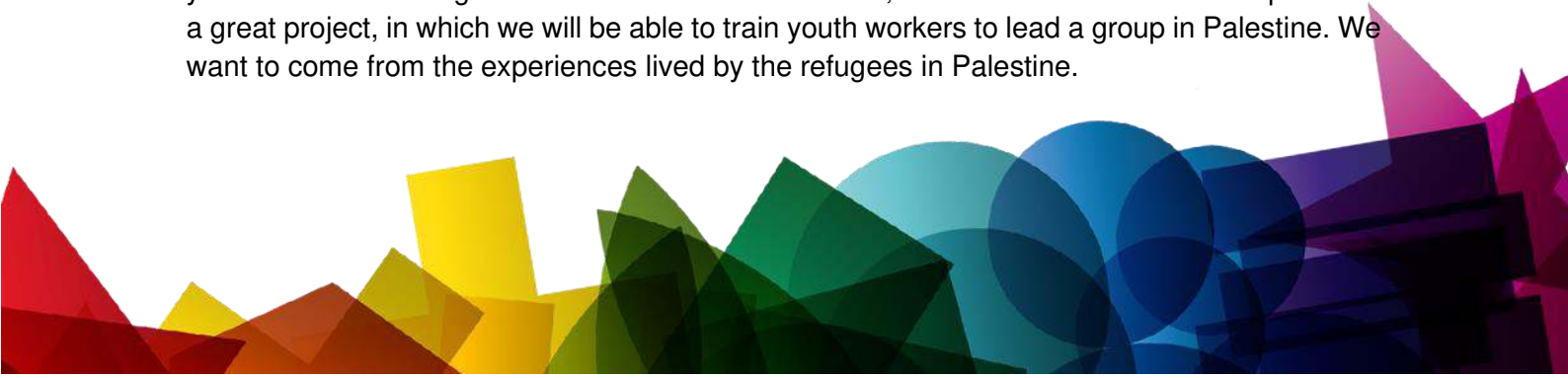
ORGANISATION: Concordia Normandie-Maine and Laylac

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 32 (4 youth (+18 years old) from each country + 1 leader from each country + 1 coordinator from Concordia + 1 coordinator from Laylac)

NOTE: Please read carefully all information contained in this Infosheet before applying as a participant on this Training Course. Health recommendations on page 6.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Concordia Normandie-Maine is an organisation working on popular education principles. Since 7 years, our organisation is collaborating with Palestinian organisations on different projects relative to human rights and human rights education. We hosted several groups of youth and youth workers coming from different cities in Palestine, and we would like now to experiment a great project, in which we will be able to train youth workers to lead a group in Palestine. We want to come from the experiences lived by the refugees in Palestine.



With our colleagues from Palestine, we would like to raise the awareness on people on the refugee topic in general. We believe that there is a need to speak about the political, economic and social situation of the refugees now in our societies. Raising awareness towards the youth of our different countries, and exchanging on how refugees are perceived by the youth and the population in general, and how youth want to change it.

We also have the need to train our youth organisations to the hosting of a new public in our projects. Concordia for example made the choice to host refugees civic service volunteers in our different delegations. However, we first need to make sure that we are ready for that, and we will be able to support the youth as best as we can.

We work with one refugee camp in Palestine: Dheisheh in Bethlehem, with Laylac organisation. Those refugee camps are made from Palestinian people, who had to leave their homeland because of the Israeli occupation. They fight for the right of return, which means they will keep on fighting for their rights until they can come back home.

In November 2019 a training course was organize on this theme and a youth exchange in Palestine will take place in March 2020.

A close collaboration on this theme was born between the project partners and between the participants during the training, which will be reinforced during the youth exchange in March. Concordia's wish is to continue to work with its partners on this theme of refugees and to be able to deepen certain questions that preoccupy us in the work within our organization.

This new project will allow the participants of the first project to deepen the transnational work initiated, and give the possibility to new youth and youth workers to integrate themselves in this partnership work and intercultural exchanges.

During the training in November 2019 in Le Mans, we approached the situation of refugees in the countries of each partner. This training allowed each participant to discover or deepen their knowledge of the social, economic and political situation of refugees in Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and Palestine.

These 6 days brought a lot of exchanges between participants from different backgrounds: social workers, animators, lawyers... refugees or not.

During the evaluation of the project, we noticed that we wanted to deepen certain topics related to the situation of refugees. In order to continue the work of transnational collaboration, and to enable us to develop our professional skills.

In the same spirit as the first project, we would like to invest two different kind of partner organisations: those, like the Palestinian partners, who are situated inside refugee camp, and those who host refugees in their countries and feel a need to invite people to work on the topic. In France, like in more and more countries in Europe, we are facing nationalism and the development of extreme right political parties, racism and discriminations in general towards vulnerable populations.

In this second project, we wish to approach the issue of the inclusion of refugees in our respective societies and the role of our volunteer organisations in this integration.

Themes of the project:

- the refugees' right of return (and possibility depending on the country),
- on government policies towards refugees and the place of our organisations, our role as youth workers,
- how refugees and especially Palestinian refugees (from 50 different villages), have managed to create a collective society in the refugee camps, have developed their education and the education of their children, how they fight for their right of return.

Every year, Guillemette Champ, the regional delegate of Concordia Normandie-Maine is travelling from France to Palestine, in order to meet different organisations in the country, different people and activists, but also to learn how to prepare the youth who we are working with. Sending youth in a country under occupation is not trivial. So for this project, and especially for the youth exchange, Concordia will support a lot the sending organisations in order to prepare the participants before going. It is also the reason why we first want to train the leaders, through the first training action.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main objective of this project is to create understanding and awareness of the Youth and the populations in general on the Human Rights and Refugees topic, through training youth workers on the setting of activities on the Refugees situations and gathering young people coming from very diverse backgrounds.

Specific objectives for this Training Course are:

- Developing youth worker's knowledge, tools and competences in key concepts on Human Rights Education and working with refugees
- Raising awareness of Youth workers on the need of implementing Human Rights Education, focussing of the refugees
- Giving the space for youth workers to exchange on their working context, experiences and challenges on the topic
- Reviewing the evaluation of Human Rights education in Europe, and the present challenges that it faces.

Specific objectives of the Youth Exchange are:

- Getting to know the reality of Palestinian life in the refugee camps in Palestine
- Creating an exchange space for young people coming from different background, cultures, countries and migration experiences.
- Supporting young people to understand that they actually have an acting power in the world they live in
- Developing materials which can be used by the participants back home in their organizations/communities

METHODOLOGY

The methodology, based on the reinforcement of non-formal education values, training sessions, workshops, debates, and the structure of this European training will serve to further encourage an active involvement of each participant. This will allow participants to be able to develop competencies and new tools for the strengthening of a gender equality sensitive approach in their organization.

PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

For the training course:

18+ Youth workers, youth leaders, staff or active members from youth organizations. This training course is shaped for people working with youth we already have, or not experience with a public of refugees. Some participants from the training will lead the youth exchange in Palestine.

There is a participation fee for participants for the training course: 50 € for each. The implementation of this fee should not prevent any motivate participant to join. We are ready to exchange with the participants individually in case it is needed.

Group size: 24 participants (+4 trainers) from ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME COUNTRIES AND PARTNER COUNTRIES

- Concordia from France
- Laylac from Palestine (Deisheh camp in Bethlehem)
- JAVVA from Belgium
- Elix from Greece
- ESTYES from Estonia
- INFORMA GIOVANI from Italy (Sicily)

For the youth exchange:

Youth from 18 to 30 years old, with or without migration experience, and who wish to discover the situation and the background of Palestinian refugee camps. Youth and leaders of the Youth Exchange should be ready to experience life in a refugee camp in Palestine and to accept the rules of the project.

The validation of the participants will be done by the partner organizations but the final decision will be made by Guillemette CHAMP, in collaboration with the partners.

There is a participation fee for participants for the Youth Exchange: 50 € for each (without exception)

Group size: 32 (4 youth (+18 years old) from each country + 1 leader from each country + 1 coordinator from Concordia, Guillemette CHAMP + 1 coordinator from Laylac)

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

PARTICIPANTS FEES FOR THE TRAINING COURSE: 50€ per participant.

PARTICIPANTS FEES FOR THE YOUTH EXCHANGE: 50€ per participant.

We will ask the participants to cover a participant fees of 50 € each. This amount of money covers the material which will be given to each person and the extra fees needed.

In case that participant face financial difficulties, please contact us in order to find together a solution.

- Travel costs will be covered based on the unit costs of the program. Please note that participants will be reimbursed the real costs of their transport fees up to a certain limit as per information below.

- 100% lodging and food are covered

Concordia would like to encourage participants to buy travel tickets as soon as possible to enjoy economical prices. Please do not buy travel tickets until your participation has been approved by Concordia. All the travel costs will be reimbursed the earliest 3 months after the end of the training course.

Please note that the process of reimbursement will be carried out directly with the applicant organizations and not with the individual participants (we only reimburse individually participants coming from informal groups). Organizations will have to communicate to Concordia a global invoice after the project (up to the maximum amount given for the travel costs).

Association	Country	Participants	Travel costs per participant
Laylac	Palestine	4	Up to 530 €
Loesje Palestine/Laylac	Palestine	2 trainers	Up to 530 €
Elix	Greece	4	Up to 360 €
ESTYES	Estonia	4	Up to
INFORMA GIOVANI	Italy	4	Up to 275 €
JAVVA	Belgium	4	Up to 180 €
Concordia	France	4 + 2 trainers	Up to 180 €

VISA INFORMATION:

- Palestinian participants will get their visa cost covered (Visa fees + taxes)

HEALTH RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the global health crisis, CONCORDIA has chosen to maintain its activities, because we believe it is essential to continue to promote our values of solidarity and to maintain the social link which is more essential than ever in this period of confinement and remoteness that we have experienced and are still experiencing. This leads us to adapt the framework of reception for international projects and more generally for all the collective activities that we are led to organise. Their success will depend on the active participation of everyone in all the activities and sessions as well as on the respect of health measures.

We were able to welcome internationals on our projects this summer.

We had to postpone this training twice (November 2020 and January 2021) and we are hopeful that we will be able to organize this training in November 2021 with the presence of our Palestinian friends.

We will not be able to postpone it again but we will adapt its format if necessary, depending on the current situation in Palestine (opening of the borders and possibility for Palestinians to travel to France).

Concerning the sanitary measures that will be put in place on the project, we will keep you informed according to the evolution of the sanitary situation.

We can already tell you that wearing a mask will certainly be compulsory indoors during the grouping and workshop times. This does not prevent us from continuing our work and meeting with partners.

Let's enjoy being together, let's get together despite the difficult context!

ACCOMMODATION

The accommodation will be in a Group Accommodation Center, in the city of Le Mans. It is situated not far from our office, a large forest and a lake.

From here, you can reach the city center in 25 minutes by tramway.

You will be in room or dormitory. The number of persons per room will be in accordance with the health protocol. Bed sheets and blankets are provided, but bring your own towel and toiletries.



Breakfast and dinner will be taken in the accommodation place, in a collective restauration centre. The Training sessions and lunch will take place in a training room near the same center.

There is no website for the accommodation place, but you can have a look at some picture following this link: <http://www.lemans-tourisme.com/fr/autres-hebergements/centre-du-gue-bernisson>

LOCATION

Le Mans (143000 inhabitants) is located in the West of France. It is the administrative center of the Sarthe department, in the Pays de La Loire region (50 min from Paris)

You will have time to discover the city. Le Mans is a beautiful art and historical city; it is the third one of the Pays de la Loire region when it comes to culture and tourism. The old city center is surrounded by Roman walls and the most recent renovation works organized to preserve the oldest parts of Le Mans have helped to enhance its local heritage. Two rivers cross the city which has been named one of France greenest cities. There we can find various parks and gardens, in addition to the two big forests bordering the city.



DON'T FORGET TO BRING WITH YOU

- **Your travel proofs: originals or copies of flight invoices, original boarding passes and train/bus tickets (with price clearly shown).**
- Your own towels and toiletries (everything needed for shower and your personal items)
- Traditional food, snacks, drinks from your country for the intercultural night
- Leaflets, posters, brochures from your organization
- Information and tools about your organizations work on Human Rights and Human Rights education
- Any personal "talent" you want to share with the group : music instrument, games ...
- And for sure please bring with you your smile and inspiration ☺

Bed sheets and blankets will be provided at the accommodation.

You are fully responsible for all your belongings.

WEATHER

It will be autumn in France in November. It can often be raining or cloudy, and cold. Temperature will be approximately between 5 and 10°C.

You can check the weather forecast one week in advance your departure.

ARRIVAL / DEPARTURE

ARRIVAL / SUNDAY, 14th of November 2021
AFTERNOON/EVENING
LE MANS TRAIN STATION – NORTH EXIT
(if you come later, please let us know in advance)

DEPARTURE / SUNDAY, 21th of November 2021
MORNING

Please write an email to dr.normandie-maine@concordia.fr to let us know your exact arrival time. Feel free to contact Guillemette if you encounter any problems during your journey.

HOW TO GET THERE?

The closest airports are Nantes or Paris. From here you can take a train to **Le Mans**.

Check out the train timetables at <http://uk.voyages-sncf.com/en/>.

How to Get to the Train Station at CDG Terminal 2

Upon arrival at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport Terminal 2 you'll collect your baggage at the carousels. Estimate a good 30 minutes for this. Nothing out of the ordinary in terms of expediency, perhaps even a little slow.

Immediately upon exiting the baggage collection area doors of any CDG Terminal 2 sub-terminal (T2A through T2G), you'll see the sign below providing directions to CDG Ground Transportation options.



We will pick you up at the train station of LE MANS (North exit) so please do not forget to send us your arrival time as soon as possible.

CONTACT INFORMATION/ EMERGENCY CONTACT

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We are looking forward to seeing you!!

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES: DEFINITION AND HISTORY



The displacement of Palestinians from their homes in 1948

Palestinian refugees are the most populous in the world, with 3,753 million in 1998, followed by Afghanistan with 2,616 million.

Palestinian Refugees

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) calls the "Palestinian refugees" people who were Palestine as their natural place of residence between June 1946 and May 1948 - that was, for at least two years in Palestine before 1948. Those who lost their homes and livelihoods as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1948, forced them to seek refuge in neighbouring countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the West Bank, which belonged to Jordan, and the administration of the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule.

UNRWA's definition of refugees covers those of area 48 origin, whose numbers rose from 914,000 in 1950 to more than 3.6 million in 1999, and the number continues to rise as a result of natural population growth.

Number of registered refugees in 1950 - 30 June 2000 (1)

THE YEAR	Gaza	West Bank (2)	Syria	Lebanon	Jordan	Total
1950	198227		82194	127600	506200	914221 (3)
1955	214701		88330	100820	502135	905986
1960	255542		115043	136561	613743	1120889
1965	296953		135971	159810	688089	1280823
1970	311814	272692	158717	175958	506038	1425219
1975	333031	292922	184042	196855	625857	1632707
1980	367995	324035	209362	226554	716372	1844318
1985	427892	357704	244626	263599	799724	2093545
1990	496339	414298	280731	302049	929097	2422514
1995	683560	517412	337308	346164	1288197	3172641
2000	824622	583009	383199	376472	1570192	3737494

(1) These figures are based on UNRWA's constantly updated estimates, and because UNRWA registration is voluntary, these figures may not reflect the actual number of refugees.

(2) Until 1967, the West Bank was considered part of Jordan.

3 Excluding 45,800 people currently receiving aid from Israel, to whom UNRWA was responsible

Until June 1952 .

Displaced people

Displaced Palestinians are often called IDPs in 1967 to distinguish them from 1948.

Displaced refugees have the dual status of being displaced twice. Among the 1967 IDPs were a group of refugees who had resided in the West Bank or Gaza Strip and were forced to emigrate again in the 1967 war.

The camp

One-third of registered refugees live in 59 official camps in Jordan Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The remaining two-thirds live in cities and towns in host countries and in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The camp, as defined by UNRWA, is "a piece of land - either government-owned or in most cases rented by host governments from local owners - that has been made available to UNRWA as an aid to Palestine refugees in facilitating their basic needs. Camp residents cannot own the land, but have the right to benefit." Of them for habitation. "

Other Palestinian refugee communities cannot be considered camps in the aforementioned concept, such as the Yarmouk area in Damascus , but UNRWA nonetheless carries out its tasks towards the residents of these communities.

The social and economic conditions of the camps are generally characterized by high population density, poverty, difficult living conditions, and poor infrastructure such as streets and sewage systems.

UNRWA is responsible for providing and supervising the provision of essential services to camp residents through the camp's services office, but claims responsibility for camp management and security to the host governments.

Jewish Settlement and Displacement of Palestinians: A Historical Path

The refugee issue needs to be placed in the historical context and to monitor the events leading up to it. The issues of refugees and Israeli settlements summarize Israeli policy, which is, in short, "the largest land area and the smallest Palestinian population."

The year	Event	Ramifications
7/2/1799	The French campaign led by Napoleon Bonaparte began to occupy Palestine. Shortly before that, Napoleon occupied Egypt	
1865	Britain established the Palestine Exploration Fund to collect information and issue studies on Palestine in general and Jewish immigration in particular	Until 1793, the Jewish population in Jerusalem was only a few hundred, and in 1892 it became 40,000
1882	The beginning of organized Jewish immigration to Palestine, where some Jewish associations in Russia helped two thousand Russian Jews to emigrate to Palestine	
1897	The Jewish associations and organizations held the Pal conference in Switzerland and the "Pal program to encourage immigration to Palestine" emerged from it. To change the demographic reality in Palestine for the benefit of the Jews	
1900	Palestinians campaigned to collect signatures in the so-called petition campaign against the sale of land to Jewish immigrants	
1908	Built Jewish neighborhoods near Jaffa later called "Tel Aviv"	
31/10/1917	Allenby's British army occupies Beersheba and penetrates into Palestine to impose the British Mandate and end the 400-year Ottoman rule Year	The percentage of Palestinians was 92% compared to 8% for Jews
2/11/1917	Britain's Declaration of the Balfour Declaration	Britain promised the Jews a homeland in Palestine and intensified settlement there
26/4/1920	The San Remo Conference was held to endorse the Balfour Declaration and the British mandate for Palestine	
1/7/1920	Britain named Herbert Samuel its first High Representative in Palestine	
20/10/1920	British High Commissioner Herbert Samuel opens records of land sales, thereby opening the door for Jewish control of land	
31/10/1930	British Colonial Secretary Lord Balfour issued a second white paper specifying the numbers of Jewish immigrants to Palestine	

1935	The influx of Jewish immigrants into Palestine is growing at an unprecedented rate	
15/4/1936	The Great Revolt in Palestine against the English and the Jews	
7/7/1936	The British Bill Committee recommended dividing Palestine into two Arab and Jewish states	
1940--1945	The arrival of 60 thousand new Zionist immigrants, which increased the proportion of Jews in Palestine to 31% of the population and land area they seize to 6% of the country	
11/1947	The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to divide Palestine into two states: one for Jews and one for Arabs	Give This decision Country The Jews proposed 56% of Palestine
14/5/1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State of Israel was declared, which contained the following: "The State of Israel will be open to Jewish immigration and reunification of Jews deported from their homeland!" - The war between Arabs and Jews and the fall of Palestinian cities and the destruction of 418 villages - The displacement of about 390 thousand Palestinians 	<p>The total number of refugees reached 54% of the total Palestinian Arab population during the Mandate period</p> <p>Jewish settlers seized 6 million dunams of land annexed to their old and new settlements</p>
16/9/1948	International mediator Bernadotte reports to the UN General Assembly, in which he holds the Jews responsible for the aggression, and that any settlement cannot be just and complete unless the right of the Palestinian refugee to return to the house from which he was expelled is recognized. He demanded that the Israeli government return the property to its Palestinian owners or compensate it in the event of its destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two-thirds of the Palestinians displaced in 1948 came from Arab areas outside the borders of the Jewish state, according to a 1947 UN partition resolution. <p>The percentage of Palestinians in this year was 68.5% compared to 31.5% for Jews</p>
	The United Nations met to discuss the proposals of Count Bernadotte, who was assassinated by the Zionists, and issued its resolution 194, paragraph 11 of which allows Arab refugees who wish to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbors, and those who do not wish to be compensated under international laws.	Paragraph 11 is the most frequently cited in the United Nations debate to date and has been confirmed annually by the General Assembly since 1949. About 30 major resolutions and

11/12/1948	Compensation shall be paid to those who have suffered damage to their property. The Conciliation Commission must work to resolve the problem to allow the return of the population And the stability of refugees	numerous studies have been issued
1949	- Increasing numbers of Jewish immigrants Thousands of Palestinians were expelled, disrupting the demographic balance in favor of the Jews - The United Nations decided to establish a relief agency after the Jewish state refused to implement resolution 194	
1950	Israel has enacted the Right of Return Law, which guarantees all Jews the automatic right to immigrate to Israel and enjoy citizenship	Numbers flowed Huge Jewish immigrants to Israel were estimated at 687,000 In 1951 the number doubled Israel's Jewish population compared to 1948
1/5/1950	Initially considered a temporary agency, UNRWA has been regularly renewed for the past 50 years.	
1956	Triple aggression on Egypt	
1957	Voices in the Diaspora demand a return to armed action	
1964	Establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization	
5/6/1967	The June war broke out between the Arabs and Israel and led to the loss of the Arab West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai and the Golan Heights	- The number of refugees increased and 175,000 registered with UNRWA migrated for the second time

Sources

- UNRWA: <https://www.unrwa.org/>
National Bank of Information
- Palestinian Center for Resources of Citizenship and Refugees Rights (BADIL):
<https://www.badil.org/en/>
- Refugee Amnesty International
- Palestine-info
Arab World Encyclopedia
- Non-Jewish Zionism: Its Roots in Western History.

