



What do you need a mobile phone for?

What does Barbunya Faşulye mean?

Do you know why all children go to school in Switzerland?

Who can afford medication?

What kind of carpet is this?

UNHCR supports Hayat and her family with a monthly payment of USD 20. The money is transferred via their mobile phones. This is just enough to electronically pay for one loaf of bread a day.

In 2017, 76% of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon lived below the poverty line (US\$3.84 per day) while more than half lived in extreme poverty on less than US\$2.90 USD per day.

Hayat also uses her mobile phone to keep in touch with her husband Fouad via WhatsApp. She does not have enough money to make phone calls.

Barbunya Faşulye is Turkish and means runner beans. They are produced by the Turkish food producer DURU. DURU was founded in 1935. Its headquarters are in Karaman in Central Anatolia.

Even though Lebanon is a country rich in water, the farmers are unable to compete with the cheap products from Turkey and Egypt. For this reason, Lebanon imports many food products from Turkey.

The school my daughter Leilah goes to was refurbished by the Swiss. Since its renovation, the school has been a safe and child-friendly place. It is now big enough for Lebanese and Syrian children to learn together. Unfortunately, every other refugee child still has to work and is unable to attend school.

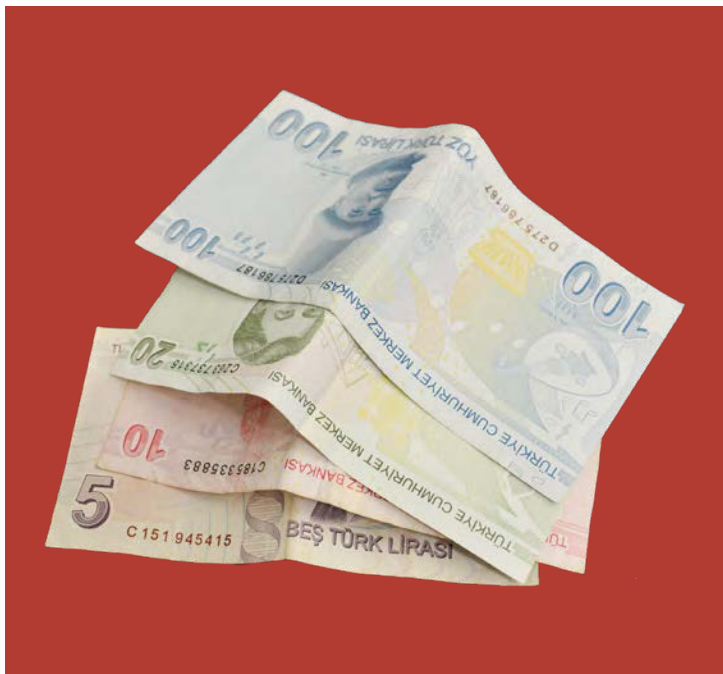
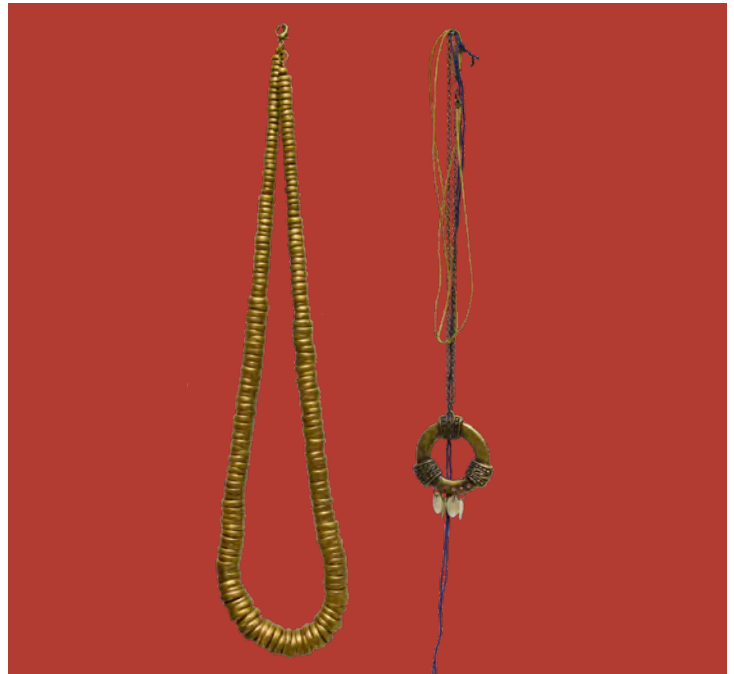
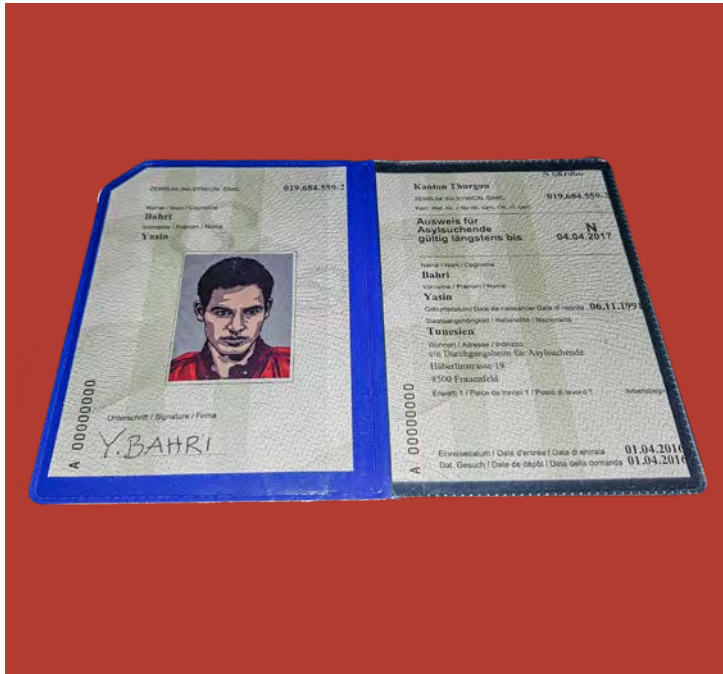
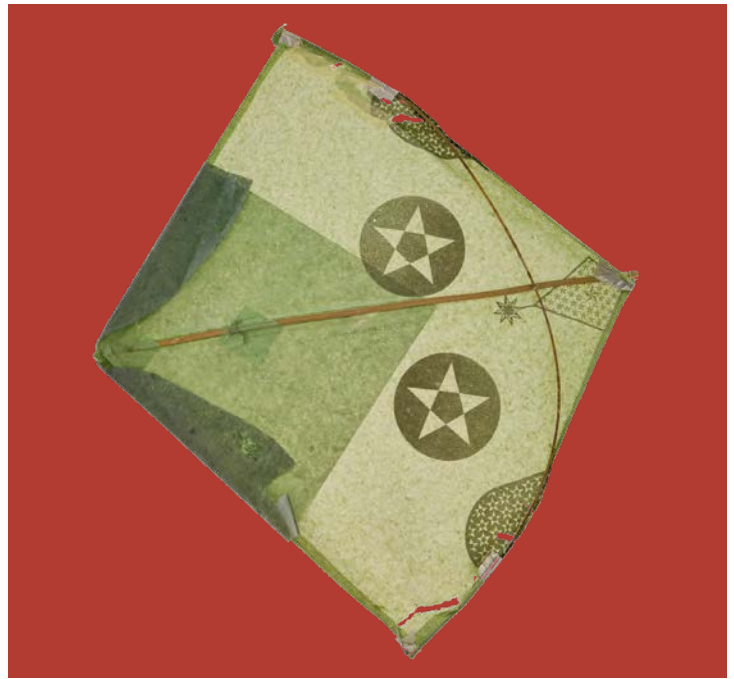
Hayat's mother-in-law Rima suffers from diabetes. After all these years of armed conflict, it is getting increasingly difficult to afford medication.

Rofenac D is a painkiller (produced in Saudi-Arabia and purchased in Lebanon). In Lebanon, 20 tablets cost 8,468 Lebanese Pounds, which is about CHF 5.

Many refugees are unable to afford the drugs after six years of war. Their savings are all spent, they no longer have an income and they use the 20-USD-cash-vouchers for bread, soap etc.

Hayat is Muslim and prays every day.

Prayer is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Five times per day – at sunrise, at noon, in the afternoon, at sunset and late in the evening – the worshippers put their prayer rug in the direction of Mekka, the holiest place of Islam, and pray.



Have you ever made a kite?

Who wears such a dress?

What does jewelry mean  
to you?

What kind of ID do you have?

How big is your wardrobe?

Who gave Aziz money to pay  
the traffickers?

Aziz used to regularly meet his friends to make kites and fly them.

Boys and girls in Afghanistan wage tough battles with kites. The radical Islamic Taliban regime has banned this popular game.

In 2003, the writer Khaled Hosseini remembered this sports in his best-selling book "The Kiterunner". In 2007, Swiss film producer Marc Forster, brought this moving story to the cinemas.

Aziz wears this dress on his journey. It's a men's dress that consists of two parts: a knee-long tunic (Kameez) and harem trousers (Salwar). The harem trousers have a long crotch and are tied around the waist with a ribbon.

Aziz's mother gives him jewellery as financial backup.

Jewellery is part of the dowry an Afghan woman receives when she gets married. She can keep the dowry when she gets divorced. The wife can decide how her dowry is used.

Aziz applies for asylum in Switzerland and receives an N-permit, which is for asylum seekers.

Asylum seekers are people who apply for residency in a country where they neither have citizenship nor a residential permit, and whose application has not yet been decided on.

ID cards are more than just a piece of paper. They entitle the holder to stay in Switzerland and determine the holder's rights.

In the reception and procedure centres, asylum seekers have a locker and a bed at their disposal. They share kitchen, dining hall and community room as well as bathroom facilities with other asylum seekers. They receive a daily allowance of CHF 3.

Traffickers are expensive. People who are forced to flee their country need a lot of cash. Jewellery and cash are often the only way for refugees to pay when they are on the move.

32-year-old Meron from Eritrea has had a traumatic experience: "Many of us were raped because we did not have enough money for the traffickers."

Aziz had to pay his traffickers a total of \$US8,000. Aziz's family gave him all their savings.



What is this net used for?

Who makes these mats?

What does this  
proverb about the walking  
stick mean to you?

What is this and what is  
it for?

What does «WFP» mean?



Fishermen used to have a good life at the coast of Somalia. However, when the terror group Al-Shabaab started to attack their villages, many were forced to leave. They lost their source of income as well as their livelihoods. The big foreign fishing vessels that catch large amounts of fish off the coast of Somalia also make it increasingly hard for the fishermen to survive.

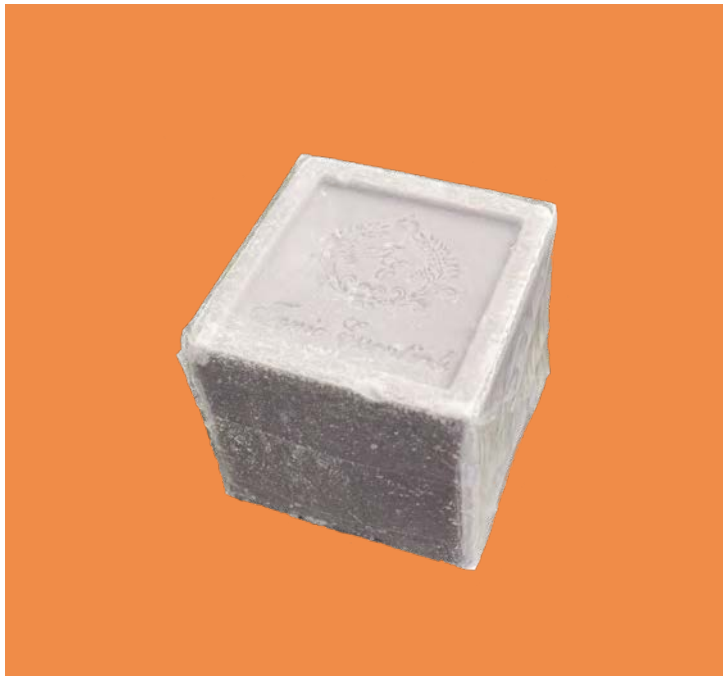
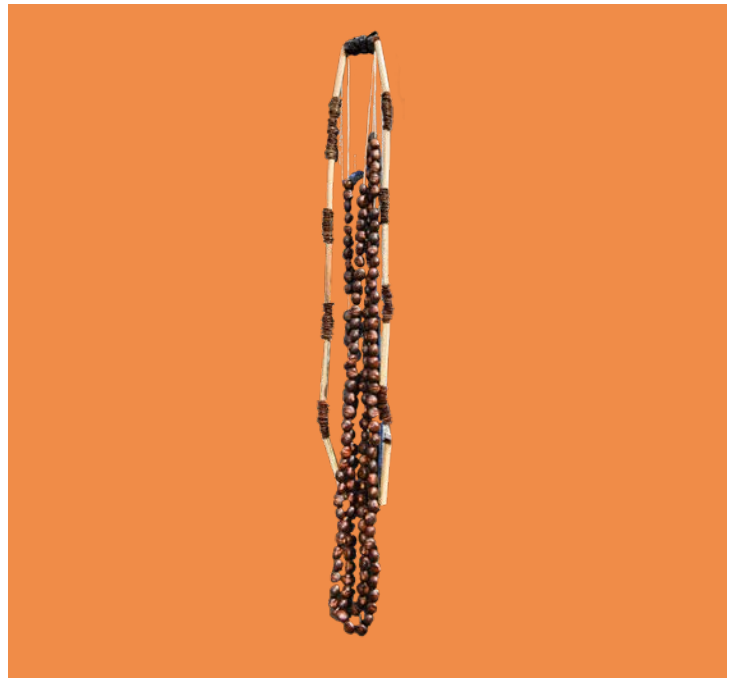
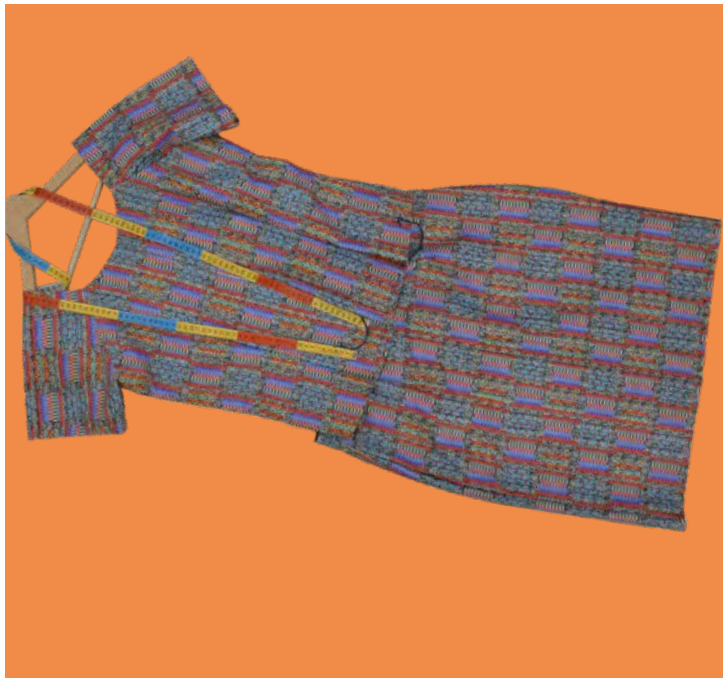
These beautifully woven mats and baskets are made by women. They used to be found in every Somalian household. Recently, more plastic mats and plastic bowls from Asia are used, however, handmade items are still well-respected and widely used.

Stick from Somalia  
„Give your stick to hold only to a man from whom you can take it away again.“ – Somali proverb.

Such walking sticks are made in Somalia and are still used by Nomadic cattle herders in Somalia.

Mortar and pestle are kitchen items to crush millet, corn or spices. They are produced for personal use.

WFP stands for World Food Programme. It's a United Nations (UN) agency and is the largest humanitarian organisation in the world. WFP provides food for victims of wars, conflicts and natural disasters. Especially in Somalia, many people depend on international food aid due to armed conflicts and draught caused climate change.



Have you ever made jewellery yourself?

What kind of profession would you like to learn?

How much water do you use every day? Have a guess!

Are you afraid in the dark?

How often do you wash your hands per day?

Malaika and her friends used to make necklaces from coloured seeds. This piece of jewellery reminds her of her friends, who she often misses.

This dress was designed and made by a young tailor who participated in the Skills for Life Programme in the Kakuma refugee camp.

The SDC together with Swisscontact launched this programme which offers training for various professions. Learning a skill enables young people to earn a living later in life.

Malaika can participate in the Skills for Life programme and train to be a tailor. She wants to be a designer and set up her own business later in life.

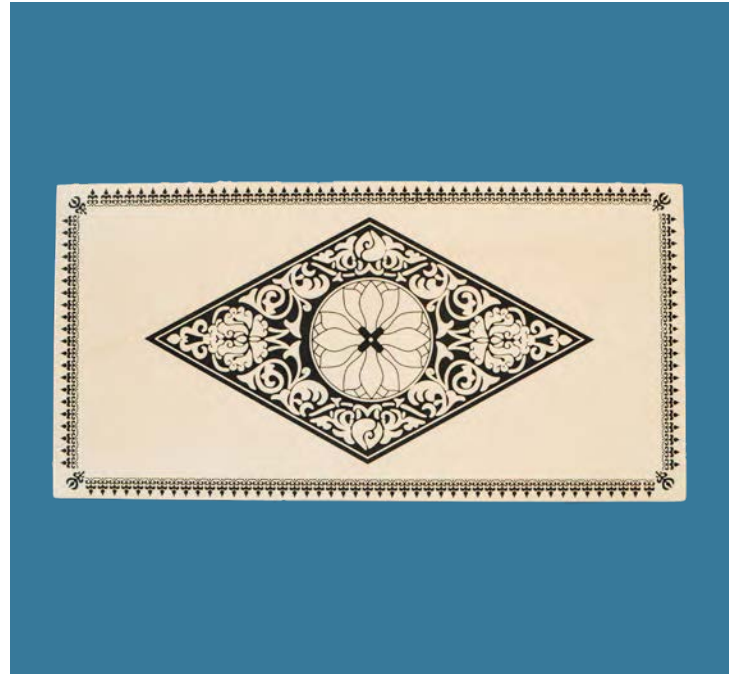
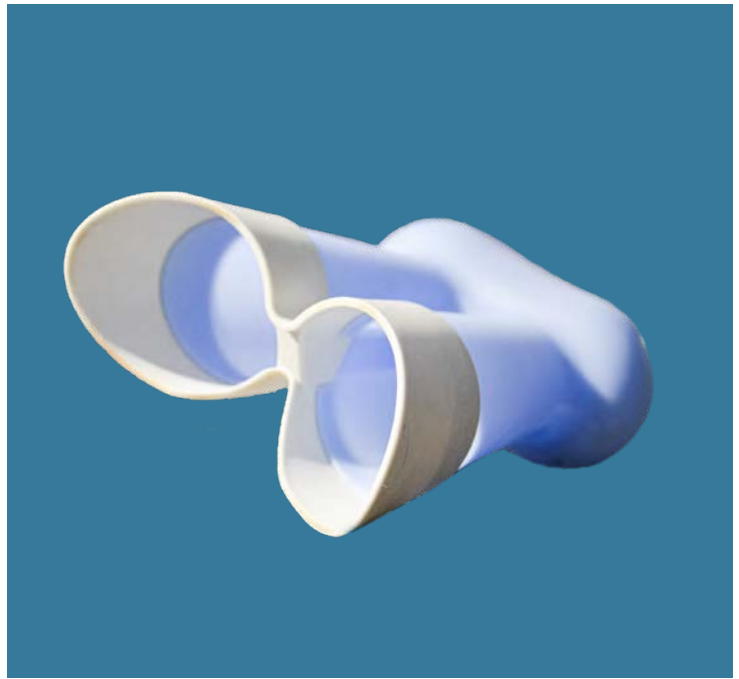
Malaika lives in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya. She is not allowed to leave the camp with a population of about 180,000 displaced persons. Most of them come from South Sudan, Somalia and Sudan.

There is no life without water. The water in the Kakuma refugee camp has to be pumped up from the ground. The daily ration for one person is 20 litres. In Switzerland, the average water consumption per person is 163 litres per day.

Malaika is scared to go to the communal toilets in the refugee camp toilet in the middle of the night. The solar street lamps give her some comfort and protect her from possible attacks. She is also glad to have a small lamp in her shelter. The camping lamps are charged with solar energy during the day.

Washing hands saves lives.

In order to improve hygienic standards among refugees, soap, washing powder and water kettles are distributed in the camp. Men, women and children participate in workshops on handwashing. Puppets show children how to do it properly...



What does this machine do?

What's your favourite  
magazine?

What's the name of this game?

Where do new asylum-seekers  
find shelter in Switzerland?  
And what do they receive upon  
their arrival?

Mohammed flees to Lebanon. UNHCR registers him and his family as refugees in the capital Beirut. They are identified through iris scan. Just like finger prints, every person's iris is different.

The magazine Shabaket al Salwa is an entertainment magazine featuring games such as Sudoku and Kakuro. It is published by the Salwa Publishing House in the Lebanese capital, Beirut.

The Sudoku number puzzle was invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler.

Kakuro is a sort of crosswords using numbers instead of letters and sums instead of words.

Tavli or Backgammon is one of the oldest board games in the world. It does not only demand strategic playing, but also luck. Winner is the player, who first removes all pieces.

Instructions:  
<https://bkgm.com/rules.html>

New arrivals first live in a reception and procedure centre, where every asylum seeker receives a hygiene kit. It consists of a toothbrush, toothpaste, shower gel, shampoo and, depending on gender, either a razor kit or sanitary towels.