



**BROKEN
CHALK**

Submission to the United Nations OFFICE OF THE HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

CALL FOR INPUT | OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ISSUED BY OHCHR

The impact of loss and damage from the adverse effects
of climate change on human rights

Submitting Organization: **BROKEN CHALK**

**Kingsfordweg 151, 1043 GR
Amsterdam, Netherlands**

+31687406567

upr@brokenchalk.org

www.brokenchalk.org

January 2024

By

Daphne Rein

Gauthier Schoufs

Ioana-Sorina Alexa

Layang Fu

Luna Plet

Submission to the United Nations OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

CALL FOR INPUT | OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
ISSUED BY OHCHR

The impact of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on human rights.

Submitting Organization: BROKEN CHALK

January 2024

By

Daphne Rein

Gauthier Schoufs

Ioana-Sorina Alexa

Leyang Fu

Luna Plet

Broken Chalk is an Amsterdam-based non-governmental organisation (NGO) committed to addressing human rights violations in the education sector. It was established in October 2020. A multinational team of dedicated human rights advocates collaborates extensively on researching violations in every corner of the world.

The organisation's primary activities include removing obstacles to education, promoting peace and tranquillity in society through intercultural tolerance, preventing radicalism and polarisation, and eliminating educational opportunity gaps across different demographics.

Broken Chalk works hard in advocacy and lobbying on behalf of these educational victims, engaging with international organisations to prompt action. Additionally, the volunteers and interns working remotely worldwide at Broken Chalk prepare comprehensive reports for international organisations, stakeholders, and governments, highlighting human rights violations in education. These reports aim to draw attention to the often-overlooked aspects of human rights violations, providing stakeholders with a complete understanding and calling for the international community to act in cases where conflict halts access to education and endangers civilians' lives. This approach ensures that awareness is raised and necessary actions are taken to address these violations. Broken Chalk is genuinely international, achieving a local and global perspective in its work.

Table of Contents

Please describe through concrete examples and stories the impacts of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights in your country. Please indicate whether the impact was exceptional or whether an example of many similarly situated cases. Please estimate the number of cases that may be similar in your country..... 4

Please describe any relevant quantitative and qualitative data as well as mechanisms and tools to measure, monitor, report on, and evaluate the impacts of loss and damage, including from extreme weather and slow-onset events, on the full enjoyment of human rights. Please take into account, inter alia, the disproportionate effects on women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, persons living in poverty and others in vulnerable situations. 5

Please describe any specific measures, including public policies, legislation, practices, strategies, or institutional arrangements that your Government has undertaken or plans to undertake at a national, sectoral or sub-national level, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to avert, minimise and address loss and damage, including equity-based approaches and solutions. Please also identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability, including means of implementation. 7

Please identify and share examples of promising practices and critical challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage, including examples that highlight multilateral cooperation and approaches at global and regional levels, including equity-based approaches and solutions..... 9

Promising Practices 9

Education..... 9

Renewable energy (structure) 9

Multilateral cooperation 10

Challenges 10

Please provide specific recommendations, if possible, on how to address the critical challenges that have been identified, including actions to be taken at country, regional, and global levels, as well as by different groups of stakeholders, Governments, development agencies, financing institutions, and others..... 11

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Please describe through concrete examples and stories the impacts of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights in your country. Please indicate whether the impact was exceptional or whether an example of many similarly situated cases. Please estimate the number of cases that may be similar in your country.

Global climate change presents a significant and multifaceted challenge to Taiwan, with anticipated increases in temperatures, heightened frequency of heatwaves, and intensified typhoons and extreme rainfall events across the country. Between 2006 and 2020, Taiwan experienced 384 instances of extreme climate events, underscoring the pressing nature of this issue¹. The devastating impact of Typhoon Marakot serves as a perfect illustration of climate change's profound effects on the human rights of the Taiwanese population. In 2009, this Typhoon resulted in the tragic loss of 699 lives, the destruction of 1766 homes, and the displacement of 4500 residents. As an NGO committed to advancing educational rights, Broken Chalk seeks to highlight the direct and future implications of climate change on human rights in Taiwan, specifically on the right to education.

Drawing from the aftermath of Typhoon Marakot, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan reported that 1273 schools were adversely affected, depriving children of their fundamental right to education. Furthermore, the widespread internal displacement stemming from this event also compounds challenges to educational rights. The financial hardships and administrative obstacles caused by displacement may impede enrollment and hinder school attendance. In addition, linguistic barriers further exacerbate the educational rights violations associated with internal displacement². This is specifically the case for minorities and indigenous people. It is noteworthy that Taiwan is home to 16 officially recognised indigenous groups, representing a total of 2,4% of its population³.

Moreover, areas managing a large influx of displaced persons may face limitations in providing quality education. The cumulative impact of these challenges, coupled with the trauma experienced by affected individuals, is likely to create additional barriers to effective schooling. Taking an equity-based approach, Broken Chalk underscores the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to address the intersection of climate change and the preservation of human rights. These efforts are crucial to averting future occurrences of a similar nature.

¹ Mucahid Mustafa Bayrak, "Global Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan: A Critical Bibliometric Analysis and Review". 2020. Available online: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/1/29>

² UNESCO, « The Impact of Climate Displacement on the right to education. » 2019. Available online: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374966>

³ Council of Indigenous Peoples Council Confirmed Tribe Area. 2020. Available online: <https://www.cip.gov.tw/portal/docList.html?CID=7CDD0E527E32B424>

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Please describe any relevant quantitative and qualitative data as well as mechanisms and tools to measure, monitor, report on, and evaluate the impacts of loss and damage, including from extreme weather and slow-onset events, on the full enjoyment of human rights. Please take into account, inter alia, the disproportionate effects on women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, persons living in poverty and others in vulnerable situations.

Taiwan has launched its first National Human Rights Plan on May 2022, which emphasises the need to assess and monitor human rights education in Taiwan, as well as renaming their climate change legislation as the "Climate Change Response Act"⁴ in February 2023⁵. This plan also aims to promote an adaptation plan to Climate Change in Taiwan⁶. Article 42 of the Climate Change Response Act of Taiwan states that "all levels of government shall promote public awareness and education regarding response to climate change mitigation and adaptation among citizens"⁷, this directly concerns the youth and the children of Taiwan. However, there is no data available regarding tools to measure, monitor, or report on the impacts of loss and damage regarding the education of the children of Taiwan. However, it has been documented that 43.2% events of extreme climate events that have impacted Taiwan between 2006 and 2020 occurred or directly impacted indigenous communities, this means that the 16 officially recognised indigenous communities of Taiwan are disproportionately exposed to the negative effects of the loss and damage of climate change⁸.

Regarding the mechanisms put in place, Taiwan has created the "Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform" (TCCIP). This platform produces high-resolution observation and projection data sets for climate change analysis and evaluates climate change's impacts and adaptation strategies on Taiwanese areas (such as coastal zones, fisheries, forestry, cattle farming, etc.)⁹. But with the TCCIP, there is no mention of disparities that could be occurring regarding the impact of climate change on women and girls, children, or youth in Taiwan.

⁴ Executive Yuan, "National Human Rights Action Plan.", Department of Information Services. May 2022.

<https://english.ey.gov.tw/News3/9E5540D592A5FECD/db879e12-f6bb-46d8-ba80-851185c963dd>

⁵ Executive Yuan, "National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan.", Department of Information Services. October 2023.

<https://english.ey.gov.tw/News3/9E5540D592A5FECD/fff51eaf-f1e9-4ca4-999e-7bc98f47c28a>

⁶ Executive Yuan, "National Human Rights Action Plan.", Department of Information Services. May 2022.

<https://english.ey.gov.tw/News3/9E5540D592A5FECD/db879e12-f6bb-46d8-ba80-851185c963dd>

⁷ Ministry of Environment of Taiwan, "Climate Change Response Act". February 2023. Chapter 5 : Article 42.

<https://law.moi.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=00020098>

⁸ Bayrak M. (2021). Sustainability: Special Issue on Indigenous Resilience and Indigenous Knowledge Systems in the context of Climate Change. Issue 13, Vol.1. MDPI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13010029>

⁹ Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform (TCCIP):

https://tccip.ncdr.nat.gov.tw/intro_eng.aspx

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Even if knowing that women and little girls are impacted differently than men and little boys in extreme weather and slow-onset events is crucial to have egalitarian legislation against the rise of climate change¹⁰, there is no data concerning these disparities. And examining the relationship between gender ideologies and the motivation to mitigate climate change could facilitate a transition to a sustainable, carbon-neutral and gender-equal world¹¹. Nevertheless, Taiwan still has no governmental data or mechanism that measures, monitors, and reports the disproportionate effects that climate change has on specific groups of people, such as children and women.

¹⁰ Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) and the World Health Organization, “Climate Change and women’s children’s and adolescents’ health: Background document for COP27.”. n.d.

¹¹ Li-San Hung and Mucahid Mustafa Bayrak, “Taking gender ideologies seriously in climate change mitigation: a case study of Taiwan”. International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management (February 2022). Vol.14 No.2. p.232

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Please describe any specific measures, including public policies, legislation, practices, strategies, or institutional arrangements that your Government has undertaken or plans to undertake at a national, sectoral or sub-national level, in compliance with applicable international human rights law, to avert, minimise and address loss and damage, including equity-based approaches and solutions. Please also identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability, including means of implementation.

- In 2012, Taiwan initiated the Outline of the Climate Change Adaptation Policy, followed by the 2014 Adaptation Action Plan and the 2015 Coastal Management Act¹².
- Legislative groundwork was laid with the National Land Planning Act in 2016 and the 2018 amendment of the Water Conservancy Act¹³.
- In 2017, the Government approved the Code of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change and launched the 2018-2022 Adaptation Action Plan¹⁴.
- Taiwan's commitment to carbon reduction materialised with the passage of the 2015 Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act, setting initial targets for a 50% cut by 2050¹⁵.
- In 2021, Taiwan unveiled the 'Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions' in its 2050 plan, focusing on energy, industry, lifestyle, society, technology, R&D, and climate legislation.¹⁶ To achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, Taiwan aims for renewables and natural gas to constitute 20% and 50% of its energy mix, respectively, while reducing coal's share to 30%.¹⁷
- The enactment of the Climate Change Response Act in February 2023 marked a milestone, featuring seven chapters and 63 articles.¹⁸ Under the Climate Change Response Act, carbon fee revenue will be allocated to the Greenhouse Gas

¹² Why Has Taiwan, a Nonparty to the Paris Agreement, Been Proactively Addressing Climate Change?, Accessed December 2023, https://www.ide.go.jp/English/ResearchColumns/Columns/2023/cheng_fangting.html

¹³ Why Has Taiwan, a Nonparty to the Paris Agreement, Been Proactively Addressing Climate Change?, Accessed December 2023, https://www.ide.go.jp/English/ResearchColumns/Columns/2023/cheng_fangting.html

¹⁴ Why Has Taiwan, a Nonparty to the Paris Agreement, Been Proactively Addressing Climate Change?, Accessed December 2023, https://www.ide.go.jp/English/ResearchColumns/Columns/2023/cheng_fangting.html

¹⁵ Why Has Taiwan, a Nonparty to the Paris Agreement, Been Proactively Addressing Climate Change?, Accessed December 2023, https://www.ide.go.jp/English/ResearchColumns/Columns/2023/cheng_fangting.html

¹⁶ Taiwan's pioneering pathway to net-zero carbon emissions, Accessed December 2023,

<https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2023/08/12/taiwans-pioneering-pathway-to-net-zero-carbon-emissions/#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20Taiwan%20unveiled%20its,supported%20by%2012%20key%20strategies>

¹⁷ Taiwan's pioneering pathway to net-zero carbon emissions, Accessed December 2023,

<https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2023/08/12/taiwans-pioneering-pathway-to-net-zero-carbon-emissions/#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20Taiwan%20unveiled%20its,supported%20by%2012%20key%20strategies>

¹⁸ Climate Change Response Act, Accessed December 2023, https://adapt.moenv.gov.tw/eng/TCCIP-1-D/TCCIP-1-D-11_en.html

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Management Fund to support investments in emission reduction technologies and to local governments for climate policy expenses.¹⁹

- The Climate Change Adaptation Act, adopted on January 10, 2023, set the 2050 deadline for net-zero emissions, introduced a carbon pricing mechanism, and incorporated the EU's carbon border adjustment mechanism. Implementation details for the carbon pricing scheme are pending deliberation, focusing initially on about 287 companies responsible for almost 80% of Taiwan's annual emissions.²⁰
- Starting Jan. 1, 2024, power generation and manufacturing companies that emit more than 25,000 metric tons of carbon per year will be required to pay carbon fees. According to Hsueh, there are currently 512 companies that fall under this category.²¹

¹⁹ Taiwan News. (November 2023). UN climate conference excludes Taiwan again.

<https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/5040282>

²⁰ Environment & Climate Change Laws and Regulations Taiwan 2023. (December 2023).

<https://iclg.com/practice-areas/environment-and-climate-change-laws-and-regulations/taiwan>

²¹ Nikkei Asia. (December 2023). Taiwan steps up climate leadership with ambitious reforms.

<https://asia.nikkei.com/Editor-s-Picks/Interview/Taiwan-steps-up-climate-leadership-with-ambitious-reforms>

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Please identify and share examples of promising practices and critical challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfilment of the full enjoyment of human rights in the context of loss and damage, including examples that highlight multilateral cooperation and approaches at global and regional levels, including equity-based approaches and solutions.

Promising Practices

Education

After Taiwan passed the Environmental Education Act in 2010, all educational institutions are required to receive environmental education, which should reach at least four hours for all personnel, teachers and students.²² Climate education in Taiwan has witnessed positive progress in raising environmental awareness. A study in 2022 proved that in the second largest city in Taiwan, Taichung, workshops and activities help build a high awareness of environmental education among elementary school teachers, especially the senior and experienced.²³

Renewable energy (structure)

Taiwan has made efforts to increase the use of renewable energy. In the past five years, Taiwan's offshore wind power has grown from two demonstration wind turbines to three wind farms and 90 wind turbines.²⁴ The four Greater Changhua wind projects, on four sites in the Taiwan Strait, are expected to power approximately 2.8 million households, upon completion.²⁵ Another progressive step taken is a major polluter, the world's largest contract chipmaker, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd (TSMC), committed to reaching net zero emissions by 2050 due to the severe environmental impact brought by climate change.²⁶ It is worth celebrating, given that TSMC focused on an energy-intensive industry and produced over 15 million tons of carbon pollution in 2020.²⁷

²² National Regulatory Database. Environmental Education Act. (2017). Retrieved from

<https://law.moi.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=o0120001>

²³ Liao, C-W., Liao, Y-H., Chen, B-S., Tseng, Y-J., & Ho, W-S. (2022). Elementary Teachers' Environmental Education Cognition and Attitude: A Case Study of the Second Largest City in Taiwan. *Sustainability*, 14(21), 14480.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114480>. For students another study in 2022 found that the vast majority of university students demonstrated visible concern about climate issues. See Yuh-Yuh Li & Shu-Chiu Liu. (2022). Examining Taiwanese students' views on climate change and the teaching of climate change in the context of higher education. *Research in Science & Technological Education*, 40(4), 515-528. DOI:10.1080/02635143.2020.1830268

²⁴ Sean Scanlan. (2023, May 21). Taiwan's wind power industry begins to show vulnerability. Taiwan News. <https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/4898023>

²⁵ Power Technology. (2023). Greater Changhua Offshore Wind Farms, Taiwan. <https://www.power-technology.com/projects/greater-changhua-offshore-wind-farms/?cf-view>

²⁶ Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd (TSMC). (September 2021). TSMC Commits to Reach Net Zero Emissions by 2050, Acting on Responsibility to Environmental Sustainability.

<https://pr.tsmc.com/english/news/2865>

²⁷ Tim De Chant. (September 2021). World's largest chip foundry TSMC sets 2050 deadline to go carbon neutral. *Arstechnica*. <https://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/2021/09/worlds-largest-chip-foundry-tsmc-sets-2050-deadline-to-go-carbon-neutral/>

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Multilateral cooperation

Despite Taiwan's limited political stance, it still plays an active role within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a Non-Government Organization (NGO) observer. The International Cooperation and Development Fund (Taiwan ICDF) has been actively involved with climate actions, including assisting countries facing stark climate impacts, sharing expertise and advanced technologies to reduce ecological damages, and collecting climate risk indicators.²⁸ Belize Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention (BURDP) Project illustrate how Taiwan works with diplomatic allies to organise climate-related projects to share experiences and co-build sustainability. Since 2019, Taiwan has cooperated with Belize to design flood potential and digital elevation maps and installed four hydrometeorological stations. Based on BURDP, another project launched in December 2022 enabled Taiwan to further assist Belize in expanding the scope of monitoring technologies and improving disaster response capabilities in the face of climate change.²⁹

Challenges

Lack of international recognition and cooperation: the political restraints have deteriorated Taiwan's ability (including to provide accessible tools for developing countries, and to participate in collective covenants) to actively contribute to the climate change efforts in the global community. Many parties, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan, eagerly called for an integration into the UNFCCC.³⁰ However, the efforts made little progress. At COP28 this year, Taiwan was again excluded due to pressure from China.

Difficulty in transformation of the energy structure. Taiwan remains reliant on fossil fuels. In Taiwan, crude oil and petroleum products accounted for 43.7% of the existing energy mix, while coal, natural gas, nuclear, and renewable energy accounted for 29.7%, 19.1%, 4.9%, and 2.6%, respectively.³¹ The data indicated that the contribution of renewable energy is still in its infancy. Meanwhile, Taiwan's wind power industry also has its vulnerability, which lies within geopolitical and supply chains.³²

²⁸ See International Cooperation and Development Fund. (2022). International Cooperation and Development Fund Annual Report. p 9.

²⁹ Government of Belize Press Office. (December 2022). Belize and Taiwan Strengthen Partnership through Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention. <https://www.pressoffice.gov.bz/belize-and-taiwan-strengthen-partnership-through-urban-resilience-and-disaster-prevention/>

³⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan. (2018). Combating Climate Change-Taiwan Can Help. https://en.mofa.gov.tw/News_Content.aspx?n=1575&id=34810

³¹ Taiwan Ministry of Economic Affairs, Energy Administration. (September 2023). What is the existing energy mix and current Energy Policy in Taiwan?. https://www.moeaea.gov.tw/ECW/english/content/Content.aspx?menu_id=1679

³² Sean Scanlan. (2023, May 21). Taiwan's wind power industry begins to show vulnerability. Taiwan News. <https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/4898023>

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

Please provide specific recommendations, if possible, on how to address the critical challenges that have been identified, including actions to be taken at country, regional, and global levels, as well as by different groups of stakeholders, Governments, development agencies, financing institutions, and others.

Taiwan has severe educational challenges based on climate change, which need a comprehensive national, regional, and global approach. Specifically, focusing on the aftermath of Typhoon Morakot at the country level, efforts should strengthen disaster planning and response systems and enhance education and training for communities. Only weeks after the disaster, over 1,335 students were transferred to other schools, which has to happen more efficiently and rapidly.³³ Regionally, investing in resilient infrastructure, environmental planning, and regulation should be established to improve collective preparedness. For example, one mudslide buried the entire town of Xiaolin, and no regional plan was laid out on where to evacuate citizens.³⁴ Globally, international collaboration is crucial, encouraging Taiwan's inclusion in specialised UN agencies and fostering partnerships for information-sharing and support.³⁵

Development agencies and financing institutions are vital in prioritising sustainable development projects that address land conservation, infrastructure resilience, and disaster preparedness. These agencies are necessary to integrate disaster prevention education into formal school curricula and teacher training for campus disasters.³⁶ non-governmental organisations and civil society should engage local communities in awareness campaigns, providing psychological and emotional support, especially for children. For example, the National Association for the Education of Young Children launched a campaign in Taiwan after Typhoon Morakot to support Taiwanese parents in learning to reassure and comfort their children's fears regarding education³⁷. The emphasis should be on community engagement, education, and dissemination of culturally sensitive programs. In conclusion, a multifaceted, collaborative effort is essential to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and lack of education, prioritise vulnerable populations' safety and well-being, and learn from past experiences.

³³ On our Minds, ed., "Aiding Young Children in Taiwan's Typhoon Disaster," 2010.

³⁴ On our Minds, ed., "Aiding Young Children in Taiwan's Typhoon Disaster," 2010.

³⁵ Internet Team, "Taiwan-U.S. Educational Relations," Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States 駐美國台北經濟文化代表處. Accessed January 14, 2024, https://www.roc-taiwan.org/us_en/post/11994.html

³⁶ Chien-Yuan Chen and Wen-Cheng Lee, "Damages to School Infrastructure and Development to Disaster Prevention Education Strategy after Typhoon Morakot in Taiwan," *Disaster Prevention and Management* 21 (November 1, 2012): 541–55, <https://doi.org/10.1108/09653561211278680> .

³⁷ Minds, "Social and Emotional Development."

THE IMPACT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN RIGHTS.



Kingsfordweg 151, 1043 GR

Amsterdam, Netherlands

+31687406567 | info@brokenchalk.org | www.brokenchalk.org

<https://twitter.com/brokenchalk>

<https://www.youtube.com/brokenchalk>

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/brokenchalk>

<https://www.facebook.com/BrokenChalk/>

https://www.instagram.com/brokenchalk_/