

PEACE ACTION WEEK:

The Right to decide on the Own Body, Sexuality and Equality of Genders

From 27th of November to 3rd of December 2015

Hosted by FIYE Poland, Warsaw, Poland



Activity Report



CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Participants.....	4
Programme of Activities.....	5
Chapter 1: A Framework to Human Rights.....	6
A Path to Human Rights.....	11
The Concept.....	11
The International System.....	12
The Actors	15
Map of Europe.....	17
Small Stories, Big Stories	19
Chapter 2: The Right to Decide on the Own Body, Sexuality and the Equality of Genders	20
The Concept.....	20
The Analysis.....	20
The Definition	24
Systemic Thinking.....	26
Developing Personal Projects	30
NGOs and Institutional Day	31
Coalition against Hate Speech.....	32
Voices Against Violence (Głosy Przeciw Przemocy)	33
Women's Right Centre (Centrum Praw Kobiet).....	34
Trans-Fuzja Foundation	35
Human Rights Defender - Ombudsman	37
The Street Action.....	40
Chapter 3: Communication	46
Chapter 4: The Future	48
Show your' pro.....	48
Evaluation.....	52
Conclusion.....	54

Peace Action Week Poland – Activity Report

INTRODUCTION

The Peace Action Week on The Right to Decide on the Own Body, Sexuality and the Equality of Genders took place in Warsaw from 27th of November to 3rd of December 2015. Organized by CCIVS and hosted by the FIYE Poland, this Peace Week is part of three that took place as part of the Raising Peace global campaign.

The Raising Peace campaign was launched in 2014 with a specific aim: gathering networks and members of the International Voluntary Service (IVS) movement, empowering their volunteers and activists, making advocacy through diverse channels and networking with other civil society organisations to build together a culture of peace with guarantee of human rights for every person. In 2015, the campaign focused on specific human rights thematic developed around three different Peace Action Weeks: the Peace Week on the rights of Migrant People held in Brussels in May; the Peace Week on the Right to Healthy Life, Food and Housing held in September in Barcelona and the Peace Week on The Right to Decide on the Own Body, Sexuality and the Equality of Genders that took place in Warsaw at the end of November.

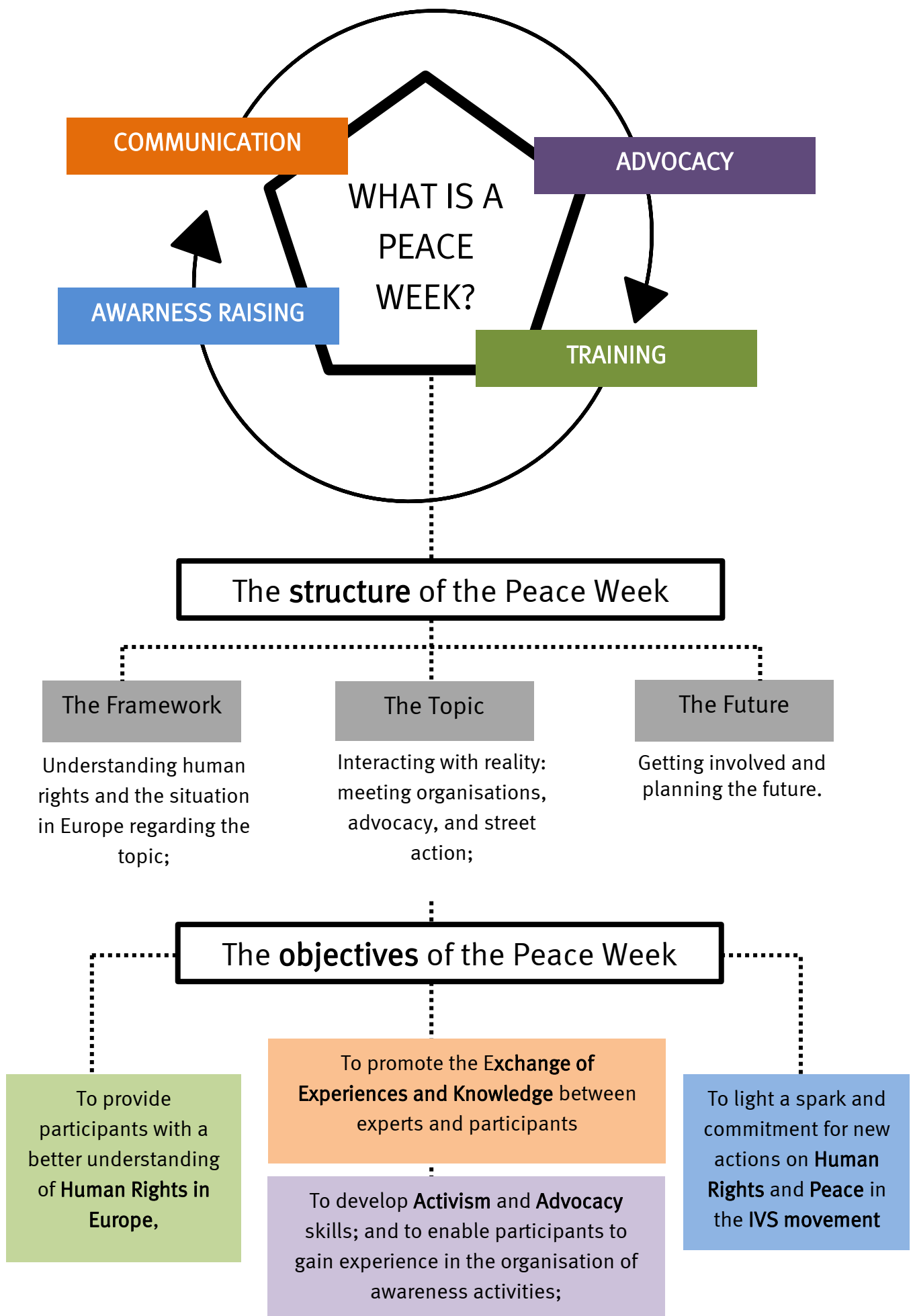
This Peace Week was facilitated and coordinated by Oriol Josa from CCIVS, Edyta Niewinska from SCI Poland, Laetitia Barbry from Solidarités Jeunesses, with the collaboration of Cristina Cardarelli from CCIVS, Grzegorz Sempach and Dorota Braziewicz from FIYE Poland.

The team, together with 18 volunteers, were hosted in a hostel in the centre of Warsaw, where the majority of the activities took place.

Objectives of the Peace Week:

- To learn, reflect, exchange on situations, causes, alternatives about human rights in Europe related to gender, sexuality and the own body
- To spread local and international awareness on the rights regarding gender, sexuality and the own body, sexuality and the equality of genders;
- To build upon networking and learn from advocacy experiences;
- To empower with abilities to implement and lead peace and human rights activities;

But before starting, how can we describe a Peace Week?



PARTICIPANTS

LeaderSHE - Cristina Terescnco

SIW - Aikaterini Manousaki

SCI Hellas - Amalia Speleta; Eirini Tsoumpou; Thenia Fotiadou

SCI Spain - Paula Cuadrado

SCI Catalunya - Anaïs Pou Salip

Concordia France - Jonathan Marchand

SVIT Ukraine - Iana Nyzhegorodova

VAP UK - Hannah Smith

Concordia UK - Zsolt Kulcsar

PVN Albania - Aine Treanor

FIYE/SPW - Sara Ines Ferreira

Solidarités Jeunesses - Koita Moussa; Julie Chrétiennot; Maïwenn Maiec

CCIVS - Andrea Callegaro; Mafalda Branco

Team

CCIVS - Oriol Josa Fresno

SCI Poland - Edyta Niewinska

Solidarités Jeunesses - Laetitia Barbry

CCIVS - Cristina Cardarelli

Staff

FIYE - Grzegorz Sempach

FIYE - Dorota Braziewicz

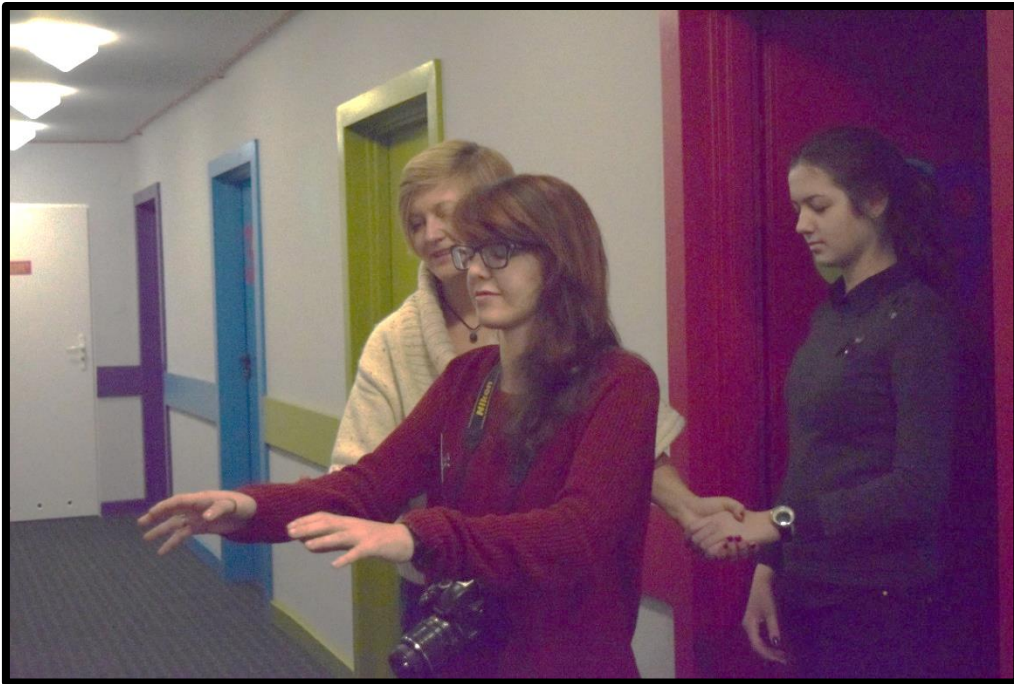
PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
7:30 – 8:30 Breakfast					
<u>Session 1</u> Introductory session; introduction to the programme	<u>Session 1</u> Gender and LGBT+, conceptualizing	<u>Session 1</u> NGOs presentation: existing practices in Poland	<u>Session 1</u> Advocacy and Institutional Event	<u>Session 1</u> Awareness raising actions	Departure
10:30 – 10:50 Coffee break					
<u>Session 2</u> What are human rights? general framework and knowledge	<u>Session 2</u> Definition of concepts	<u>Session 2</u> NGOs group discussion	<u>Session 2</u> Advocacy and Institutional Event	<u>Session 2</u> Awareness raising actions	
13:00 – 14:30 Lunch					
<u>Session 3</u> Mapping Europe with gender and LGTB+ challenges and practices	<u>Session 3</u> What is our focus, what do we aim to communicate? What do we want?	<u>Session 3</u> Practical tools for activism, preparation of the event	<u>Session 3</u> Awareness raising action : working on the message	<u>Session 3</u> Evaluation of the street action	
16:00 – 16:20 Coffee break					
<u>Session 4</u> Small stories & Big stories	<u>Session 4</u> How to be active	<u>Session 4</u> Practical tools for activism, preparation of the event	<u>Session 4</u> Group preparation of awareness raising actions	<u>Session 4</u> Project presentations “Show you’re pro” and Evaluation	
18:30 Reflection groups					
19:30 Dinner					
Free Night	Night Walk at the Museum	Feminoteka	St. Andrew’s Day	Final party	

CHAPTER 1: A FRAMEWORK TO HUMAN RIGHTS

The Peace Week opened with a welcoming ceremony as introductory activity, which allows participants to transit comfortably from their individual state to become a member of the group and start the Peace Week.

The ceremony included a sensitive path with closed eyes and background music.





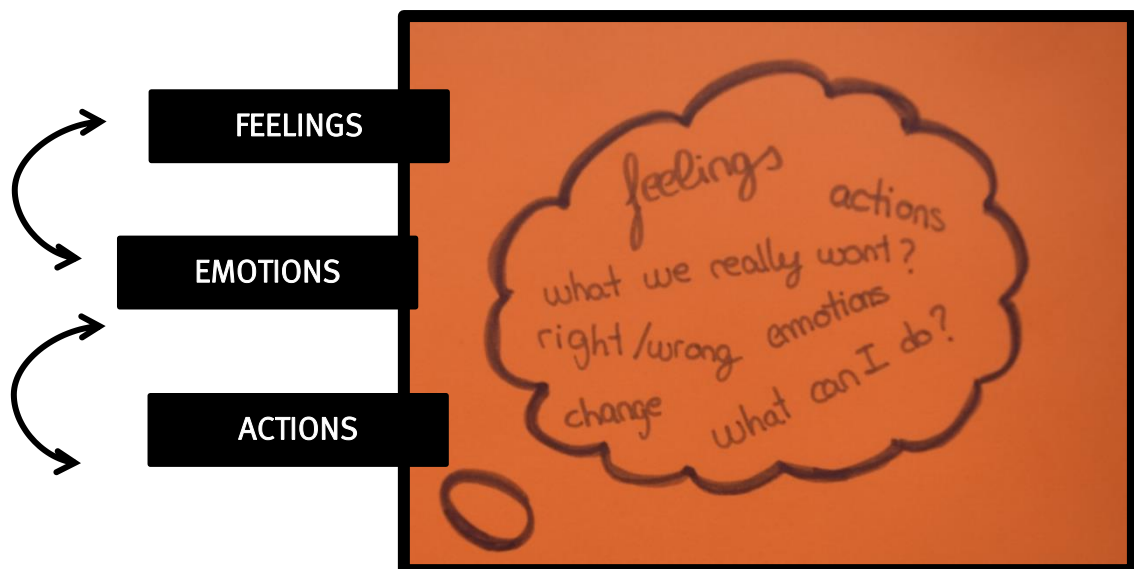
Participants were led to a space where, through reflection and creation, each of them had to reply to one fundamental question: **“What makes you Human?”**



By crafting, drawing and writing, each of them prepared an answer that was share with the rest of the group.



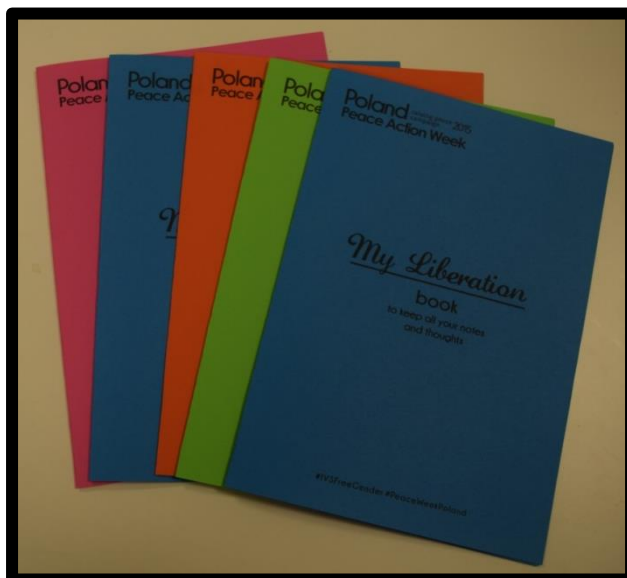
The sharing part helps participants to pass from their very individual visions and values, to the visions and values as a group. So what makes us human?





Following this session, a hand-made booklet was provided to each volunteer. The Booklet named **“My Liberation Book: to keep all your notes and thoughts”** intended to be a personal tool to use during the Peace Week to reflect on the topics presented and

report all the things worthy to remember, from inspirational quotes to personal reflections.



A PATH TO HUMAN RIGHTS

The first part of the afternoon session was meant to provide participants with an overview of the concept of human rights. Participants were divided in three different groups and followed the “Path to Human Rights”

“The Path to Human Rights” is an activity that aims at bringing participants to the basic fundamentals of Human Rights, in three of their dimensions:

- The concept of human rights;
- The International System of Guarantee of human right;
- The Actors.

Each dimension corresponded to one workstation and complemented the other. Divided in groups, participants rotate from one station to the other, where facilitators helped to set the discussion.

THE CONCEPT

Participants were hosted in a room and went through a Walking Gallery, with different inspiration quotes on Human Rights and articles of international human rights treaties. They were given time to go around, take notes and reflect individually on the quotes. Then they set together and shared their opinions on what human rights are, why they exist, what impact they have in the society.



THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

This section aimed to give a brief introduction of the international and regional treaties and corresponding treaty bodies that are meant to protect, implement and verify the enjoyment of human rights.

The activity used by the facilitator to present those concepts included a puzzle with different concepts, which participants had to put in order, trying to reconstruct the scheme of the United Nations system of Human Rights and the one of the Council of Europe.



Once the image was completed, complementary explanations about the systems were shared by the facilitator and discussed with the group



INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

1945
UNITED NATIONS
193 Member States

Spirit <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948</i>							
Instruments : LAWS	1965 ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1966 ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. First (1966) and second (1990) Optional Protocol	1966 ICESCR International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Optional Protocol (2008)	1979 CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Optional Protocol (1999)	1984 CAT Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Optional Protocol (2002)	1989 CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child. First (2000) and second (2000) Optional Protocol	1990 ICRMW International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Member of Their Families.
Treaty Bodies : ACTORS	CERD Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	HRC Human Rights Committee	CESCR Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	CEDAW Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	CAT Committee against Torture	CRC Committee on the Rights of the Child	CRPD Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Treaty body: it oversees the implementation the treaty and its protocols by state parties. The treaty bodies are international committees of independent experts that perform a number of functions in accordance with the provisions of the treaties that establish them. First, they review **periodic reports** that state parties are required to send generally every two years. On the base of those reports and further information gathered by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other UN agencies, the treaty bodies issue concluding observations regarding the implementation of the provisions by the state. Besides, under certain conditions, the majority of the treaty bodies may also receive **individual complaints** regarding violation committed by those states that authorized the treaty body to receive complaints against them. Finally, the commissions have also the possibility to adopt **general recommendations** or comment on the interpretation of certain provisions, as well as on specific thematic.

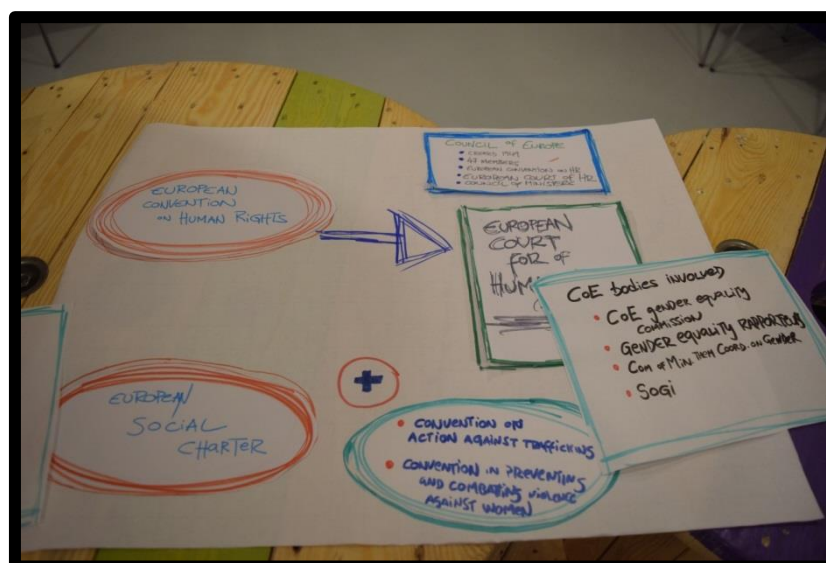
REGIONAL SYSTEM

1949
COUNCIL OF EUROPE
47 Member States

At the European level, the Council of Europe is a main actor involved in human rights protection and promotion. More specifically, the Council of Europe represents a regional intergovernmental organization whose main role, as they put it, is to strengthen democracy, human rights and the rule of law throughout its Member States. Its work goes side by side with the work of international organisations such as the UN.

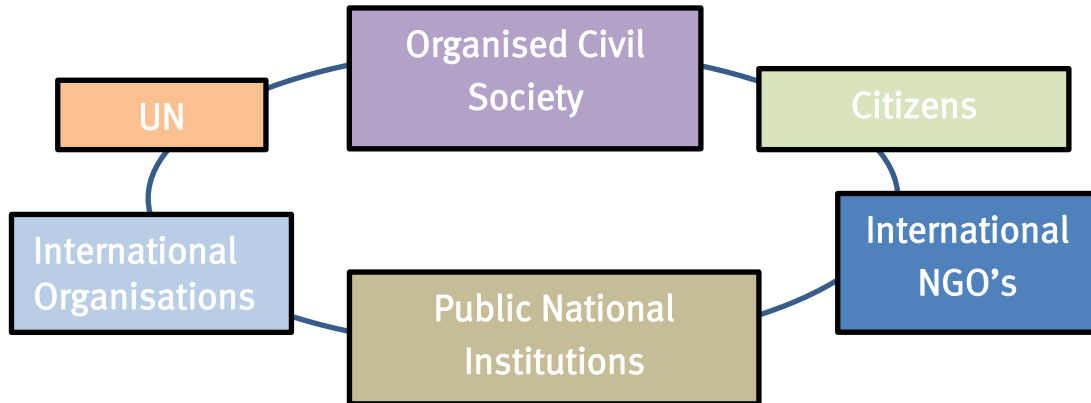
Any member states that feel victim of violations of the convention has access to the ECtHR. Moreover, groups of individuals or single individual who feel the same and are unable to remedy their claim within the national legal system may bring their case to the ECtHR. And it is exactly this mechanism of individual complaints that is positively appreciated, as it makes the protection of human rights accessible to individuals and not just states

LAW	1953 ECHR European Convention on Human Rights	1961 ESC European Social Charter
ACTOR	ECtHR European Court of Human Rights	ECSR European Committee of Social Rights



THE ACTORS

In the third workstation, participants analysed what is the actual role of different actors in the defence or violation of human rights. The actors presented were the following:



The first step was to let the group think and brainstorm about cases of human rights violation regarding the right to your own body, sexuality and gender equality.



Among the different examples, participants focused on one case study, and with the help of the facilitator, they discussed the role of each actor regarding that problematic. In particular, they listed the good things and bad things that those actors are responsible for. At the end of the session, the facilitator made a summary of what has been said.

Here below, we report some positive measures to protect human rights violation:

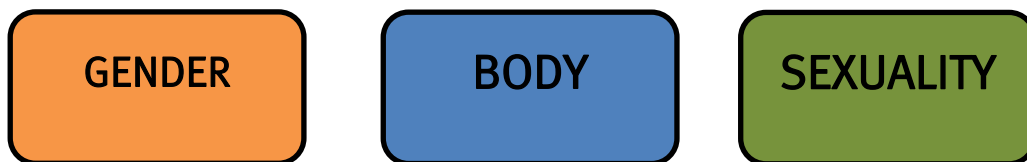


MAP OF EUROPE

The second activity developed during the first day was the Map of Europe.

Before departing, participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire where they had to present the situation of the right to decide on the own body, sexuality and the equality of genders in their country of origin. The questionnaire helped the team to have an idea about the knowledge, interest and doubts of the participants.

Once in Warsaw, participants were asked to re-take the questionnaire and analyse it again in groups. In particular, they were asked to prepare a list of existing issues related to three macro categories:



After the discussion, one representative per country presented the general situation of the aforementioned right in his/ her country, using the Map of Europe provided by facilitators.



GENDER



- Gender based violence
- Lack of knowledge on LGBTQI+
- Gender recognition
- Gender inequality
- Patriarchy
- Gender stereotypes
- No education on gender
- Gender ideology

BODY



- Rape culture
- Discrimination of transgender
- Gynecological violence
- Difficult access to abortion; pills
- (Il)legality of abortion
- Sexism in politics



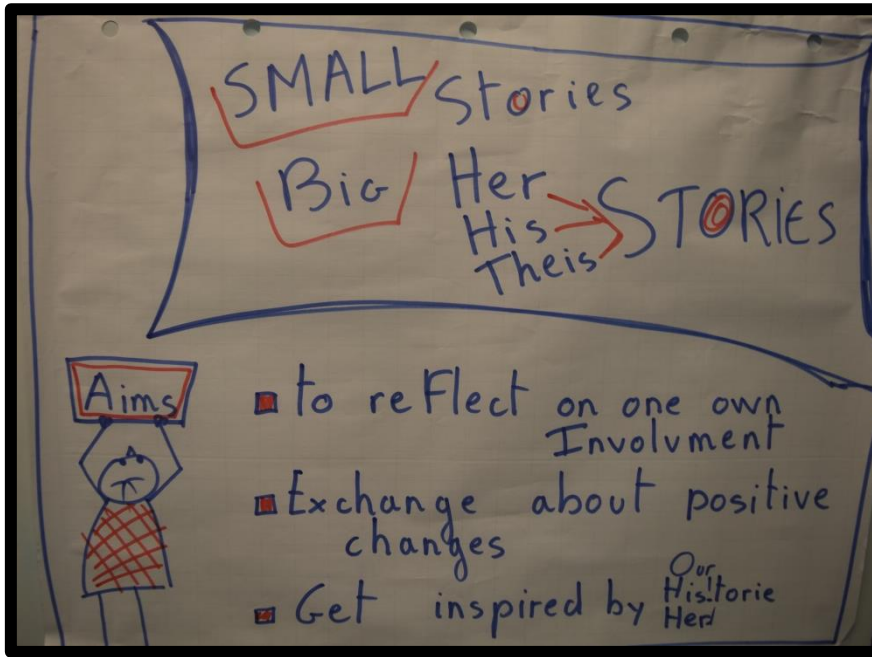
SEXUALITY



- Hatred based on sexuality
- Power of the Church in the political sphere regarding LGBTQI+
- Discrimination in the use of language
- No legislation for the change of sex/gender

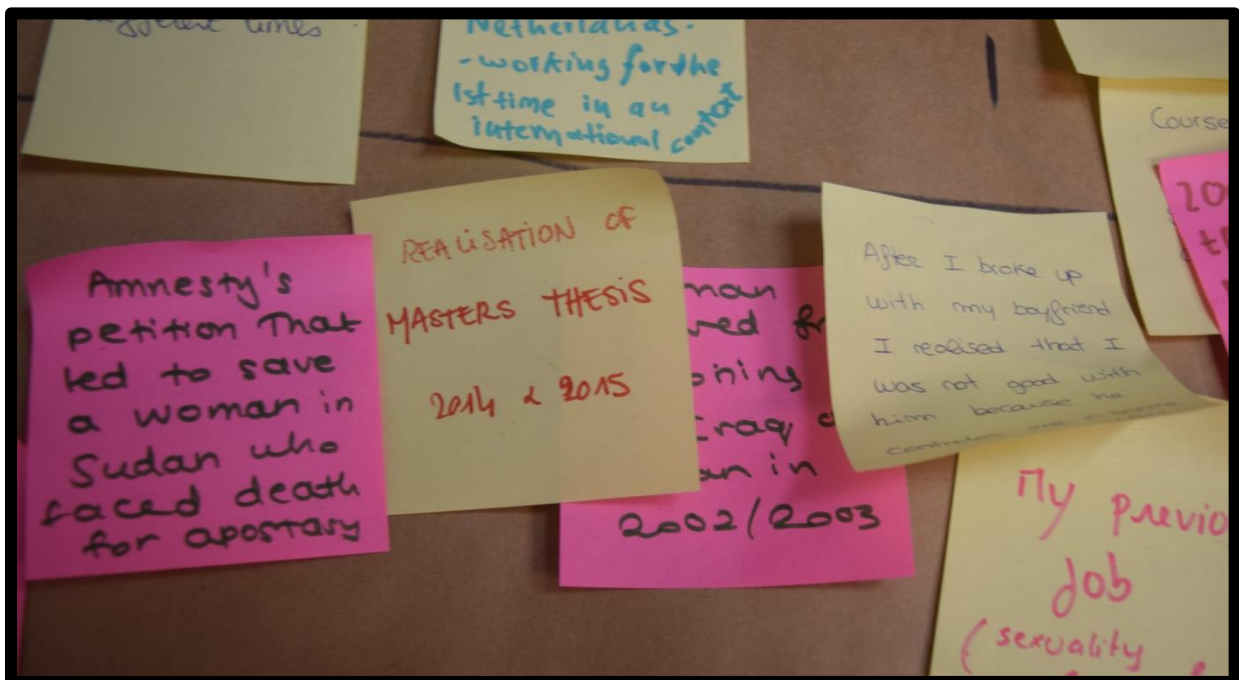
SMALL STORIES, BIG STORIES

The final part of the day was dedicated to a dynamic activity called “Small Stories, Big Stories”.



Divided per groups, participants had to position on a chronological order three events of their life that marked their involvement in the topic of the Peace Week and three events in the society that represented similarity turning points.

Here you have a snapshot of some messages:



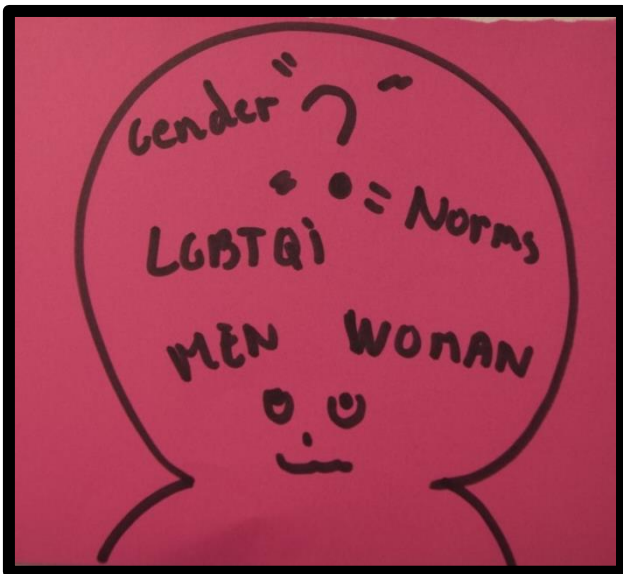


CHAPTER 2: THE RIGHT TO DECIDE ON THE OWN BODY, SEXUALITY AND THE EQUALITY OF GENDERS

After having introduced the framework of human rights and the different actors, participants were ready to proceed to the next step and start focusing specifically on the topic of the Peace Week.

The following days were in fact committed to (1) conceptualising and analysing certain notions in a clear way; (2) meeting Polish NGOs and Institutional bodies that work for the protection and implementation of the related rights; (3) prepare and develop a street action.

The combination of the activities developed in three days helped the participants to think about their future projects, which have been prepared along the week and finally discussed in the last day of the Peace Week.



THE CONCEPT

Considering the high complexity of the topic, it was fundamental to introduce, define and analyse certain concepts. In order to do that, participants took part into an activity aimed at presenting the right to your own body, gender and sexuality from different angles.

THE ANALYSIS

Divided in three groups, each group was provided with a document to analyse and discuss with the help of one facilitator. After the group discussion, participants gathered together to confront their texts and present the major highlights identified within the group. A summary of each document was finally redacted. The documents provided were the following:

1. *UN Frequently Asked Questions on LGBTQIA+*, available at <https://goo.gl/r8FWYO>

During the group discussion, participants focused on several issues, including:

Definition of LGBTQIA+

Third gender

Over-labelling and over production of definition to normalize



Biphobia, lesbophobia

Homosexuality doesn't equal pedophilia

Difference between gender identity and sexual orientation

States' responsibility for the implementation of human rights

2. Extract from CCIVS text sent to participants (check the text)

Here below there is a list of points reported by the group:



GENDER

It is a socially constructed category, manufactured in a specific political and economic environment, like a fluid concept that is always in evolution.

It used to be seen only as a fixed category based on biological and physical elements, now started to be seen as not only that as it has an element of social representation in the reality

SEX

INTERSEXUALITY

We need to analyze the question of gender from a more general perspective and contextualize in the society in order not to avoid seeing existing forms of discrimination

Codified rules that indicate what is good and what is wrong.
Idea of normalization and categorization of people's behavior

NORMS

BINARY POSITION

Male and female are mutually exclusive?

3. Lesbian as an act of resistance (personal text check source)

The messages of the text and reported by the group were several:

We need to fight for the liberation of all women

Call for unity for all the feminists

We need to consider the system to be the enemy and fight against it



Idea of contextualize and take into consideration the role of the ruling class

Rejection of what the society manufactures in order to make people fit

THE DEFINITION

The second activity was intended to go deeper in the definition of certain concepts that might have not been clear to all the participants.

In brief, each participant had to write down one question or doubt related to the topic. Then, each of them went around and discussed in pair the question, trying to get as many answers as possible. By doing this, participants confronted their opinions and ideas one by one with their fellows, trying both to break some language barriers and getting to a common understanding of the notions related to gender, sexuality, etc. Below some of the questions presented:





The final part was a presentation of the major topic raised.



SYSTEMIC THINKING

On the same lines of the previous activity, this session was dedicated to keep analysing the major concepts related to gender, sexuality and LGBTQIA+.

The exercise was simple:

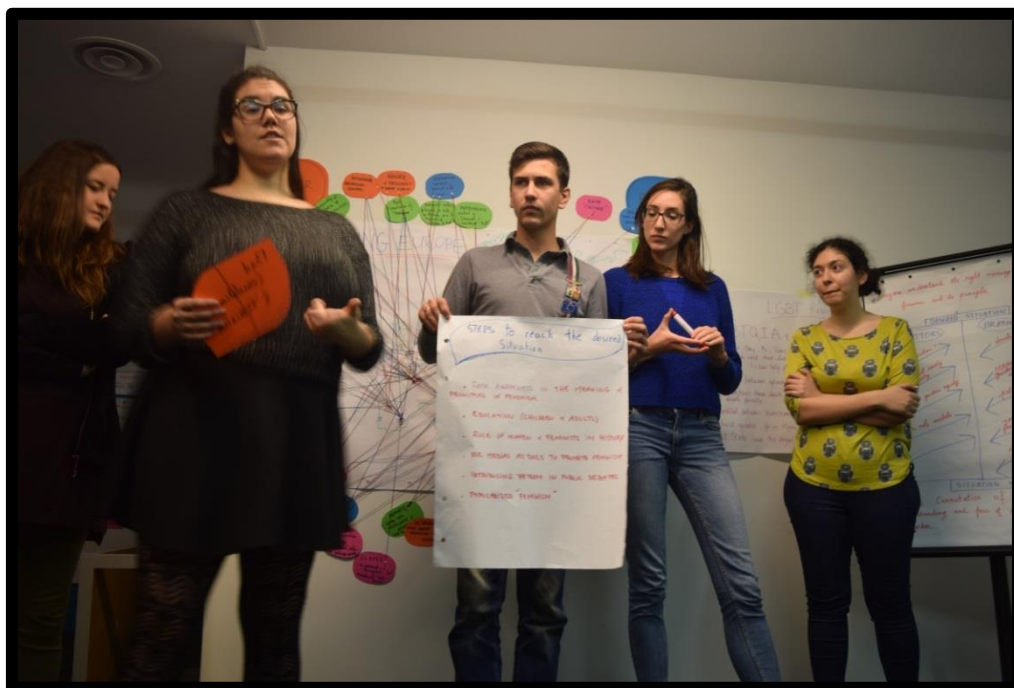
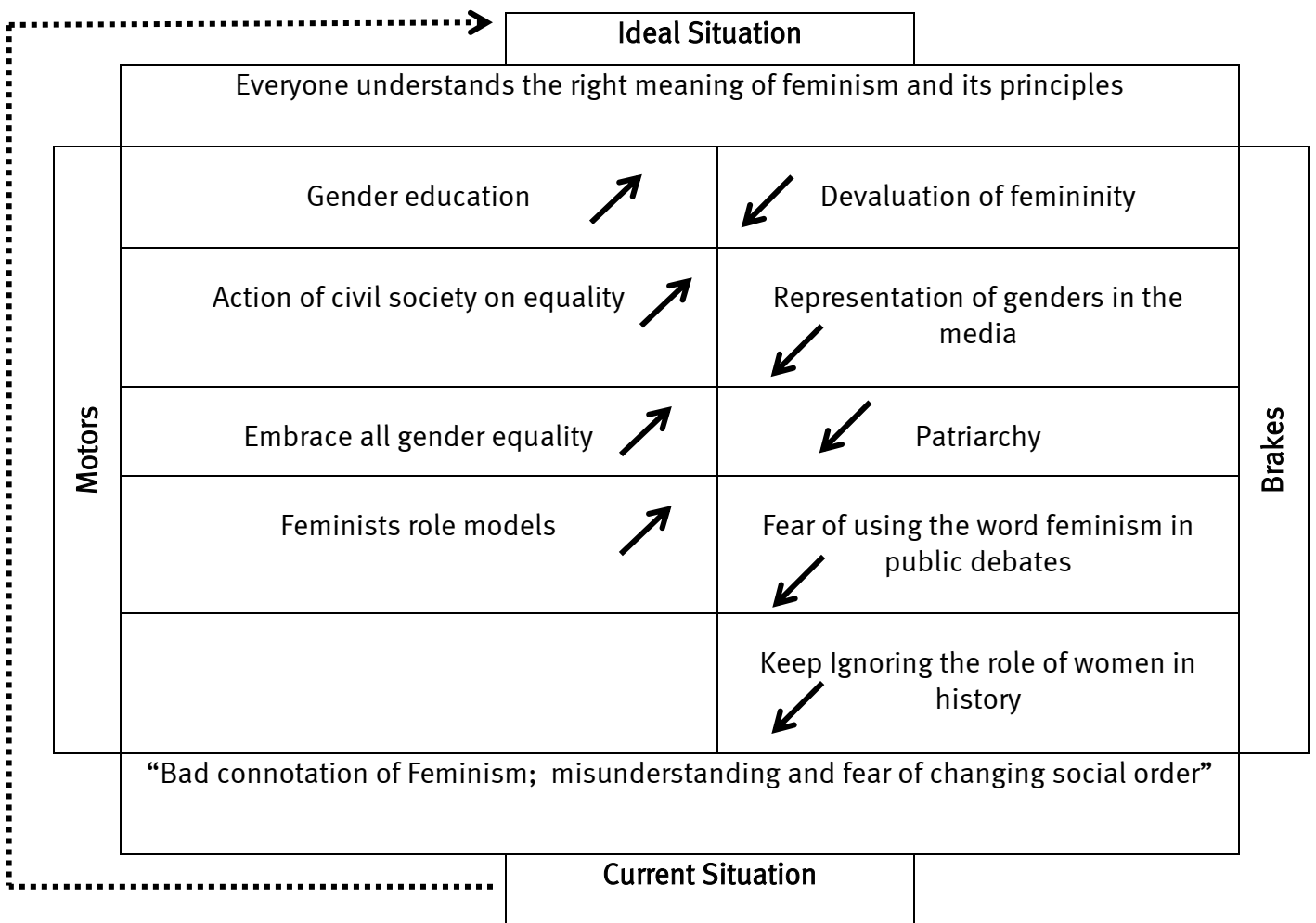
- ❖ Define one particular existing situation related to the topic;
- ❖ Define the ideal situation;
- ❖ Find the brakes and the motors to pass from the current situation to the ideal one;
- ❖ Define the steps to implement the motors and limit the breaks.

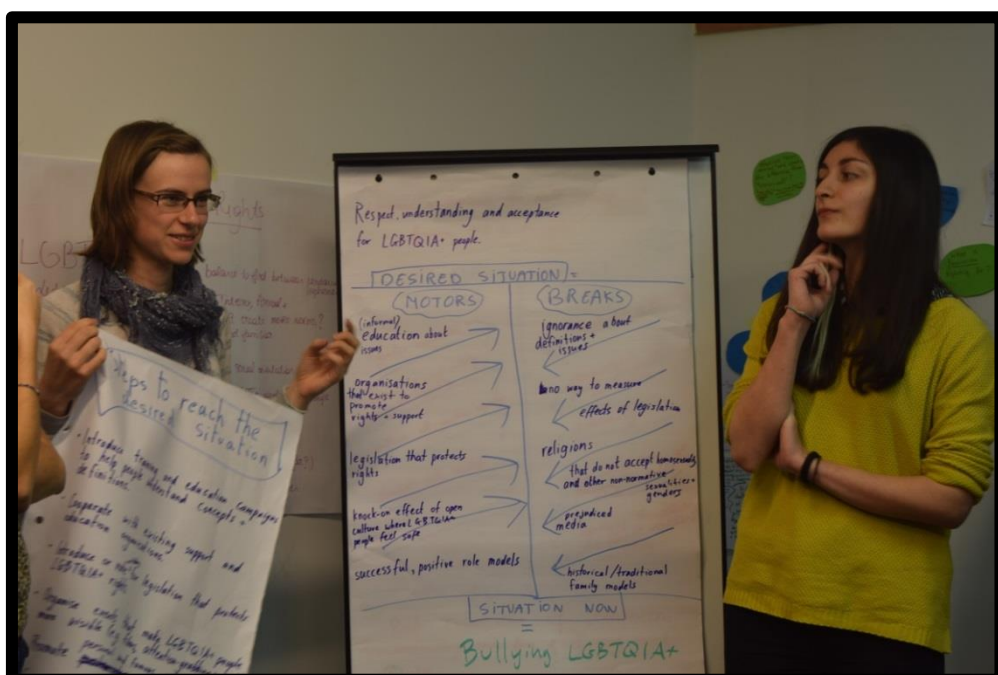
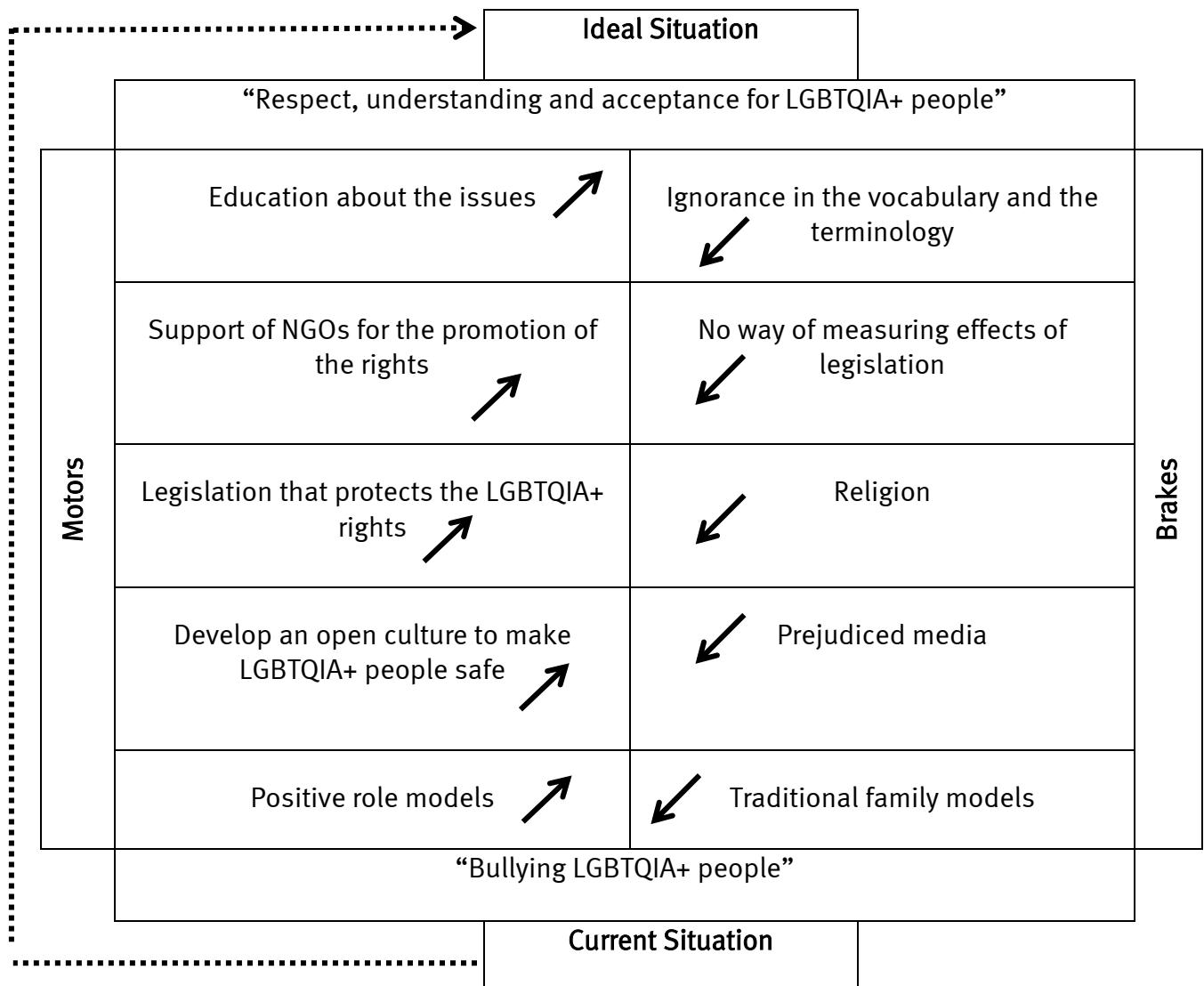


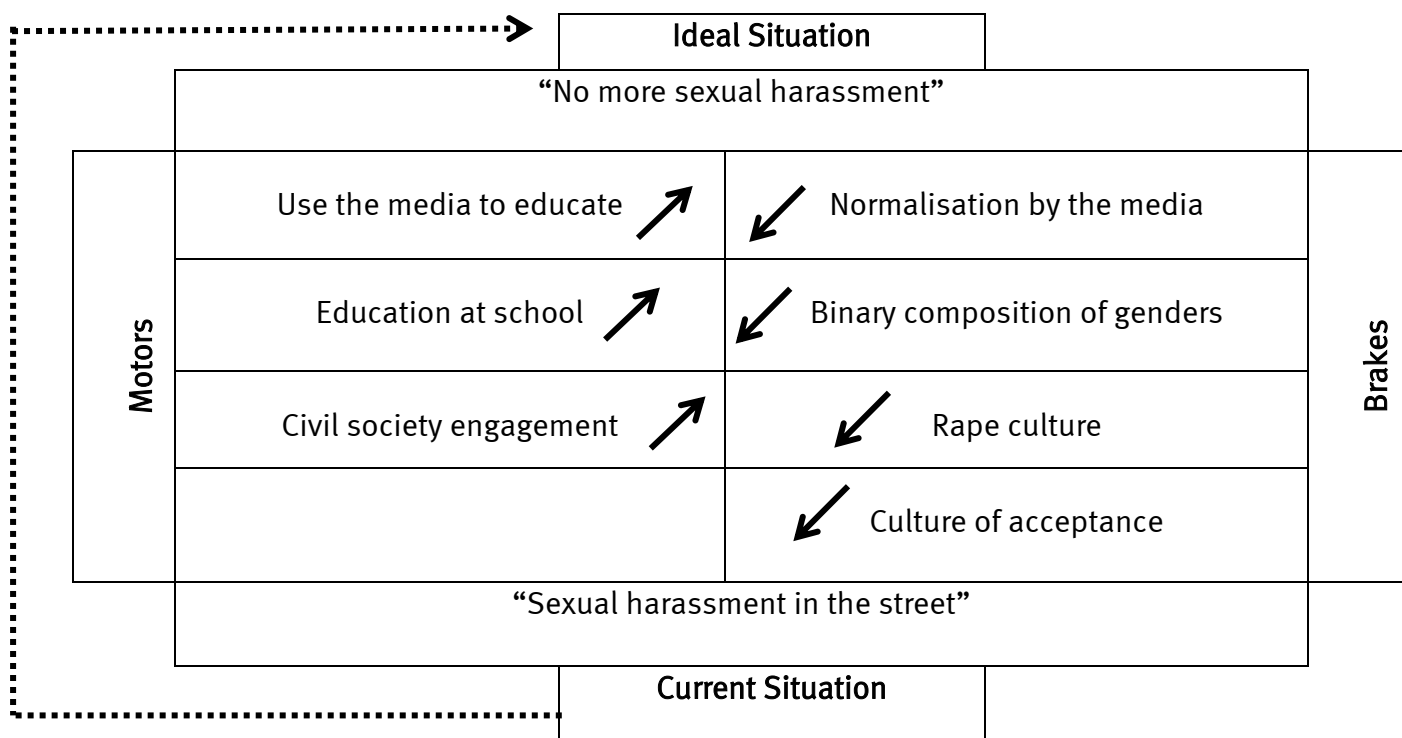
The idea was to give participants further time to brainstorm on the topics and confront their opinions and suggestions to improve the existing problems.

Divided in three groups, they analysed the (a) bad connotation of the word feminism; (b) sexual harassment; (c) the problem of bullying LGBTQIA+ people.

Here below a presentation of their brainstorming:







DEVELOPING PERSONAL PROJECTS

The final part of the day was spent for the presentation of the projects that participants are intentioned to develop in the future.

First, each of them briefly presented his or her idea to the rest of the group. Then, according to the topic, three smaller groups were created and the project discussion went on.



The three groups were created around the following topics:

- Workcamp
- Communication online
- Education



NGOs AND INSTITUTIONAL DAY

On day 3, the group had the opportunity to meet with four different representatives of NGOs and associations that fight for gender rights in Poland, respectively:

**Coalition
against Hate
Speech**

**Violence
against women**

**Trans-Fuzja
Foundation**

**Women Rights
centre**

The first session included a presentation of the organisations and their actual work, whereas the second session was more interactive and participants had the time to ask questions and share their opinions with the representative of the Polish civil society.



COALITION AGAINST HATE SPEECH

They are part of the *Hate Speech Movement*, a multi-faceted campaign launched by the Council of Europe in 2012 and aimed at combating racism and discrimination, as expressed online as hate speech, by mobilizing young people and youth organisations to recognise and act against such human rights violations.

In Poland, the legislation on hate speech does not include gender and homophobia, therefore all the cases of discrimination related to gender and homophobia are tracked and forbidden by the law. In this sense, the Coalition against hate speech has a lot of work to do.

Primarily, they raise awareness about hate speech online and the risks it poses for democracy and individual young people. How?

- Education in hate speech. Ex: Infographic
- Cooperation with NGOs. Ex: Human Library
- Workshops with youth



For more information, please check the Facebook page: <https://goo.gl/0x18se>

VOICES AGAINST VIOLENCE (GŁOSY PRZECIW PRZEMOCY)

An informal group of volunteers, mostly men, that started out from the realization that gender based violence is not just a “woman issue”. In fact, men are involved as much as women, both as victims and perpetrators. That is why men should be fully involved in the fight for gender violence.

The whole society, including the educational system, is very much based on stereotypical model of masculinity and femininity, and a biased language that is part of the discrimination.

Although breaking the image of men in the society is very difficult, through small projects and advocacy they challenge the mainstream idea of masculinity, mostly working with youth.



For more information, please check the Facebook page: <https://goo.gl/VKaMhh>

WOMEN'S RIGHT CENTRE (CENTRUM PRAW KOBIECI)

The Centre for Women's Rights is an organization committed to ensuring the equal rights of men and women in the public and private spheres. They both support public advocacy and ensure individual assistance.

In addition, they develop educational programmes and workshop to women victims of violence, in order to empower them. They offer legal assistance and therapy groups to the victims. They also have a hot line and a shelter that welcomes women at threats. They took part in the DAFNE project, developed by the EU; and overall they are a key organisation in Poland for the fight of women's rights.



For more information, please check the website: <http://goo.gl/1uIGlq>

TRANS-FUZJA FOUNDATION

Trans-Fuzja Foundation is devoted to a wide range of activities aimed to help the Polish transgender community. From supporting them with psychological help (both professional and self-help groups), legal advisory, through educating the public opinion on medical issues and structural definitions from the so-called “gender identity disorders” and also on the non-normative identities, free from the pathologizing medical discourse, to creating a real-life safe space for the Polish transgender community.

They are recognised as one of the most influential NGOs in Poland and their most recent battle regards gender recognition. They proposed a draft legal proposal to finally integrate gender recognition in the Polish law, but they proposal was eventually vetoed and did not pass.

However, through a very active online campaign, Tras-Fuzja has not only raised awareness on transgender rights in Poland but also increased their visibility in other countries.



To see the video developed for the gender recognition campaign, please follow this link: <https://goo.gl/AhWHwy>

For more information, have a look at their website: <http://goo.gl/8WiXd7>

After having heard the presentation of all the guests, the session continued with group discussions. Each representative of the Polish NGOs formed a group and participants rotated from one group to another, according to their interests, to deepen the discussion on women's rights, transgender, hate speech and so on.



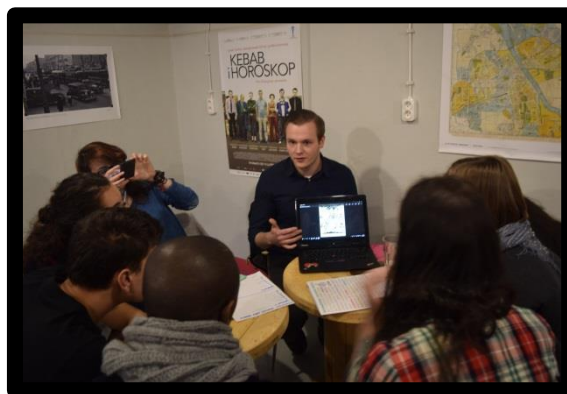
Women Rights Centre



Violence against Women



Trans-Fuzja Foundation



Coalition against Hate Speech

In the afternoon sessions, participants divided into groups and brainstormed on how to collaborate to develop their own personal projects.

For the evening, the whole group went to a conference on *Women in Buddhism* at “Feminoteka”.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER - OMBUDSMAN

On Day 5, volunteers had the unique opportunity to meet one representative of the Polish Ombudsman.

The Human Rights Defender is the constitutional authority for legal control and protection of rights and freedoms of Polish citizens or person on the territory of Poland. In its activities it is integral and independent from other state authorities.

It handles complaints presented by the civil society and in front of a proved human rights violation, it refers the request to the competent authority, organisation or institution whose actions led to the infringement, or to a superior authority to ensure redress for the infringement, and monitors implementation of the recommended actions.

During the discussion, the interlocutor introduced the anti-discriminatory law in Poland, stressing the fact that the law has been copied and pasted from the European law and it is not sufficient as it does not cover all the existing discriminations. For this reasons, it is very difficult to track discriminations or to denounce them, as they are not fully codified in the law.

In addition, she enumerates a number of issues that are extremely important when talking about discrimination in Poland.

GENDER RECOGNITION	Still not possible in Poland, but the NGOs draft proposal is a step forward
REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS	Abortion is legal only when the woman's life is in danger
CIVIL MARRIAGE	Still no recognition of homosexual couples and their children



So what does the Human Rights Defender for improving the situation?

- **Legal support:** help the victim to set the case and defend the victim in front of the court;
- **Court Proceeding:** one of the only way to increase the visibility of human rights and improve their implementation;
- **NGOs Panel:** there is constant confrontation with NGOs regarding discrimination issues



For more information, please have a look here: <https://goo.gl/ZmHfcr>

After the presentation, there was time for Q&A and participants had also the possibility to present the situation of LGBTQIA+ rights in their own countries.

Before going back to the hostel, lunch was served and an amazing group picture was taken.





THE STREET ACTION

In the afternoon, participants finally started to work on the message to deliver during the street action. First, they spent some time to think singularly on the type of actions to do in order to raise awareness regarding LGBTQIA+ rights, gender equality, women rights, etc.



They then confronted their ideas and created four different groups. Each group prepared a different street action and spent the final session of the day preparing the material for the day after.

Here you have snapshots of the street actions:

TOILET QUIZ



The Toilet Quiz aimed at flushing out our prejudices, moving beyond stereotypes on gender issues.

The group prepared a nice banner to attract people on the street and propose a quiz.



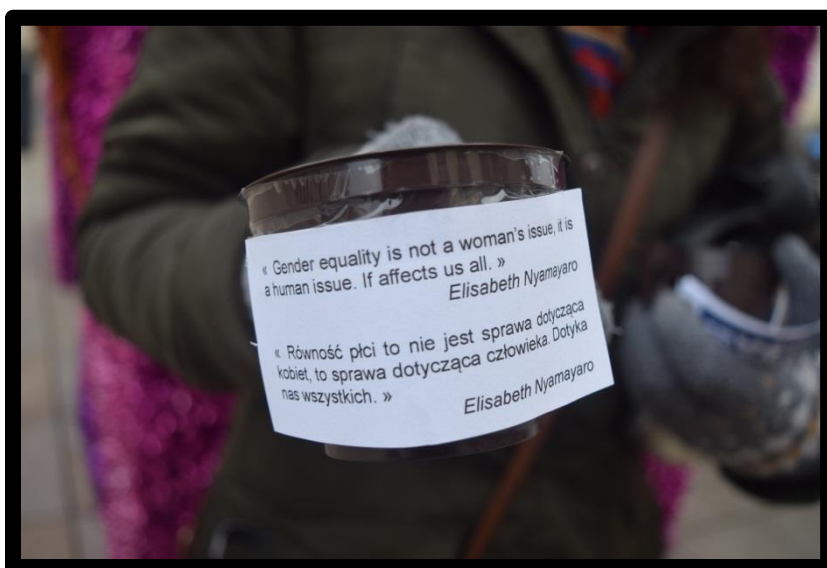
The Quiz was a nice way to introduce some concepts and definition on gender rights, in order to see the reaction of the people and their opinions about those issues.



TEA CUPS WITH QUOTES



The second group offered hot tea to the people passing by. Each cup was decorated with an inspiring quote on gender rights from important historical figures.

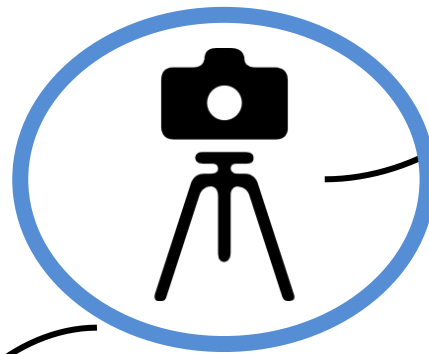


While offering tea, volunteers asked opinions and comments about the quotes put on the cup and tried to raise awareness on gender rights.

PHOTO BOOTH



The third group prepared a photo booth to offer to the people walking by. First, they asked to write a message of peace for Christmas and then to take a picture in the nice frame they prepared.



Volunteers also wrote down the email of the people that wanted to receive their pictures and support the raising awareness action.



CHRISTMAS TREE



The fourth group prepared a Christmas tree and, in collaboration with the photo booth group; they asked people passing by to leave their message of peace under the tree.

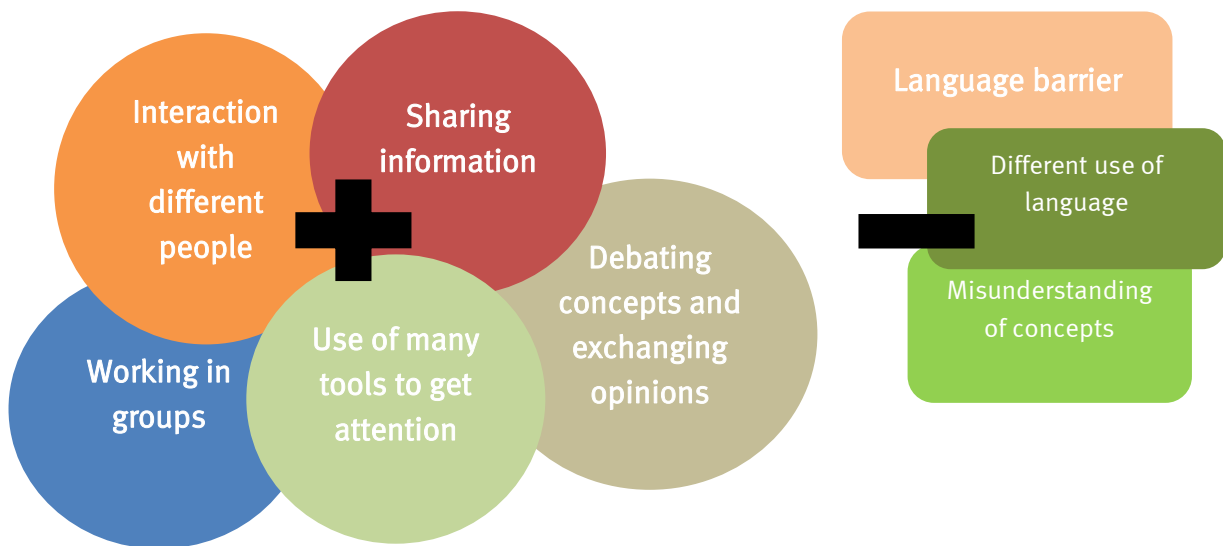


The message had to be a Christmas wish for equality to share with the world. People used their creativity and wrote many wishes that called for more equality for women, children in the world.



After an intense morning spent outside, participants went back to the hostel and dedicated the first part of the afternoon evaluating the street actions.

Overall, the group was satisfied and happy and reported some positive and negative aspects of the raising awareness actions.





CHAPTER 3: COMMUNICATION

During the Peace Week, communication had an important role from the very beginning. The CCIVS Communication Assistant was the main person responsible for the daily communication activities, but she was directly helped by volunteers and other team members.

Different channels were used to report, comment and share what was going on during the week. Below you will find the main tools used on daily basis both by the team and by the volunteers:



Photos were constantly taken by the CCIVS communication assistant and the participants to report the activities. The best shots were published in other social network.



Facebook page was updated at least once per day with some pictures and short summaries of the activities.



On **Twitter**, both team members and the participants were extremely active. The official hashtags were **#IVSFreeGender**; **#PeaceWeekPoland**



Videos were mostly used for the **Raise Your Voice** activity, where both participants and Polish organizations participated.



Raise Your Voice allowed the participants to share their opinions about the topic of the Peace Week. In a two minute speech, the majority of them exposed some of the main issues that their countries are facing regarding the right to gender, to your own body and women equality.

The representatives of the NGOs invited to the Peace Week also joined the activity and recorded a short video sending their own message about the urgency to do something for improving the rights of LGBTQIA+ people.





CHAPTER 4: THE FUTURE

The final part of the Peace Week was spent thinking about the future. Participants had already discussed in groups their personal projects and how to collaborate to create something together. During the afternoon session of the last day, they deepened the discussion and started defining the needs, aim, activities, partners, resources and timeline of their future action/initiative/project to develop together.

As introduced earlier on, the projects discussed, covered three different fields of action, communication, education and workcamp. Out of those fields, four different groups were created.

SHOW YOUR' PRO

Once the planning was concluded, through a group dynamic called *“Show your’ pro”*, one representative per group shared with the rest of the participants what their action/initiative/project was about.



« Coming Out » Video project



Idea: collecting different videos of people that share their own personal “coming out” story. The aim is to promote acceptance and equality among everybody.

NEEDS

“Lack of education and knowledge about LGBTQIA+”

AIMS

- Raise awareness about LGBTQIA+
- Eliminate racism

ACTIVITIES

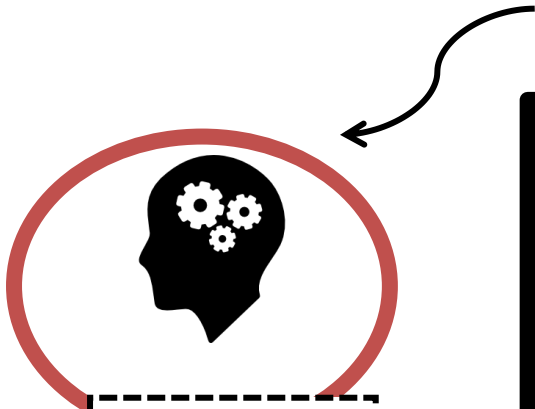
- Develop short videos where people tell the story of their « coming out »

PEOPLE & PARTNERS

- Everyone is a potential contributor

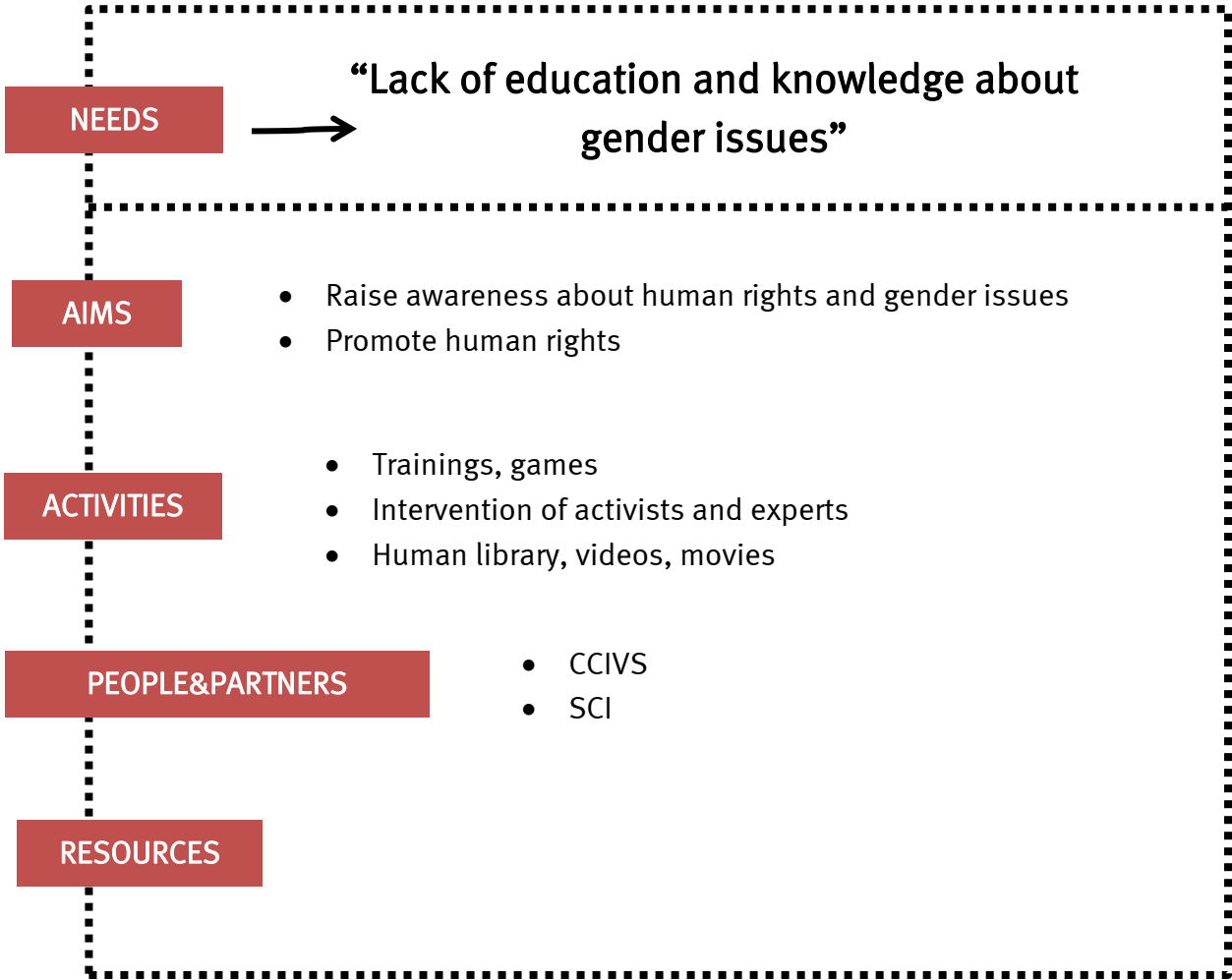
RESOURCES

- CCIVS
- Other donors



Idea: develop country based educational programmes addressed at youth and aimed at increasing their engagement for social causes.

Educational Project



Educational Campaign



Idea: develop an online and street campaign that raises awareness on the existent rape culture and how to fight against it.

NEEDS

→ “Raise awareness on rape culture”

AIMS

- Involve at least 30 to 50 people in the conversation

ACTIVITIES

- Street action that calls attention
- Photo-Booth
- Stand and Information

PEOPLE&PARTNERS

- Public
- Amnesty, 21st Sexe, PVN
- Local organisations

RESOURCES

- Volunteers



Idea: organise workshops and projects on LGBTQIA+ and gender equality topics; aimed at decreasing the level of ignorance on the topic.

Workshops



NEEDS

“People don’t know enough about LGBTQIA+ topics and have no idea on how to change the situation”

AIMS

- Raise awareness
- Involve other people and inform them
- Offer tools and ideas about what they can do

ACTIVITIES

- Learning station
- Ideas map
- Videos

PEOPLE&PARTNERS

- Children, teenagers
- Volunteers, organizations
- Workcamp coordinators

RESOURCES

- People
- Money (donors)

EVALUATION

After the projects presentation, all the volunteers and the team gathered together to start the final evaluation of the Peace Week.

Sitting in a circle; they first were given some time to pick and choose one image from the different ones disposed on the floor by facilitators. The images were cut out from newspapers and they were all representing different things. The activity was to select one or two pictures that represented their own current mood.



Then, one by one, the team and the volunteers had few minutes to present the selected image and share their final comments and feedback to the rest of the group.



CONCLUSION

After five intense working days, the Peace Week on the Right to Decide on the Own Body, Sexuality and the Equality of Genders was finally over.

During the week, participants went through different activities that combined elements of trainings, awareness raising, communication and actions. This unique mix has allowed them getting to know better both the topic of the Peace Week and different tools to start acting in their own community.

Both participants and members of the team worked hard to make this project successful. However, it would have not been possible to achieve great results without the fundamental support of the hosting organisation FYIE Poland.

FYIE Poland allowed this project to happen from the very beginning, by leading the logistic coordination (hostel, food, activities in Warsaw) both before and during the Peace Week and set the basis to develop a unique experience.

In particular, volunteers from the organisations prepared several evening activities that allow the participants to have a taste of Polish culture, such as evening walk in the museum; Polish celebration of St. Andrew's day; the conference on "Women in Buddhism" at Feminoteka and the final party in the hostel.

A big thanks to them and the whole group that made the Peace Week happen.



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