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2007

The End of the Beginning

– report of the Council of Europe’s Final Event of the “All Different – All Equal”
Youth Campaign on Diversity, Human Rights and Participation

including the seminar
Youth Promoting Human Rights

Youth Promoting Human Rights

with a Focus on Violence and Oppression in the Name of Honour

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was organised by the Swedish Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality and the Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs in conjunction with the Council of Europe's Final Event of the All Different – All Equal Youth Campaign.



The End of the Beginning



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“All human

beings are

born free and

equal in dignity

and rights.”

Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), Article 1

Dear Friends,

When Sweden had the opportunity to host the final event of the Council of Europe's All Different - All Equal Youth Campaign, we chose this occasion to try something new. We decided to hold a focused seminar, "Youth Promoting Human Rights", immediately prior to the event on a topic that, although part of the campaign brief, had received very little attention. The topic we chose, as you well know, was how youth organisations can work to promote human rights, particularly concerning gender equality and violence and oppression in the name of honour. I personally found it very exciting to participate in this seminar with the mix of researchers, practitioners and representatives of youth NGOs that took part. The topic of the seminar influenced the final event's first day via a keynote speech, workshops and the Elektra show.

It is my sincere belief that the discussions during the Youth Promoting Human Rights seminar can serve as an inspiration to youth organisations, and that more and more youth organisations will be willing to admit and address these problems and to work with these issues.

Our intentions for the final event, "The End of the Beginning", were to provide a platform for discussion and exchange of experiences, and, of course, to celebrate the achievements of the Campaign. I hope we succeeded. The next step, evaluation of the Campaign, will take place at the beginning of 2008.

Both the All Different - All Equal Youth Campaign in 1995 and this Campaign have resulted in major changes in awareness about the importance of combating discrimination in all its forms. On top of that, this Campaign has had a huge positive effect regarding the promotion of human rights, diversity and participation. Although the Campaign is now over, this focus must never change, nor must our efforts ever decrease.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

I'm very grateful to you all for your commitment and for the seriousness of your involvement. Thanks to all of you, a huge pool of ideas and experiences is now available to all of us in all our countries.

Finally, please don't forget to enjoy the film of the event - I did!



Nyamko Sabuni

Ms Nyamko Sabuni
Minister for Integration and Gender Equality

General Introduction

“All Different – All Equal” is the call of the Council of Europe for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation. In 1995 – 50 years after the end of World War II – the Council of Europe ran a European Youth Campaign entitled “All Different – All Equal” with the aim of combating racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and intolerance. But the struggle continues and from June 2006 to September 2007 the Council of Europe ran a new Campaign for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation, based upon the same slogan and using the same successful logo. It was organised in partnership with the European Commission and the European Youth Forum.

More than 40 European countries have been involved in the Campaign, which produced a wide array of activities on both European and national level. The Final Event – The End of the Beginning was a closing point for the Campaign, but also a point of departure for the future work of promoting diversity and inclusion among youth. More than 240 participants from mainly National Campaign Committees and affiliated organisations involved in the Campaign gathered in Malmö, Sweden on October 4–7, 2007. For nearly four days they shared experiences and examined the outcomes of various campaign strategies. The End of the Beginning also aimed to inspire participants through cultural activities, provide meeting points with local youth empowerment projects and to celebrate the achievements of the Campaign.

In order to enter deeply into the discussion on gender equality and violence and oppression in the name of honour a seminar “Youth Promoting Human Rights” was held in conjunction to the Final Event on October 4, 2007. Thirty European

researchers, practitioners and representatives of youth NGOs met in Malmö to discuss methods by which youth organisations can promote human rights, particularly relating to gender equality and violence and oppression in the name of honour.

The seminar participants were given the mission to create a message on gender equality and violence and oppression in the name of honour to European youth organisations. Their message and conclusions were presented to the conference delegates who attended the Final Event. The theme of the seminar was also taken up in workshops during The End of the Beginning.

A few words from the General Rapporteur

I, the General Rapporteur, have listened through the recordings from the event, put together notes and interviews and the result is this report. Transcribing speeches from spoken to written language implies minor adjustments. Some of the speeches have been edited in order to be shortened. Some speakers are represented by a quotation. On Friday and Saturday, the participants were divided into workshops. The workshops were covered by rapporteurs who wrote reports which were edited by me and included in this report.

Linnéa Falk



WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY

WEDNESDAY | THE



Youth Promoting Human Rights

Introduction

European researchers, practitioners, experts, politicians and representatives from youth NGOs gathered for the seminar Youth Promoting Human Rights.

The message of the "All Different – All Equal" Campaign is to accept and respect Diversity, Participation and Human Rights. It is a human right not to be exposed to violence and crime. Yet men's violence against women is still a widespread problem in our societies. The Youth Promoting Human Rights seminar focused on how youth organisations can work with the issues of human rights, gender equality and honour-related violence and oppression. The participants were European researchers, practitioners, experts, politicians and representatives from youth NGOs.

Oppression in the name of honour can be described as part of men's violence against women, but is often of a collective nature. The

honour of the men and of the family is regarded as depending on the actual or alleged behaviour of girls and women. This means that the violence may have more than one perpetrator, and that the crime may be sanctioned by the family and other people close to the victim. In its most extreme forms, oppression in the name of honour can result in threats of violence, actual violence or even murder.

Preventive work is essential to protect girls and boys, young women and young men in our societies from violence and oppression in the name of honour. Measures are often not taken until the first stages of control, restriction and oppression have turned into harassment and vio-



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

**“The dialogue between
government, researchers and civil
society is vital.”**

lence, after which action may be taken by the social services, women’s shelters and the police. But there are many areas where problems can be identified before they get serious.

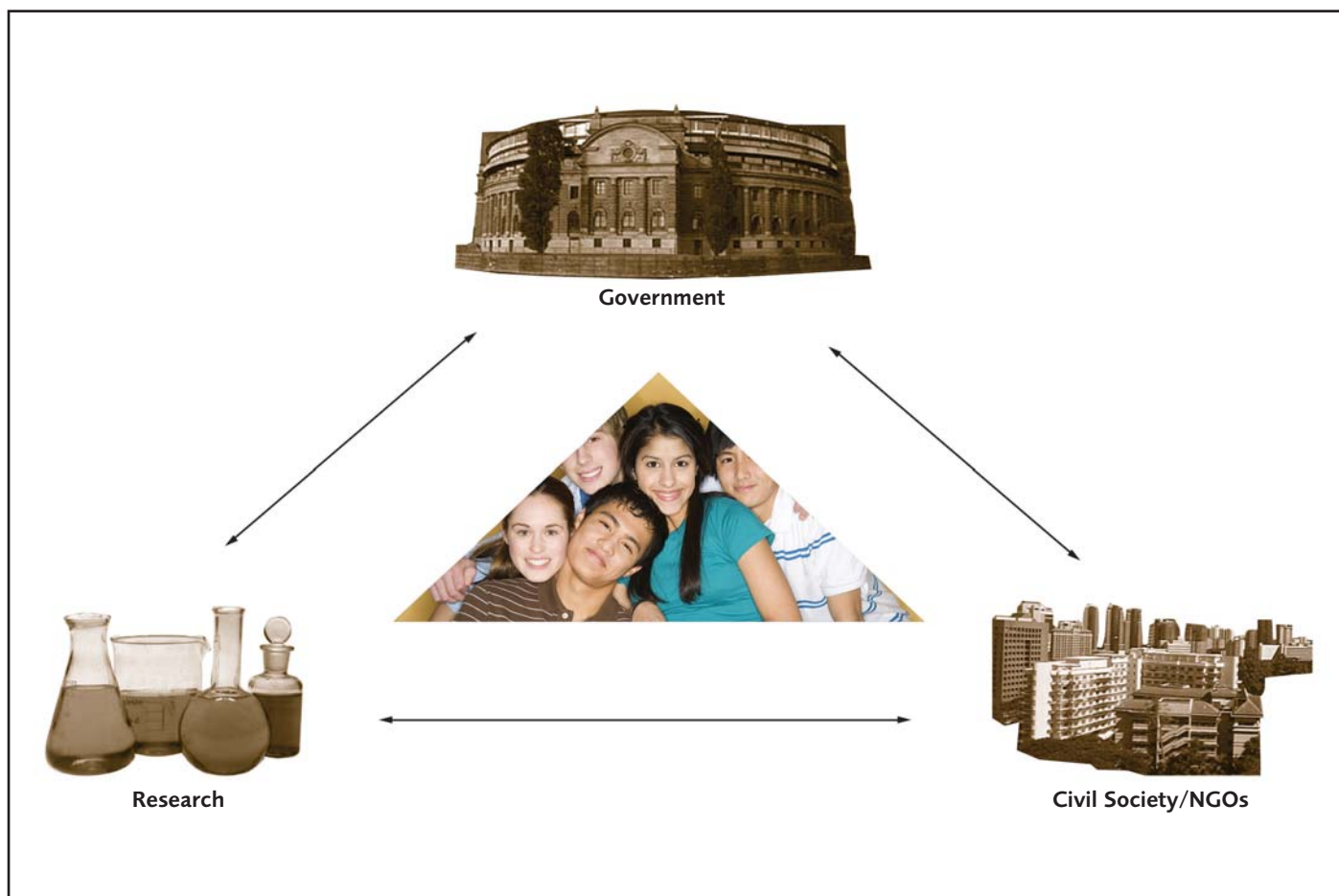
The dialogue between government, researchers and civil society is vital. The aim of the Youth Promoting Human Rights seminar was to create a dialogue and discuss what role youth organisations and NGOs can play in promoting gender equality and fighting violence and oppression in the name of honour.

The seminar took place on the day before the final event of the All Different – All Equal Campaign and the title of the final event, “The End of the Beginning”, was symbolic. The

Campaign had come to an end but at the same time the conference was a starting point: the work to promote diversity, participation and human rights must continue.

The aim of the seminar Youth Promoting Human Rights was to formulate a number of concrete proposals on how to further develop the task of promoting the rights of young women and men and preventing violence and oppression in the name of honour. The proposals that emerged were then placed before the participants at the final event. The seminar participants also took part in the workshops during the first day of the event to discuss these issues with the delegates.

In order to create new solutions there is a need for dialogue between government, research and civil society/NGOs.



Mr Max Soumah
performing djembe
at the Official
Reception, Malmö
City Hall, Friday
evening.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Setting the scene: Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women – a European Perspective

Carol Hagemann-White has been involved in the subject of violence against women for 30 years, beginning at the first shelter for battered women in Berlin. In recent years, she has worked with the Council of Europe to investigate strategies and actions relating to violence against women in the 47 member states. Carol Hagemann-White was invited as the key speaker of the seminar. This is her speech.

**Keynote Speech by Ms Carol Hagemann-White,
Chair of General Pedagogy and Gender Studies,
University of Osnabrück, Germany**

“I’ve been asked to speak generally on human rights, gender equality and women. If we look back at what has taken place in the area of violence against women and girls in Europe, we can see three stages. It began with work to name it as violence in the first place: to make it visible and provide advocacy and services for those who have been threatened or hurt.

A general problem

The second stage was when hotlines, shelters and other organisations realised that violence against women was treated as the problem of women’s organisations and delegated back to them. So the women organisations had to declare that violence against women is a general problem. They called on the state to take responsibility and respond more effectively to meet the needs of those who had experienced violence and to close legal loopholes that made it possible to commit violence with impunity.

Need for coherent policies

Many of these efforts have turned out to be ineffective because they are not coordinated with other activities. So, we are now at the third stage, that of discussing means of creating a coherent and sustained policy where the state, the professions and the voluntary sector work together. That is actually very challenging and requires the integration of knowledge to provide a basis for coherent policies, and moving from reaction to proaction: to act early enough to stop the violence in a sense of common responsibility.

In Germany we have developed the concept of an unbroken “chain of intervention”, which



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

means that the victim receives support regardless of where they enter the system and whether they inform the police, their doctor or a social worker.

Overcome fragmentation

Violence may emerge from traditions and it may emerge from crises of a personal or social nature, but there is no excuse for using violence. For the past three years I have been coordinating the research network Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violations (CAHRV), a multidisciplinary network of researchers from 24 countries. The network has compiled research on violence relating to women, men, children and elderly.

We have tried to overcome the fragmentation that exists in research, policy and practice, to integrate research across gender and generational divisions, and to examine when and how policies and

"Are human rights the foundation from which gender equality is derived, or do we need gender equality to arrive at human rights?"

interventions are effective. In our final report we reflect on what it means to use human rights frameworks on gender equality.

Human rights and gender equality

Are human rights the foundation from which gender equality is derived, or do we need gender equality to arrive at human rights? Human rights are defined by international law as codified in conventions, and were initially framed to apply only to state actors. Human rights have gradually been extended in the past 15–20 years to also apply to non-state actors. The challenging of gender-based violence has brought to light human rights violations in civil society and private life. Talking about violence against women and girls highlights actors who are not part of the state apparatus.

Conventions and documents

The UN Declaration of Human Rights does not state that gender equality is a human right; it says that everyone is entitled to these rights without distinction of any kind such as sex. The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a more powerful document, especially since the CEDAW Committee declared violence against women a human rights violation.

One of the more recent documents is UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), which could be relevant internationally, particularly to honour-related crimes. This resolution states that women and women's organisations need to play an equal role in peacemaking and peacekeeping. It is a possible tool for approaching the issue of oppression in the name of honour, because in several of the post-war regions, conflicts have been ethno-politically and religiously framed.

Gender-based violence is also defined as dis-

crimination at European level. The 2002 Council of Europe Recommendation on the protection of women against violence reaffirms that violence towards women:

- Is the result of an imbalance of power between men and women.
- Violates and impairs or nullifies women's enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Defining gender equality

Gender equality is a positive goal for women and men alike. It points to where we want to go, far more than to what should not happen.

Gender equality has been formulated as equal participation of women and men in all areas of life. That might not be clear enough because equal participation can be understood differently.

Gender equality also involves transforming gender and moving beyond the relationship of dominance and subordination that has shaped gender relations in different cultural traditions.

Gender equality is not universal in the same way as human rights, but one could look at it as striving towards a situation in which participation, decision-making and involvement in the different areas of life could be said to be equal. However, that may mean different things in different countries and the path will probably be different.

Is gender equality a human right?

There are many different visions of gender equality. By contrast, human rights set limits to what should not happen to people. It has been argued by various authors that it is possible to conceptualise human rights based on the notion of human dignity, which is a shared ideal within very different cultural traditions. We cannot say that gender equality is a human right in itself. But claiming full

Ms Zaruhi Lavchyan, representative of the NCC, Federation of Youth Clubs, Armenia

What did you do during the Campaign?

"We worked on various projects. Step Forward was a project on intercultural dialogue with young people from four countries. It was also a movie project. Arch of Noah was a performance by different country groups in Yerevan. Our NCC was created quickly and consists of 13 different partners. There was a good diversity of government agencies, NGOs, foundations, which was a very important core element. At the local level we showed it's possible to work very transparently."



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

What did you manage?

"Young people became interested in questions like homophobia. We learned about the tools they need. The Campaign managed to reach young people in the countryside through youth clubs."

Mr Sasa Dupor, representative of the NCC, Youth Association Step Ahead, Croatia

What do you think of the conference?

"It's a great place to meet people! I've already had a discussion with people from countries in south-east Europe and we came up with the idea to cooperate over a youth info centre."



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

What did you do during the Campaign?

"We got involvement from all levels. We arranged a national youth conference on the themes of the All Different – All Equal Campaign with 250 participants, that's a lot for Croatia. A tour of debates was also arranged, football matches where teams of men, women, national minorities met. We produced badges and t-shirts, and held a drawing competition in schools on the themes of the Campaign."

Ms Gaja Bartuseviciute, Vice President, European Youth Forum

It was the European Youth Forum who came up with the idea for another All Different-All Equal Youth Campaign. Are you satisfied with the result?

"I'm impressed by how many NCCs were set up in a short time. It is important to remember that the idea came from young people. Young people worked for other young people. Now the work has to be followed up, it is so important."



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Ms Petra Kuritzén, Spiritus Mundi, Malmö, Sweden

What is Spiritus Mundi?

"We work on practical integration through music and culture. We use music and culture as a tool. For example, we work with children from Malmö's poor as well as wealthy neighbourhoods. They get to meet and create a performance together. We are in the starting blocks for developing a navigation centre in Malmö. It is vital that we attract youth organisations involved in human rights."



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

Ms Mia Norberg, Coordinator "Youth Participation", City of Malmö, Sweden

Malmö was nominated the Youth Municipality of 2006 in Sweden, why?

"Young people love Malmö. We printed 700 t-shirts with the text 'I Live in Malmö - Youth Municipality of the Year'. They were rapidly snapped up and we've printed a further 2,000."

Politicians are really investing in this and the ten town districts now have youth councils running their own projects. It's all about young people pursuing issues together with adults. You have the opportunity to take part and put forward proposals. "Commitment courses" is one example of a youth proposal that was adopted, the aim of which is to train young and mature municipal officers in the importance of youth participation."



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Mr Ralf-René Weingärtner, Director, and Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General, Council of Europe, looking at the performances of the Wag the City event, Stapelbäddsparken, Saturday afternoon.

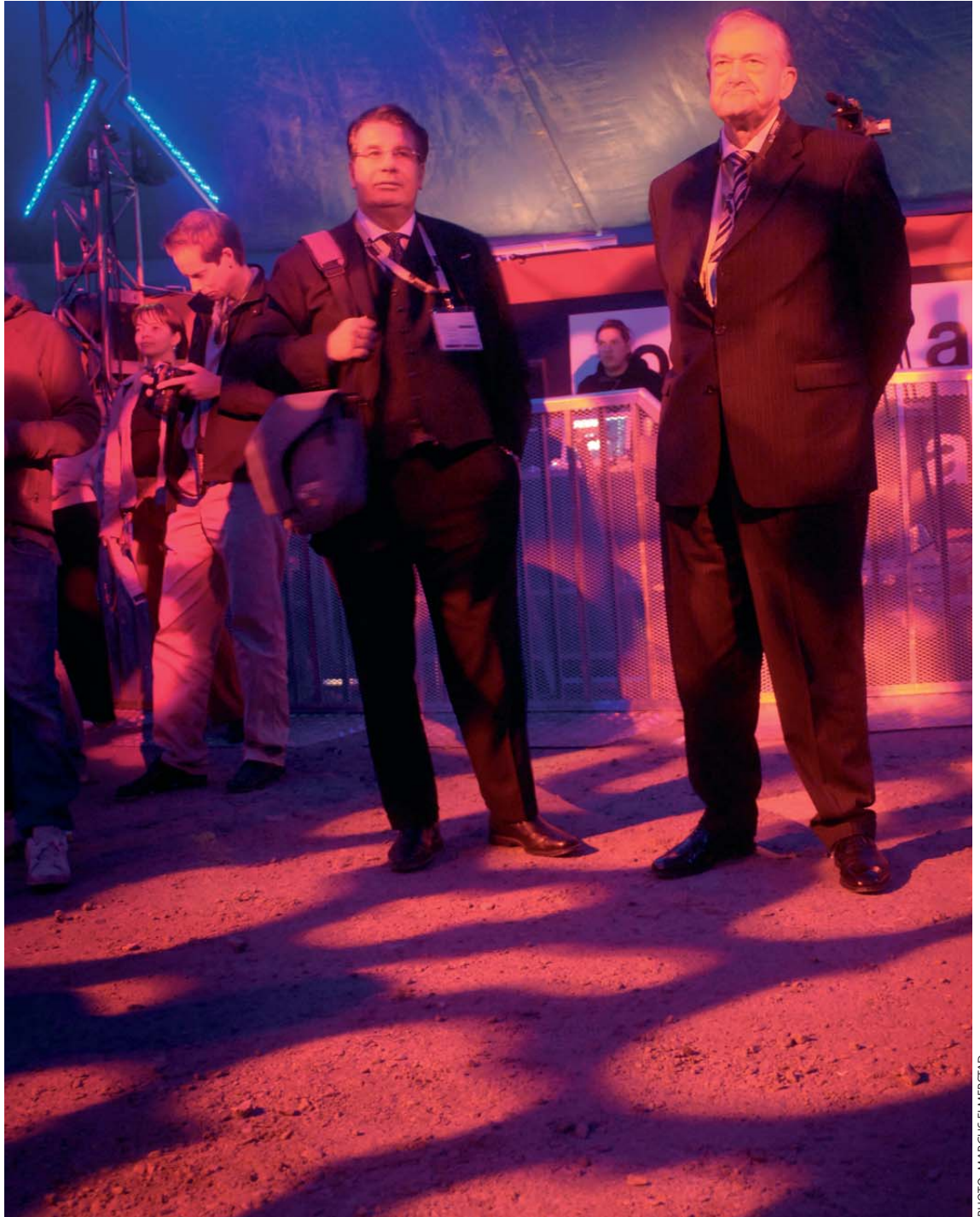


PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

human rights for women and girls, for all human beings, sets the stage for gender equality.

The situation in Europe

In Europe there is a recognition that victims of gender-based violence are entitled to justice and to supportive and advocacy services. These are two different things. The first involves ending impunity and applying sanctions, and addresses the perpetrators of violence. The second addresses the immediate situation of the victim. Justice and protection can be in conflict with each other. A witness in a trial on an honour-related crime is

in danger. Recognising and meeting these needs has proven a major effort over a long haul. Only recently have coordinated or comprehensive strategies emerged.

Focus on victims

Until now, the focus has been on the victims instead of on how to change perpetrators, and support the development of boys and men to prevent them becoming perpetrators. Activities do exist but are few and far between. Prevention before the victim flees from a situation of extreme violence or is killed, is still very rudimentary.

“Claiming full human rights for women and girls, for all human beings, sets the stage for gender equality.”

Gender-based violence is not a simple case of explosive aggression. Our CAHRV network has studied research into how gender practices contribute to men exerting violence. The striking thing is that there is very little research into how boys and men come to use violence as a gendered practice. The question is, how are we supposed to utilise research findings in preventative measures if we have no research telling us how it comes about in the first place?

Protective environments

CAHRV has also looked at factors that could protect against human rights violations and interpersonal violence. If a very religious couple is statistically less likely to appear as a domestic violence couple that does not mean that if the man is religious he will not commit violence. So it is not really possible to say that religion is a protective factor. You look at the interaction of factors and talk about environments that can prevent against human rights violations.

Youth and prevention

Generally, young people are not motivated to become involved in these issues if the focus is on victimisation. You can mobilise considerably more youth involvement by thinking of ways to turn energies into developing a better future.

Stop assuming that violence is normal

There is a tendency in both research and practice to say “that is something we know will happen in these situations” instead of retaining the sense of that “this is not normal, this is not what a normal human being would do”. Because the violence is so prevalent, there is a lack of healthy astonishment: “How could anybody possibly come to the decision to hit his wife because she did not cook dinner the way he wanted!?”.

Oppression in the name of honour

There is an interrelationship between oppression

in the name of honour, and the more general sphere of gender-based violence against women and girls. Across cultures, many forms of men’s violence against women are founded on two basic notions:

- the notion of entitlement, what is due to him as a man.
- the notion of honour. A man is not supposed to tolerate disrespect or any kind of injury. Some form of honour concept exists in a number of cultures, European mainstream as well as minorities. The concept of human rights deriving from human dignity is one thing but a concept of honour, in the sense of basic respect due to someone, also relating to this I find a major problem.

Cut the ties that justify violence

Concepts of honour have a certain amount of worth in as much as they are founded in human dignity and other factors. That raises the question of whether we can respect the need that these concepts reflect yet cut the ties that justify violence. Ethnographer Sally Merry wrote that there is a tendency in UN organizations and discourses to talk about culture as a harmful traditional practice. Culture is regarded as getting in the way of practising universal human rights. This is a basically colonial discourse which assumes that culture exists in some parts of the world, but that the most powerful countries do not have a culture.

Challenges

Gender concepts of honour are tied to gender identity. On the one hand this means they sit very deep, but on the other hand adolescence is the classic life stage for re-inventing identities. If there is a network of social support surrounded by a creative atmosphere of possibilities, it is an age of change against what the older generation does. So my closing question is: can youth organisations reinvent the concept of honour?”

Combining theory and practice:

Associate Professor in Sociology of Law at Stockholm University, Ms Astrid Schlytter, spoke about the living conditions of girls who are subjected to honour-related oppression in Sweden.



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

**Ms Astrid Schlytter,
Stockholm University**

“Girls who live in a context of honour are controlled and abused. They are abused physically and emotionally, but the girls say that the mental and emotional abuse has deepest impact on their life. Every girl in the study has been abused by her mother, and the mother has not stopped the father or brother from abusing her.”

She drew this conclusion from a file study based on an analyses of 37 court decisions in Stockholm County.

According to Astrid Schlytter, a huge number of girls in Sweden suffer from oppression in the name of honour. She referred to a Swedish study based on a survey questionnaire with answers from 1 193 pupils in the ages 13–19 year.

35 per cent of the girls in the study with parents born abroad and 3% of the girls with two parents born in Sweden:

- agreed that parents should decide whether they should be a virgin when they marry, and
- had at least one restriction regarding social activities, i.e. not allowed to go to a dinner with

your friends, to go to a dance, school party or school trip, not allowed to have a boyfriend or forbidden to socialise with a boy you are in love with.

The study takes the presence of the two conditions above as a sign that the girl is subjected to honour-related oppression.

“The restrictions aim at one thing: that you shall not participate in activities with both boys and girls. This means that you are not allowed to have a social life with people of your own age. These girls have very little leisure time and have to come home directly after school. They are controlled by the family members, both within and outside home, even in school. These girls do not have the possibility to be a learning person. This is not only a question for these girls but is an integration problem that affects a huge number of girls.”

“A huge number of girls in

Sweden suffer from oppression in

the name of honour.”

“We have to see the signals and help the girls”

Ms Juno Blom is a regional expert on gender equality at Östergötland County Council in Sweden. She is also active at the Women’s shelter in Norrköping. She has a background as a teacher, and spoke about her experiences of working with girls living under oppression in the name of honour.

“If you ask me today if it is hard to identify girls living under oppression in the name of honour I’d say no. But 15 years ago I was a teacher and I didn’t see these girls. They were quiet, did well in school, and I was busy respecting the parent’s wishes that the girl should be excused from swimming lessons or school trips. I’m ashamed that I never asked the girls what they wanted. I was one of those who spoke of children’s rights, but didn’t act on my words.”

Juno Blom said that the individual’s right to their culture and religion must not be at the loss of someone else’s right to live a full life.

“We have to see the signals, otherwise we can’t help them. Think about it: you are scared and have no one to turn to. You’ve heard about women’s rights, children’s rights and human rights, human rights but you don’t know how to ask for help, you don’t have the key to the system.”

According to Juno Blom, school is a very important arena to act upon. It is the only arena where these girls are allowed to be. NGOs could play a very important role by meeting these girls and boys, and highlighting when the system does not work.

“Schools, authorities, and NGOs must start cooperating. We have to go beyond talking about children’s rights. We must stay and create time and space where these girls can feel safe enough to talk about their situation and ask for help. They need a key to another life. They are strong and brave, but we have to show them the way. They need to know that if they go to the police, someone will take care of them afterwards. There must be clear and simple guidelines for what every actor should do, because it is an emergency situation.”

**Ms Juno Blom,
Östergötland
County Council**



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

“It’s our responsibility to act”

Ms Yeter Akin and Ms Seren Dalkiran from the Netherlands started Lost Faces on their own four years ago, when Seren Dalkiran was only 16. Today, Lost Faces has started a foundation, implemented an educational project and produced a documentary that was broadcasted on national television. Yeter Akin is a journalist and Seren Dalkiran is an Arts and Science student.

Lost Faces strives to create autonomous individuals through self-awareness processes and by changing attitudes related to oppression in the name of honour. They cooperate with schools, imams and the police and are at the moment implementing the work nationally.

“We started Lost Faces because we could not for the life of us understand why young women were killed for having a boyfriend, getting educated, wearing trousers and going to the cinema.”

This was a period with several honour killings in the Netherlands.

“It was our responsibility to act against these human rights violations. Self-determination is

everybody’s right. Everybody should be able to make their own choices.”

Honour-related practices became a hot topic in the Dutch debate.

“Honour culture was mixed up with Islam. We try to bring a distinction between culture and religion. The intention is important. We can never reach out if we blame or accuse groups.”

Lost Faces decided to focus on youth and developed an educational project together with experts, social workers, teachers and artists. During seven classes the students participate in discussions and role-plays on honour-related practices, social and cultural codes, identity, social

Turning rhetoric into practice

“Everyone can and should be equal”

Mr Alán Ali works with Sharaf Heroes, which is a part of Elektra, a Swedish organisation fighting oppression in the name of honour. “Sharaf” is the Arabic word for “honour”. Sharaf Heroes strive to change attitudes among young men living in contexts where codes of honour have a key role.

“Some brave people in Elektra asked “why do we always take care of the victims. Can’t we work with prevention?” Alán Ali describes the starting point of Sharaf heroes, whose aim is to prevent the reproduction of honour culture.

“We work with boys who are used to controlling their sisters. We educate them on human rights and gender equality through dialogue processes. In the beginning we don’t talk about honour culture, we talk about equality, human rights, racism, youth cultures and gender roles. Sharaf Heroes might face resistance: “You want us to be like Swedes!”. The answer is: “Since when did human rights and gender equality become a Swedish way of living?”

“The dialogue gets the boys to a point of awareness. Sometimes we have to shake them in order to make them reconsider their way of thinking. For example by giving an alternative way of looking at arranged marriage.

“We try to make them aware of how they talk. During the course you can see how the boys start to change. These boys are easy to

reach. It scares me that I can change their minds in such a short time. How easy wouldn’t it be for the older generation to change them back? So we need to continue working with the boys.”

Young men who are willing to fight patriarchy are given further education on human rights, ethics and moral, gender equality and sexuality by Sharaf Heroes. The course ends with a diploma ceremony. The participants are then certified to work as Sharaf Heroes together with a project manager informing and giving lectures to social workers, police services, hospital employees, schoolteachers, university students, and in schools and youth clubs. Sharaf Heroes also act as role models for other boys and young men.



control, gossip culture, honour killings and law.

“We try to make them prepared of what they can do if they come into contact with oppression in the name of honour.”

They also show their documentary. The first part shows very extreme examples of honour killings: a girl who got her nose cut off, and brothers who killed their sister with an axe on the street.

“The final class focuses on identity development and awareness concerning honour-related killings and violence. And we look at self-determination and identity development. We let the students express their future desires on a paper, so

that we can guide them to how they can reach their goals.”

Lost Faces work not only with girls, but also with parents and boys.

“There was a boy with Turkish background in one of the schools we visited. When we showed the documentary he made very extreme statements like “cut her legs”. When I came back a year later he didn’t make these extreme statements anymore. I asked him why. He answered that he had realised that he couldn’t come further in life if he continued to have these ideas.”

“We must reach these girls at an early stage”

Ms Elin Hedén founded the Young Women shelter in Västerås, Sweden when she was only 18 years old. She has been working there for seven years.

The first women’s shelter in Sweden was founded in the late seventies, and the first young women’s shelter was founded in Stockholm in 1996. The purpose of the young women’s shelters is to create a sanctuary for girls who have been abused physically, psychologically or sexually.

“We support them. We have an open phone line where girls can reach us, and we are active on various internet sites. We encourage and support contact between the individual and the authorities. Our experience is that cooperation between authorities and NGOs is vital. We think there is much more to be done to improve that. We have also educated 140 volunteers.”

The young women’s shelter also works with prevention by empowering girls and young women to stand up for their rights. They discuss equality, sexuality, gender, ethnicity and violence.

“It is important for us to go to schools in order to reach out and establish a first contact. We strive

to spread awareness of female solidarity as an empowerment strategy.”

According to Elin Hedén, violence and sexual abuse of women is more common than many are aware of:

“Every week we come into contact with at least one new girl in need of help. The largest group has been assaulted by their boyfriend and/or sexually abused. Most girls know somebody who has been raped. There are also girls who seek our help because they are subjected to oppression in the name of honour. It is very important to support those victims for a long time after they have decided to leave their family.”

“We try to make them aware of how they talk. During the course you can see how the boys start to change.”



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Group discussions

The seminar participants were split in five working groups. Their task was to come up with suggestions and a message on how youth organisations involved in the All Different – All Equal Campaign can work against oppression and violence in the name of honour.

The groups were asked to discuss:

- What roles youth organisations and NGOs can play
- How youth organisations and NGOs can work to include girls and boys, young women and young men living in families with traditions of a strong concept of honour
- Conditions for a long-term and sustainable work
- Obstacles and success factors

Each working group then presented a summary of their discussions. The message from the seminar was delivered to the participants of The End of the Beginning by Dr Purna Sen.

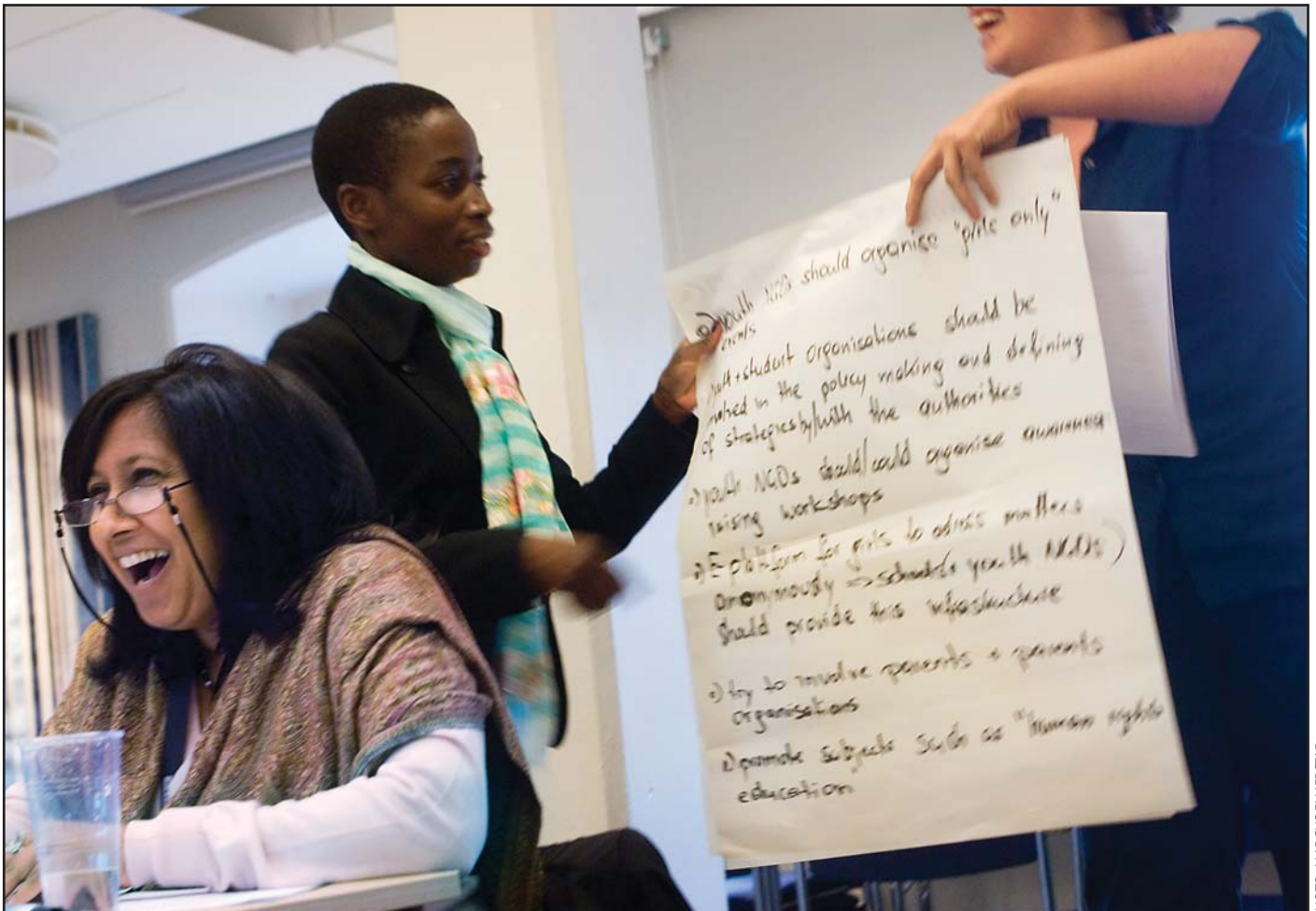


PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Group 1:

"NGOs can act as a bridge and provide schools with educational methods"

- NGOs can develop and provide schools with educational methods for long term change of mentality. The approach must be creative, not moralistic.
- NGOs can be a bridge between authorities, various NGOs and young people with honour-related problems. Cooperation between NGOs and ethnic and religious organisations can create spaces where young people can have more freedom. Cooperation can also involve parents.

Obstacles:

- Economic resources.
- Entrance to the target group. There are problems getting trust and space for long-term access to schools. This resistance might partly depend on a fear of not being able to handle what might come up when you get this problem on the table.

Success factors:

- NGOs are impartial.
- Close to the living world of youth.
- Daytime activities – young women are restricted, the target group might not be allowed to go out at night.
- Identification with the key figurants.
- Breaking taboos and prejudices.
- Empowerment, self-determination and self-development.
- Peer-to-peer education.
- The possibility to change the boys' gender equality values, making them agents for their sisters' rights.

Group 2:

"Youth NGOs should act on the proactive level"

- Youth NGOs should organise "girls only" events in order to involve girls who don't usually have the possibility of participating in youth NGOs and their activities.
- Youth and student organisations have to be involved in the policy making and the defining of strategies by the authorities, so authorities should involve them.
- Youth NGOs should organise awareness-raising workshops. The role of youth NGOs in these issues is to raise awareness, discuss role clichés and gender equality using non-formal educational methods.
- Youth NGOs could provide an e-platform for girls to address matters and problems anonymously. The infrastructure for doing so should be provided by schools or/and youth NGOs.
- It is important to involve parents, teachers and all school partners in the school boards.
- Youth NGOs should promote subjects such as "human rights education" to be included in the school curriculum.
- "Peer-to-peer" education should be used to promote gender equality and to discuss role clichés.
- Youth NGOs should act on the proactive level, but if there are actual problems youth NGOs could play a role in facilitating contact with experts and where you could get help.

Group 3:

"Cooperation between authorities and NGOs"

Obstacles for cooperation between authorities and NGOs:

- The lack of trust in each other.
- The lack of resources and the dependence on government funding is a problem for NGOs in cooperating with authorities.
- It is difficult for youth organisations to get access to schools.

Success factors for cooperation between authorities and NGOs:

- It is good to use the school as a platform and arena for youth organisations and NGOs to meet youth (who are affected by violence in the name of honour). Schools are also a good arena and have to be open for NGOs.
- Long term and sustainable relations between NGOs, schools and authorities are important for successful work.
- Cooperation between authorities and NGOs should be a part of their respectively activity plans and structures. There should be a strong basis for cooperation on the operational plan to actually do this, not only if you want or have time.

Group 4:

"Youth are experts in creating spaces for self-determination"

- It is a form of racism to tolerate a restriction of any human rights on the basis of religion, culture or tradition. To be passive towards such oppression is a part of racism as well.
- We need a frank, open and in-depth discussion about human rights and their violations.
- It is in the youth years that identities and opinions are shaped.
- Youth need, and listen to, positive youth role models. Peer to peer education is a very dynamic and strong mechanism and should be pointed out.
- Youth, youth-led initiatives and youth organisations are experts in creating spaces for self-determination and self-development, which is a very proactive tool in the re-shaping of problematic norms in society.
- Youth are – and need to be, and work, – proactive, shaping the norm. Youth organisations are basically a happy group of amateurs doing the best they can with the available time they have. They should be working proactively. When something really bad happens the professionals need to come in and take over.

"Long term and sustainable relations between

NGOs, schools and authorities are important

for successful work."

Group 5:

"Youth organisations should challenge norms and values"

- Youth organisation should aim to involve all young people from all spheres of society in its structures and activities. In doing so youth organisations should develop policies and practices ensuring the participation of all young people, challenging through their work and the way in which they work, the barriers to young women's participation, particularly those from cultures with a strong concept of honour.
- Youth organisations should become better educated and provide training to its members and volunteers on honour and gender related violence issues. In doing so they should recognise the multi-faceted problems created by honour-related practices, such as limitation to participation in youth organisations of young girls and other in practices impinging young girls and boys freedom to participate openly in youth work.
- Youth organisations should cooperate more closely (where possible) with authorities, NGOs, experts, religious leaders from the countries of origin of the young people the youth organisations work with and are composed of. In addition, youth organisations should cooperate at all levels and particularly with youth organisations working with minority groups and/or groups working specifically on gender-related violence and oppression in the name of honour.
- Youth organisations should deal with certain culturally related practices and traditions such as oppression in the name of honour through targeted measures and working with relevant and key players involved.
- Focus and attention should also be placed on the various actors involved and perpetuating in honour-related practices including young people themselves, and educating young boys and girls on the issue.
- In dealing with the issue of gender equality and violence in the name of honour against women in particular, youth organisations should target both female and male groups of young people, working with challenging their norms and values.

Ms Maria Danho, The Syrian Orthodox Church in Sweden

What are your expectations of the conference?

"Something to take back with me to my work."

What do you work with?

"I'm a project manager for a project about gender equality and women and children's rights in the Syrian Orthodox Church. We work preventatively against honour-related oppression within the Syrian Orthodox Church. We take up attitudes and discuss values. The young people involved then spread the thoughts that come to the surface during the project."



PHOTO: MARCUS SELMERSTAD

Is it easy to discuss oppression in the name of honour within the Syrian Orthodox Church in Sweden?

"We have just reached the point where we are discussing the complexity of the issue. Many think this project is unnecessary. For this reason it is vital that the Church deals with it, leaders need to distance themselves from it if attitudes are to change. It was not difficult to get the blessing of Church for the project."

Ms Katrin Groth, European Steering group for the All Different – All Equal Youth Campaign and Coordinator for the German Campaign, Germany

What do you want to take with you from the conference?

"A positive feeling that the work of the Campaign will continue and be followed up."

What has happened in the German Campaign?

"Anti-discrimination has had an important focus. We have worked with Living Library - there has been up to 40 "books" to borrow. We also had a 4-week summer tour to 18 German towns. The Campaign has sponsored over 100 projects."



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK



FRIDAY | FRIDAY





The End of the Beginning

Introduction

Two hundred and forty participants, a multicultural municipality, engagement, energy and enthusiasm. Add an historical town quarter dating back to the 16th century, a friendly autumn atmosphere where participants made friends and exchanged experiences on the cobbled courtyards of St Gertrud and you have the main ingredients of the Final Event of the All Different – All Equal Campaign, the Council of Europe’s Youth Campaign on Diversity, Human Rights and Participation: The End of the Beginning.

The Campaign was the beginning. The Final Event was the end of that beginning, and the beginning of the future. It was time to celebrate the outcomes of the Campaign, and outline the future work on diversity, human rights and participation.

Thursday was the arrival day of the participants. After dinner they gathered for “Broaden your Network” activities; icebreaking exercises led by educational advisors from the Council of Europe.

The main object of the first conference day, **Friday**, was to create a bridge from the Youth Promoting Human Rights seminar to the participants of the Final Event. The idea was to offer possibilities for Youth NGOs to reflect upon and discuss how Youth NGOs working with human rights also can take into account issues on gender equality and oppression and violence in the name of honour.

After welcoming addresses in the opening session, the widely acclaimed Swedish National Touring Theatre performed parts of Elektra Show, a play based on the experiences of youth and parents who encounter the issue of oppression in the name of honour.

Following the show, Dr Purna Sen held the Keynote Speech. She presented an introduction to the characteristics of violence and oppression in the name of honour, and delivered the conclusions from the participants of the Youth Promoting Human Rights seminar of the day before.

The second part of the day consisted of

workshops on issues such as human rights, gender equality and violence and oppression in the name of honour. The evening offered dinner and musical entertainment at the official reception in the amazing City Hall in Malmö followed by “Wag the City Lounge” - a relaxing meeting place for all participants at House of Spiritus Mundi with music, karaoke, games, soft drinks and fruits.

Saturday began with Just-a-Minute presentations of the workshops from the previous day and continued with speeches and the prize ceremony of Young Active Citizens, a Council of Europe award to promote youth participation in society.

The workshops that followed focused on exchanging experiences from the national campaigns to sum up what has been done and how the work on diversity, human rights and participation can proceed after the Campaign. People shared their ideas, experiences, successes, insights, tools and methods on how the message of the Campaign can be carried into the future.

The afternoon event, Wag the City, was a celebration of diversity, human rights and participation, a festive gathering with local youth organisations, artists and the people of Malmö in Malmö Skate Park, Stapelbäddsparken. This was followed by dinner and a party at the Chocolate Factory.

Sunday began in the same way as Saturday with Just-a-Minute presentations of the previous workshops followed by an update from the General Rapporteur of what had been said and done during the conference.

Professor Howard Williamson, gave his personal reflections of the “All Different – All Equal” Campaign and its context. His speech was followed by a number of closing addresses for the event, and finally a viewing of the trailer of the Final Event The End of the Beginning, made by students from the Media College in Malmö. This trailer, film, music, pictures and other materials from the Final Event are included on the DVD attached to this report.



Participants enjoying themselves at the Wag the City event, Stapelbäddsparken, Saturday afternoon.

PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

“Together we need to keep up the work to fight

prejudice and change attitudes”

Ms Nyamko Sabuni, Minister for Integration and Gender Equality

“At the last All Different – All Equal Campaign in 1995, I worked as a group leader. What I learned is that where people meet there is exchange of knowledge and human understanding.

This time around, over 40 countries have participated in the Campaign. And many of them, including Sweden, will continue the work after this final event.

Although this is the final event of the Campaign, our work is not over. Our efforts to promote diversity, human rights and participation have only just begun. I would like to encourage you all to look at this conference as an opportunity to find ways to continue the work you have started during the All Different – All Equal Campaign. Diversity, human rights and participation are essential in a democratic society. It is important not to take them for granted. We need to defend them every day.

As well as being Sweden’s Minister for Integration and Gender Equality, I’m also responsible for youth policy and human rights issues.

Human rights are universal. All people, regard-

less of sex, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability or cultural and religious traditions are of equal value. However, we can never achieve universal human rights without gender equality.

One of the biggest obstacles to securing human rights for all is the problem of men’s violence against women. Men’s violence against women occurs across all sectors of society, regardless of income, educational background, culture and religion. Nor is it restricted to specific countries or ethnic groups.

Men’s violence against women includes oppression and violence in the name of honour. Honour-related violence and oppression differs from other forms of violence due to its collective nature. Here people feel that they have a collective responsibility to uphold honour. The majority of the victims are girls and women but violence and oppression in the name of honour also affect boys and men, both as victims and perpetrators. Gay, lesbian and transsexual people are also likely victims.

There are no exact figures on how many people are currently suffering honour-related violence and oppression. But studies suggest that the problem is more widespread than first imagined.

This is not acceptable in a democratic society. No one should lose their life to honour-related

Ms Nyamko Sabuni, Minister for Integration and Gender Equality, Sweden:

Why are you engaged in honour issues?

“By now everybody understands that I greatly prioritise this issue. I cannot accept that young people are not allowed to choose how to live their lives.”

How do you think violence and oppression in the name of honour is handled in the public debate?

“Today we all agree that the problem exists, but only certain individuals take up the debate. In Europe there’s a tendency to turn the problem into an issue on Muslim traditions. But honour traditions have no religious affinity, so the solution is not in holding a dialogue with Muslims. It’s not possible to point the finger at one group. I would like more politicians to talk about how we can get all youth to take part.”



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

"Diversity, human rights and participation are essential in a democratic society. It is important not to take them for granted. We need to defend them every day."

violence. No one should be subjected to honour-related oppression and no one should have to marry against her or his will, or be pressured from choosing the lifestyle they want.

During the past few years, the Swedish government has introduced a number of measures, ranging from sheltered housing to training for professionals to studies of the extent of the problem. We are now going to launch a new Action Plan to combat men's violence against women, including violence and oppression in the name of honour and violence in same-sex relationships. The Action Plan contains more than 50 concrete measures in a range of areas such as improved support and protection for those subjected to violence, and improving quality and efficiency in the judicial system. It will also include initiatives to develop treatment for men using violence, and measures to improve prevention work in order to raise awareness and understanding of men's violence against women.

The government's goal for men's violence against women, including honour-related violence and violence in same-sex relationships is zero tolerance. We all know that government authorities cannot achieve this goal on their own. In Sweden, a great deal of invaluable work is done by non-governmental women's organisations. The Swedish government has recently entered into dialogue with non-profit organisations in the social sector to explore how they could further develop their role.

With regard to promoting values of democracy and human rights, civil society has a very important role to play. Through the All Different – All Equal Campaign, European youth organisations have shown their will and ability to take an active part in this work. Yesterday about 30 researchers, practitioners and representatives from youth organisations met to discuss human rights, gender equality,

and violence and oppression in the name of honour. The purpose of the seminar was to explore ways in which youth organisations and other NGOs in Europe can attract young people living in families with strong patriarchal values and how they can act against discrimination and prejudice. The seminar was an important opportunity to exchange experiences and knowledge of this issue.

And this exchange will continue. Today we will hear about the conclusions of the seminar and you will also have the chance to discuss gender equality, and violence and oppression in the name of honour. Fighting all forms of discrimination has been a big part of the All Different – All Equal Campaign, as well as of my work as a minister. We are currently working on a new bill against discrimination, which will acknowledge age as a ground for discrimination for the first time in Sweden. We do not tolerate the discrimination of people due to age regardless of whether they are young or old.

We must continue our efforts to promote diversity, human rights and participation. Together we need to keep up the work to fight prejudice and change attitudes. Even though there is a lot of work left for us to do, we should not forget to celebrate this successful Campaign.

One successful outcome of the 1995 Campaign was the formation of an organisation called Youth against Racism in Sweden. Youth against Racism is still an active organisation and it is represented here today. This is proof that the work of the last Campaign continued. I can only hope that this Campaign has also planted seeds all around Europe that will flourish long after the Campaign has ended.

And once again, let me send to you a warm welcome to Sweden and to Malmö and to The End of the Beginning."

Welcoming Addresses



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Ms Bettina Schwarzmayr, President of the European Youth Forum

"The All Different – All Equal Campaign is a good beginning for achieving a better Europe in a better world."

"At 12:30 on Thursday 29 June 2006, I stood in the Hemicycle, the room which houses the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, at the opening of the All Different – All Equal Campaign for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation. The room was almost empty. Today I am proud of the broad range of activities and projects that have taken place as part of the Campaign, and of this room, full of people; but I remain aware that we cannot simply now cross our arms with pride: we still have a lot to do.

It is often the case that politicians and the media are more concerned with demonising people that are different, with many decision-makers reflecting the fears of citizens rather than offering solutions – it is we who have to cling onto long held visions of Human Rights and Democracy. The political culture of mistrust and fear, and of protecting one's own wealth rather than improving the collective well-being, must be bypassed if we want to improve everyone's Rights – not only legally but also culturally.

This will not be possible if we were all just a little bit nicer and if we just liked each other a little bit more. Racism, Sexism, Homophobia, Islamophobia are still, like other forms of discrimination, not abstract, but a sad and daily reality. The police officer who waits a little longer before he interferes in a racist assault; the teacher who tolerates homophobic bullying; the mother who is not confident in her daughter reaching above the glass ceiling that limited her; the Muslim woman who prefers to cover herself as all other role models seem unrealistic to her.

Increasing the awareness of teachers, police officers, health and care workers or public administration and youth workers, to name but a few, is indispensable to increasing opportunities for all. Similarly, we need to liaise with public bodies beyond those dealing specifically with youth, such as justice and home affairs, employment, infrastructure and planning bodies, and many more. We must address everyone living in a given region, as many governments only reach out to their own, 'traditional constituencies', to the detriment of society as a whole

It is unfortunately the case that many people seem to be stuck in a lifetime of disadvantage; the

"The political culture of mistrust and fear, and of protecting one's own wealth rather than improving the collective well-being, must be bypassed if we want to improve everyone's Rights – not only legally but also culturally."

problems they face are multiple, entrenched and often passed down across generations. To break such enduring cycles of adversity, urgent action is continuously needed, allowing people to realise their aspirations and potential. Such action implies the genuine extension of opportunities to the most marginalised in society, to enable them to exercise the power that the rest of society takes for granted; for youth organisations this means reaching out to oppressed youth and making sure they are provided the space to speak for themselves, are listened to, and are heard.

Youth organisations as well as public authorities must be conscious of the risk of reproducing structures of exclusion, and serving as the hot-house for elites. In seeking to demonstrate that we are the leaders of today, we must embody the diversity of our constituencies, recognising their heterogeneous needs, and duly articulating them. For youth organisations, reaching out goes beyond quota systems, political correctness, or ill-thought out idealism; reaching out means providing excluded youth with opportunities for participation, and access to those opportunities. This signifies a true acceptance of the agency of young people to make decisions and act on their own behalf no matter where they stand in life right now.

“Participation and active citizenship are about having the rights, the means, the space, the opportunity and, where necessary, the support, to participate in and influence decisions and engage in actions and activities so as to contribute to building a better society,” this is a quote from the preamble to the Revised European Charter on the Participation of Young People in Local and Regional Life; and some simply need more support than others, as they have a different starting point for their participation in society.

Last week I was in Cyprus and a Greek Cypriot friend of mine said, “this is what is nice in politics – things are changing!” She did not say this because she is ignorant or naïve and would not recognise the current deadlock in the conflict in Cyprus, she said it because she is a smart advocate for a peaceful solution of the problem and she has seen slow but steady progress on a socio-cultural level and will continue to work for further progress: she is persistent.

The “All Different – All Equal” Campaign is a good beginning for achieving a better Europe in a better world, and its close is but the end of the beginning.

So I ask you to:

Be persistent – and be the change you want to see!”

Mr Ralf-René Weingärtner, Director, Council of Europe

What do you think about the Campaign?

“I think it has shown a unique strength. Those who otherwise are marginalised played the main role. It is a grassroots Campaign and a true pan-European project involving more than 40 member states. To talk is a positive thing, human rights is a positive thing. Participation is not only a tool but an objective.”



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

Ms Natalia Buga, President of the Association of Students with Disabilities, Moldova:

What did you do during the Campaign?

“Various projects, mostly on young people with disabilities. It's important to include them because in Moldova disabled are very discriminated, there are no facilities and they are not accepted in society. So we worked to raise public awareness. We had meetings with authorities, pushed for new laws and regulations for disabled people. We did a great job, I hope it will bring changes. Now it depends on the politicians. If they don't make the necessary changes, we will continue to push them. I enjoyed the conference.”



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

Ms Riikka Jalonen, representative of the NCC, Finnish Youth Cooperation Allianssi, Finland

What did you do in the Finnish Campaign?

“We educated those who work with young people, like teachers. We gave them methods and tools for the Campaign. Focus was on diversity on a large scale and inspiring young people to take action. Sixteen Living Libraries were set up in different cities. We've visited rock festivals with tattoos and a message of human rights and respect. Most of the work has been done by different youth NGOs.”



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

"The European Commission wants to continue to put the themes and questions of this fight against

discrimination at the top of the political agenda"

Mr Pierre Mairesse, Director, European Commission

"For me this Campaign has two important characteristics. First of all it is a youth-driven Campaign. Young people have proposed the Campaign, participated in the design, and implemented the Campaign. Secondly it is a fully decentralised Campaign. It is not managed from Strasbourg and certainly not from Brussels. I would like to congratulate in particular the National Campaign Committees for implementing this Campaign at the grass root level.

It is the general philosophy of our youth policy at the European Union level, first to empower young people and secondly to work at the national, regional and local level. For this Campaign you decided to have three themes, which are very important to the European Union.

Human rights are certainly at the heart of the

values of the Treaty of the European Union. The second theme is diversity, and our motto is "unity in diversity". Not only diversity of member states of the European Union, but also diversity of all citizens from the European Union. And, finally, participation. Participation is the first priority of our youth policy.

Those three themes are so important to the European Commission that it did not hesitate in supporting this Campaign. 2007 is also the European year of equal opportunities for all. In my opinion your Campaign is one of the biggest contributions to the European year of equal opportunities, involving more than 40 countries and thousands and thousands of young people at local level. Thank you all for your contribution to this European year.

And now this conference in Malmö, in Sweden that always has supported European initiatives for young people. I would like to thank you, dear Minister, for your support in our activities.

Panel session

"One interesting and very important development is that the situation of young people has been firmly placed in the political spotlight. That gives us an excellent opportunity to put the life of young people in the centre. I am in a very positive frame of mind at the moment."

Mr Per Nilsson, Director General of the Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs

"I'm 26, white, born in Sweden, and have a Swedish name. This makes it very easy for me to get a living. But if I had another skin colour or another name it would have been very difficult. In order to realise this Campaign in Sweden, I

also need the diversity of youth organisations. And that is what we have: for the first time in the history of the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, the majority of the organisations had gathered around one single political theme: the All Different – All Equal Campaign. We have the organisation called Youth against Racism, the youth organisation working with disability questions and the organisation working with Islamophobic questions. We have their experience and we need the diversity within the organisations as well."

Ms Sara Sjöman, Campaign Manager at the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

"The fight must go on. Keep your ideals and your commitment. And be assured that you can count on us to help you."

Now a few words about the follow-up to this Campaign. First of all: the challenge is huge. It is certainly not the end of the game. Sometimes I ask myself: Do we progress? I think so. But it is a permanent fight against discrimination. The European Commission wants to continue to put the themes and questions of this fight against discrimination at the top of the political agenda. I think it is very useful to do a lot of campaigns, actions and projects. But it is equally important to have this priority at the top of the political agenda. Not only at European level, but also at national level.

The second purpose is to use the Youth in Action Programme for supporting new ideas and new projects in this field. I'm pleased to tell you, dear Minister, that for next year we will propose violence against women as one of the priorities for the Youth in Action Programme.

Thirdly, I think we have to involve young people as much as possible in the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue in 2008. Intercultural

Dialogue is politically very important in the current circumstances in Europe. Certainly the involvement of young people will be a key feature for this year.

And finally we are ready to help you in the follow-up of your Campaign. You have to decide what you want to do, and we will analyse with an open and positive mind what we can do to help you in this follow-up.

Just one word about our partnership with the Council of Europe. With all due respect for each institution's competences, I think that our cooperation is a very good example of what we have to do together in order to provide opportunities to develop yourselves, your projects, your ideas and your Campaigns. That is exactly what we try to do and what we will continue to do even more in the future.

The fight must go on. Keep your ideals and your commitment. And be assured that you can count on us to help you."

“By just respecting the culture as one mass we fail to hear and see what is going on there and we fail to hear and support those voices within the culture that are looking for change.”



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Keynote Speech: Youth Promoting Human Rights –

Violence and oppression in the name of Honour

Dr Purna Sen, London School of Economics

“Yesterday we had a meeting of a 30 people who discussed violence and oppression in the name of honour. Researchers, practitioners, youth organisation representatives and policymakers interested in making a change. We talked about the sort of messages they would want to bring to this meeting today.

I am very aware that the themes of the All Different – All Equal Campaign are about diversity, human rights, and participation. I want to link them with the concepts of dignity, gender and honour.

All Different – All Equal?

We talk about diversity in very positive ways. As respecting difference, tolerating alternatives and living with variety. These are good things that we want to pursue in this Campaign. When we talk about equality, we mean the absence of unfair discrimination. Of not being marginalised. The ability to have a voice and the ability to make choices, and to control ones own life with the same opportunities and possibilities as the next person. And the equality we seek should be in place no matter what ethnicity, sexuality, disability, age, sex or other characteristic and feature we may have.

Gender equality – for all?

How do we get gender equality for all, and what does it mean? The participation which this Campaign is about, and enjoyment of human rights, which this Campaign promotes, cannot coexist in any way with violence, with oppression, with the absence of choice, restrictions of movement or the absence of self control. They are contradictory. The promotion of human rights is about the delivery and the creation of a life of

human dignity. Dignity and oppression or violence do not sit well together. They cannot coexist.

Honour

What we are focusing on in this conference is oppression of a particular kind. We are talking about oppression that arises from social and family contexts in which codes of honour have a key role. Although honour can have a personal relevance we can each talk about our individual honour or that of our friends. But here honour code has relevance to whole families, or to whole groups, or to other collectives. What is really important is that it has meaning to groups, not just to individuals.

Cultures that have honour codes have to uphold them in certain ways. The honour can be lost, stained or damaged by people misbehaving or behaving outside the norms that are set. But it can also be claimed back. There is a dynamic process going on. Things are done to lose honour, or to damage honour and then other actions restore that balance in the honour code.

Women and men alike are affected by these codes, but sexuality and control of women are central elements of these honour codes where ever they exist. And behaviours are defined. Appropriate behaviours are known as well as inappropriate behaviours. Behaviours that are considered problematic can include things that other people might take for granted, such as the choice of a spouse, having a boyfriend, seeking divorce, not being heterosexual, going on school trips or mixing with the opposite sex. These may seem small actions but we have to be very clear that each and any of these can be life threatening for anybody who violates the behaviour norms.

'Honour crimes'

Honour codes have very clear and restrictive constraints on the behaviour of women. Appropriate womanly behaviour includes either modest or no



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

“It is absolutely essential to understand the youth dimension of honour. Here I remind you of your campaign slogan: young

Swedish National Touring Theatre performing “Elektra Show” at the Final Event, a play based on the experiences of youth and parents who encounter the issue of oppression in the name of honour.

sexual behaviour. By that I mean no sexual activity before marriage and modest sexual behaviour within marriage. No pre-marital, no extra-marital relationships with men outside the family or the marriage. No unshaperoned rendezvous with men outside the family and no suspicion of links with men outside the family or the marriage. And of course a woman is also supposed to be a rightful mother – behaving in ways that a mother is expected to behave – and as a daughter and sister as well.

‘Honour’ crimes and human rights

There are set ways of behaving that have costs attached. Inappropriate behaviour has a huge range of responses. If someone for example tries to choose their own husband or wife it can be overcome by choosing somebody for them. A forced marriage. A gay or lesbian member of the family can be forced into a marriage. If a women is suspected she may be kept at home and no longer allowed to attend school, college or work.

The upholders of the honour code can refuse to allow contact with any men or boys. They can refuse to allow a woman into spaces where contact with men or boys might be possible, such as school activities, school trips, and other youth activities that most people take for granted.

The youth dimension

The behaviour of young people is particularly

important in codes of honour and young virgin women are the key focus of attention. The whole area of sexuality, learning appropriate relationships with the opposite sex etc. all happens in the teenage years, and that is when it has to be controlled and made to conform to the code.

It is absolutely essential to understand the youth dimension surrounding cultures of honour, codes of honour and crimes of honour. Here I remind you of your Campaign slogan: young people can make and be the change that we want to see.

Not only are girls’ movements and relationships controlled, boys are expected to ensure their compliance. Brothers are expected to control what their sisters do and to report where their sisters are going. In the worst cases brothers are recruited to kill their sisters. And these are often young men.

This is the extreme end of a whole range of oppressive honour-relating behaviours. As I mentioned above, others include constraining movement, forced marriage and keeping people in the home. But you have to remember that the killings are a real danger in contexts where honour is a dominant code. Therefore we must bear in mind in our work on cultures of honour that speaking out against honour involves the risk of breaking the honour code.

Respect for culture?

It is the respect for diversity that we seek to pro-



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

surrounding cultures of honour, codes of honour and crimes

people can make and be the change that we want to see.”

mote, and in the name of diversity, intercultural exchange tends to respect or even celebrate cultural difference. In the name of diversity, intercultural exchange is reluctant to question practices considered to be cultural. And in the name of diversity, intercultural exchange is even more reluctant to say these things have to be changed if they are cultural. Intercultural exchange can then become blind or deaf to the diversity within cultures.

There is a problem in seeing a culture as a given single mass. Within every group where honour codes are practiced there is a debate surrounding how that culture is defined and how it should be. But by just respecting the culture as one mass we fail to hear and see what is going on there and we fail to hear and support those voices within the culture that are looking for change.

Patriarchy and racism can be contested even in times of Islamophobia, and it is especially important to do so during these times. Contesting racism and patriarchy is not mutually exclusive. To envision a version of equality that condones gender equality is clearly a flawed vision.

Promoting human rights, contesting honour oppression

To promote human rights I think it is absolutely essential to contest honour oppression. And in our discussions yesterday we spent some time looking at and discussing the possibilities for

youth leadership in the quest for equality, the enjoyment of human rights and dignity amongst those affected by oppression in the name of honour. We also heard from very inspiring work by youth NGOs engaging with those who are in a position to reproduce those codes and cultures of honour and those who are able therefore to stop that reproduction and to make a change.

Young leaders, will you...

So let me ask some questions that I think follow from the discussions yesterday. I am going to talk to you as leaders. As leaders of youth across Europe I want to ask you: Will you make sure that you understand that culture is not immutable and that no defence for oppression and inequality or violence can be offered in the name of culture? Will you understand that all cultures can and do change? And will you help ensure that those changes are improvements and that they respect the values of human rights? Can we acknowledge that gender inequality and gender violence exist in all cultures and not just judge those we are unfamiliar with, and acknowledge that oppression of women and violence against women exists in all cultures?

And will you become agents of change and be the change you want to see by working to assist the resistance that men and women, boys and girls offer against cultures of oppression? And will you

“Cultures that have honour codes have to uphold them in certain ways. The honour can be lost, stained or damaged by people misbehaving or behaving outside the norms that are set. But it can also be claimed back.”

enhance it and support it? Will you improve the protections available to those at risk? Will you support the long-term dismantling of honour-based oppression, and will you ensure that promise of human rights and a dignified life becomes a reality for all regardless of culture?

The potential of the educational environment

One area in which I think the whole group yesterday was unanimous, was the potential for work and change in the educational environment. When captured in a code of honour and oppression in the name of honour, many other movements and activities are out of bounds. School, therefore, is a really important place and space for dialogue, for engagement, support, and discussion.

We talked a lot yesterday about what youth organisations and NGOs can do to utilise the school environment and address oppression in the name of honour. We had inspiring examples of NGOs who seek a debate surrounding honour cultures and codes and strive to produce leaders who contest that form of oppression and promote human rights.

The courage of that work in different countries should not be underestimated. Networking between those who have taken the brave stand to contest cultures of honour and to encourage others to do so is crucial. Any agenda that promotes human rights and dignity and equality must learn from these practices and support those people and their safety. Looking at the positive role models that emanate from those projects is a starting point.

We also talked about youth organisations and NGOs providing a link between experts, support agencies and professional staff and the students themselves. We talked about whether NGOs and youth organisations can provide spaces that meet some of the constraints of these particular cultures by providing single sex activities to allow the girls to participate in activities outside the classroom.

We talked about the great potential of youth organisations to participate in human rights education in schools across Europe where they can promote equality, dignity and human rights. We wondered whether there was a role for youth organisations in providing a link between school and home, a link between the formal educational institution and the families who are fearful of cultures and contexts that are unfamiliar to them and want to protect their girls from. Perhaps they are not aware of what the school activities involve.

Perhaps they fear that everybody is having sex every minute of the day when they are on a youth trip. I think some sort of demystification of what activities are about might be helpful.

We talked about the need for building and safeguarding long-term and sustainable relationships between NGOs and schools and other authorities. We also talked about the need for people struggling with oppression at home to be able to talk about it in confidence. We also considered internet-based ways of seeking advice to be a useful first step. We had an example yesterday of one organisation who had offered internet-based advice as a first step. The trust that these girls found enabled them to go on and seek face-to-face support.

To be the change you want to see

It is unhelpful to demonise an entire people or culture. It is unhelpful to say that “Islam and Muslims oppress their women and kill them very easily”. I am asking for a much more sensitive and nuanced approach and an understanding of diversity even within cultures. It is important to know that human rights are not promoted by turning a blind eye or being fearful of cultural discussions. If we do not have those discussions then women and some boys and many girls will be left isolated, unsupported and in great danger.

It does not help to enter this debate and this area of work with a sense of cultural superiority because it stops conversation. There is a need to acknowledge that no culture really has perfected gender equality and no culture has rid itself of violence against women. It takes different forms and it can have slightly different meanings or different patterns. A position of knowing that it happens in your own culture makes for much better conversation than saying: “We’ve got it right in Sweden and you’ve got it wrong over there.”

But be careful, all of the actions I mentioned earlier can be life-threatening. Do not jump in without thinking and do not start in this area of work without trying to find out everything you can about it, but do not be scared away.

Human rights are about lives of dignity. Limits on movements, limits on choices, the practice of violence and abuse and wilful murder are not about human dignity. I think it is very important for youth leaders promoting diversity and human rights and participation to stand together with those who are brave enough to promote gender equality in their own cultures and be the change you want to see.”

“To promote human rights I think it is absolutely essential to contest honour oppression.”

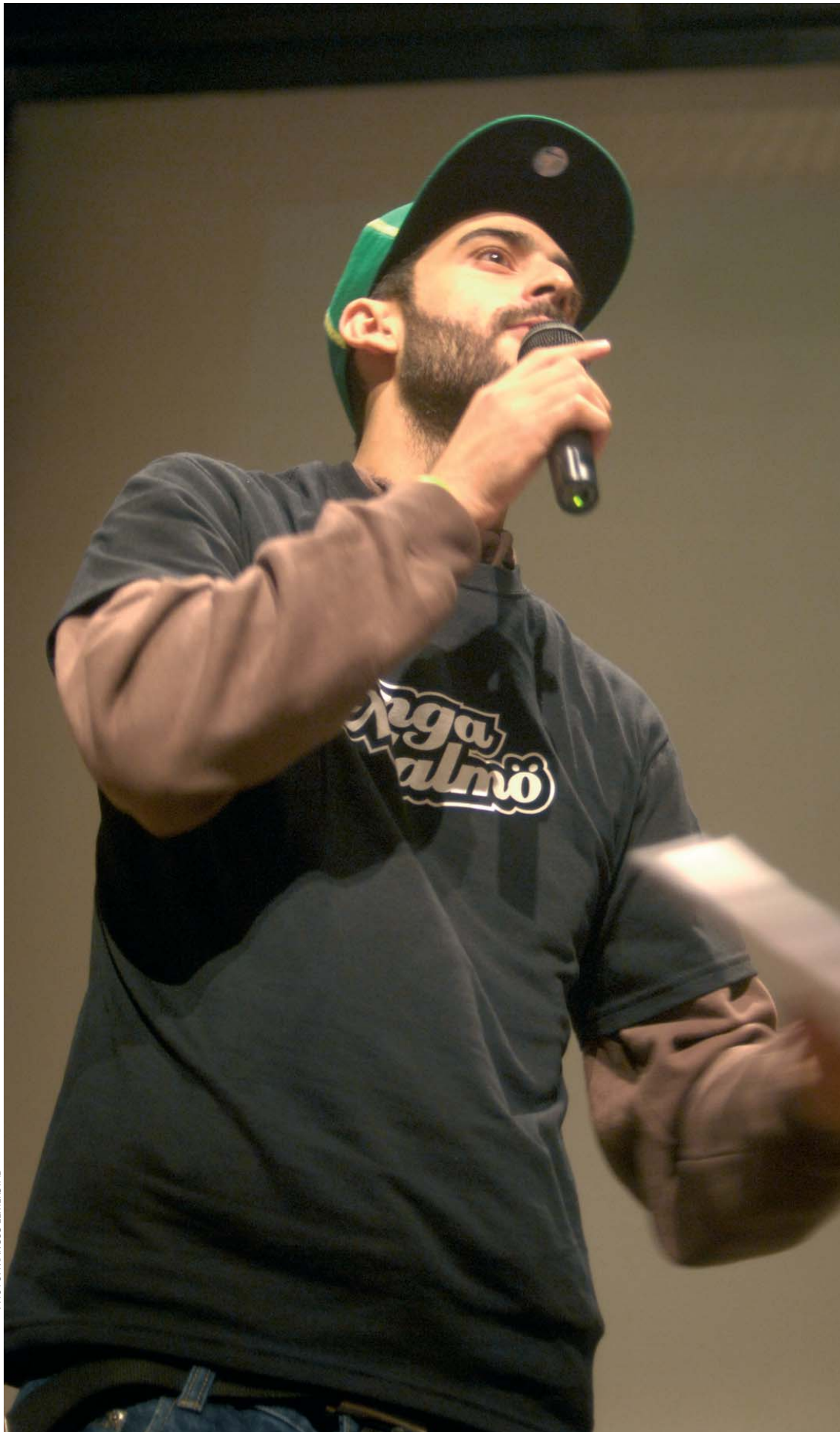


PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Mr Behrang "Raptor" Miri, inviting the participants to the Saturday afternoon programme Wag the City in Stapelbäddsparken.

WORKSHOPS: Human Rights,
Gender Equality & Violence and

Oppression in the Name of Honour

The workshops on Friday were designed to give youth organisations an opportunity to discuss human rights, gender equality and violence and oppression in the name of honour. The purpose was to create a bridge from the Youth Promoting Human Rights seminar.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Workshop 1: Group one

Improving Gender Equality among Youth NGOs

Facilitator	Ms Annette Schneider, Educational Advisor, Council of Europe
Resource person	Ms Jovana Bazerkovska, European Youth Forum's Working Group on Gender
Rapporteur	Mr Fredrik Björklund, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

Jovana Bazerkovska from the European Youth Forum presented the organisation's gender equality work. She showed figures on the difference between men and women's participation and influence in the organisation: how many women/men there are in various positions in the organisation, who writes newspaper articles, who draws up policy documents, how much speaking time women/men have at meetings, the differences in representation from various member organisations and regional variations.

Members and educators alike receive training in gender equality issues. A discussion is underway as to how gender equality issues can be mainstreamed. It is also clear that a person's position in an organisation does not always reflect their opportunity for influence. The European Youth Forum has drawn up a policy document on the importance of expressing oneself gender-neutral. The gender equality aspect not only touches upon equality between women and men but also between groups within the two genders. Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, age and ethnic background must end. Jovana Bazerkovska emphasised the significance of good role models within the organisation, women and men alike.

Debate

The workshop participants described the gender equality status in their respective organisations. There are generally more women than men among their members. Views and issues that emerged from the debate included:

- Avoid informal networks. Women's networks are a good idea.
- Active women role models are vital.
- It is important that youth organisations take responsibility.
- Men do not normally think there is a gender equality problem. For this reason it is important to educate on gender equality and to reveal patriarchal structures.
- It is a problem that most gender equality activists are women. 72 of 75 participants at an Italian conference on human trafficking were women. It is important to involve men in the work to avoid gender equality becoming a women's issue only.
- For women to get more power men must get less, but even men lose to inequality. Men and women alike are slaves under the current structures. It should be in everybody's interest to break the unequal structures. It is important to highlight the advantages, also for men, of for example taking care of their children.
- Inequality leads to expertise being lost.
- The aim for gender equality work is in ensuring that a person's gender has no significance.

- The most important aspect is in raising awareness of gender equality. Achieving this requires facts, so it is important to compile statistics.
- Women from ethnic minorities suffer double discrimination, both as women and for coming from another ethnic background than the "norm".



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Workshop 1: Group two

Improving Gender Equality among Youth NGOs

Facilitator	Ms Fanny Davidsson, Peace Quest, Sweden
Resource person	Ms Elisabeth Niland, European Youth Forum's Working Group on Gender
Rapporteur	Mr Michael Haglund, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

How have we dealt with the gender equality issue in our respective organisations?

Elisabeth Niland talked about the work of the European Youth Forum's Working Group on Gender. At present it is busy compiling policy documents, recommendations, a handbook and guidelines. The greatest challenge is in implementing the ideas in practice. One participant pointed out the importance of avoiding stereotypes like men taking care of the technical while women clean.

What is the greatest obstacle for gender equality in youth organisations?

Elisabeth Niland said the recruitment of boys and girls is good, but generally more girls than boys commit themselves to the organisation. However, it becomes more male dominated the further up the organisation you come. Quotas could help to counteract this but personally, Elisabeth Niland prefers a focus on knowledge and expertise.

How do you achieve an even gender distribution on the Board?

The group commented as follows:

- Decide whether the distribution should reflect the gender dis-

tribution among the members or society as a whole.

- According to one participant, women tend to show a greater interest in softer issues.
- The group did not like quotas but advocated qualifications as the basis of selection.
- Some participants said that quotas did not necessarily lower the quality. But we must in different ways facilitate gender equality to make it at all possible for women to get a foot in. It could be necessary in order to get a woman in a certain post. But quotas are merely plasters to cover the sore and not a remedy.
- One participant mentioned a Swedish survey that showed that companies with women leaders are more successful, mainly because a woman has to be 20 per cent more qualified than a man for the same job.

Group work

Three smaller groups discussed concrete measures that youth organisations could implement to benefit, integrate and apply gender equality in their structures. The groups all came with various suggestions and accentuated the **positives (+)**, the **negatives (-)** and the **interesting (i)** aspects of these suggestions.

Work to promote traditional women's roles for men and vice versa

- + more divergent communities and organisations
- it also leads to stereotypes
- i focus is on more than just women's issues

Statistical monitoring of women's and men's participation in various events

- + good statistics, visible results
- could be a heavy workload, not a correct reflection of what is actually taking place, many do not want to be defined as woman or man, freedom should exist to define oneself
- i clearer structures with regard to what happens at, for instance, a conference. Facilitates a long-term perspective

Implement gender equality training for employees and the Board

- + fundamental knowledge for all
- one issue becomes disproportionate, it all becomes too gender-focused
- i it uncovers hidden structures

Use methods that benefit women

- + a chance to take part within their own area
- how do you find time and methods?
- i new opinions will come to the fore

Promote both male and female role models, invite men to talk about gender equality

- + benefits both genders, role models arouse enthusiasm.
- too much focus on the gender issue. Members fluctuate – untapped knowledge.
- i encourages more applications to various posts, new perspective.

Put up clear goals for the organisation's gender equality work

- + everybody knows what the goals are
- they could be altogether too ambitious and unachievable
- i it is a group effort and not at individual level. Something you do together.

Consider "single sex spaces" based on target group needs

- + promotes security and self-confidence
- gives rise to segregation
- i meets target group expectations

Have and promote women's and gender equality networks

- + formulates sustainability in these areas
- avoids the real problem
- i own organising/autonomy

Have women officials (working at political and policy levels)

- + could guarantee constant work
- could alienate
- i provokes reactions and constant debate

Have a general policy in the organisation

- + it must be followed
- who decides? Risks becoming bureaucratic and only existing in theory
- i how do you implement a general policy?

Team work + flexibility – greater possibility of adapting, which would lead to improved gender equality

- + effective when it works
- cultural differences could be difficult to handle

Equal opportunity for all

- + leads to transparency
- some do not want responsibility

Motivate gender equality

- + action
- resistance

Network involvement

- + creativity
- just a lot of talk

Promote gender equality

- + good examples
- easy to misunderstand the message

Workshop 2

Participation of Young People Living in Families with Strong Patriarchal Values – the Role of the Youth NGOs

Facilitator	Ms Iris Bawidamann, Educational Advisor, Council of Europe
Resource person	Ms Kickis Åhre Älgamo, City of Stockholm and Ms Elin Hedén, Tjejjouren Ronja/ Young Women's Shelter
Rapporteur	Ms Karen Austin, The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs

Kickis Åhré Älgamo, Police Officer, explained how an honour culture is created and maintained, and described the mechanisms behind honour killings. A few examples from Sweden:

- Mothers are behind 35 per cent of honour-related killings in Sweden.
- That which often looks like suicide is in actual fact killing in many cases.
- Sometimes the killings are planned in Sweden but are carried out by relatives living in the victim's country of origin.
- The control surrounding these young girls/boys is the crucial difference compared to domestic violence in a "western" sense. In the latter the victim can receive support from their surroundings. It is important to be able to see the differences.

Following the introduction, there was a discussion on issues and barriers concerning the participation of young people living in families with strong patriarchal values:

- As an organisation, how do you know if there is underlying constraint when somebody says they do not want to become actively involved?
- How can NGOs work on the issue if parents have the control and "our commitment" contributes to even tougher controls?
- How should honour be understood? Does it mean that Europe has failed with integration?
- How should the organisation work so as not to discriminate certain cultures and to avoid generalising about "the others"?
- Does honour culture only exist among immigrant groups?
- It is important that this work is not only based on voluntary efforts, the government must also play a central role.
- It is important to realise that violence against women also exists in western society.
- Avoid using terms like "primitive" cultures. What is east and what is west?
- Barriers could include a lack of trust and community, language, fear and youth organisations having their own agendas.

The workshop came up with the following forward strategies and good examples:

- Women and girls can organise together in order to empower each other in patriarchal environments.
- Begin to talk with men and women on things that function in their daily lives. When trust has been built up, enter into the difficult and sensitive issues surrounding the view of liberty, sex, upbringing, gender equality etcetera.
- NGOs can act to include youth who are experiencing honour-related problems through inclusive appraisal exercises.
- As an NGO it is possible to actively assist children living in honour contexts before control gets the upper hand.
- Work on a dialogue, inform about human rights, see where help is available. Ensure that girls do not take on the blame.
- Think positively.
- Focus more on promoting rather than on preventative. Avoid marginalising and always talking about the problems.
- We must work on promoting for the larger group and preventative for the youth who are most affected.
- We must be better at publicising that we NGOs and youth clubs are there for immigrant groups.
- Visiting schools is a good idea. Talk with the whole class and tell them that we are available to talk to after the meeting.
- Create an inviting atmosphere and invite the parents. Empower them in what they are good at, cooking for instance. Take the opportunity to arrange a seminar on the central topics. Ensure that the leaders within the operation have different ethnic backgrounds and represent the people you are looking to reach out to.
- Meanwhile it is important to understand that girls living under honour-oppression do not want to be part of initiatives in which their parents and relations are taking part.
- Personal contact is crucial. Try to be pragmatic. Take one thing at a time.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Workshop 3

Human Rights Related to Gender Equality and Violence and Oppression in the Name of Honour – an Introduction

Facilitator	Ms Pervana Mammadova, Campaign Coordinator, Azerbaijan and Ms Zaruhi Lavchyan, representative of the NCC , Federation of Youth Clubs, Armenia
Resource person	Ms Katarina Bergehed, Amnesty International, Sweden and Ms Leyla Pervizat, Amnesty Women’s Right Network, Turkey
Rapporteur	Ms Sophia Bongiorno, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

Character of the discussion

The workshop began with two short speeches by the facilitators, followed by questions. After this the participants were split in two groups to discuss how awareness of gender equality and oppression in the name of honour can be mainstreamed into our everyday environments. The discussions centred around the concepts of honour and gender equality.

Many participants came from northern European countries so the main focus was on cultural conflict between non-immigrant and immigrant communities and the different ways of dealing with it. A piece of advice to a person from the majority community working in the immigrant community was: be open about the notion of honour existing in your own culture. Historically, honour killings existed in western Europe as well.

The issue of empowering young girls through for example "girl groups" or "a caravan of respect" was also discussed. Questions were raised about the problem of working with young people who are open-minded but live in families who are not. An intergenerational approach was suggested as a solution.

Conclusions from the Discussion

The workshop group listed suggestions on how to mainstream the perspective of gender and honour-related violence into their own everyday setting:

- Be critical of "own" culture.

- Consider the multigenerational situation but target youth, since we are youth organisations.
- Use the fact that we and the state have a legal obligation to deal with the issue.
- Construct monitoring mechanisms.
- Work with awareness raising, i.e. legal literacy.
- Empower girls and groups of women.
- For boys and men: Create arenas to shape new forms of masculinities and gender identities.
- Think about who is the messenger and who is the listener. Will the messenger be accepted? Be context sensitive. But: Do not sacrifice the message just because you are not the right messenger. Everyone must carry the message.
- Have a full view of society, consider it from every level. This involves human rights, democratisation, education, globalisation, etc.
- Traditions, customs and cultural contexts cannot be used as an excuse. But discuss this with human dignity and respect.

"The human rights perspective can be used to frame an issue. It provides tools and arguments in the struggle against violations. The states have agreed to the resolutions by free will. They can therefore be held responsible to prevent, protect and punish perpetrators. NGOs, Women's NGOs and youth organisations play an important role in raising these demands.

The worst expression is the murder, but there is a lot of everyday oppression in the name of honour. A large number of rights are violated in the name of honour. Not only the right to life, but also the right to development, education, etc."

Ms Katarina Bergehed

"What are honour killings?"

They are not a static thing. Therefore, you should focus on early intervention – it is easier to prevent at an early stage. There is a UN Resolution from the General Assembly on the elimination of crimes against women and girls in the name of honour. This paper is of importance but how can it come to use when governments will not recognise it and some of the women are illiterate and do not know what the UN is? Do not shy away from talking religious practices and culture. But do so with dignity and respect. Keep educating the public about the nature of the issue, and do not take for granted that they know."

Ms Leyla Pervizat

Workshop 4

Changes of Attitudes and Values among Youth

Facilitator	Ms Katrin Oeser, NCC Coordinator, Council of Europe
Resource person	Ms Seren Dalkiran and Ms Yeter Akin, Verdwaalde Gezichten/Lost Faces, The Netherlands, Mr Alán Ali, Sharaf Heroes, Sweden
Rapporteur	Ms Emma Dyrén, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

Lost Faces is an NGO from the Netherlands that works with preventative honour-related violence. One of their projects was at upper secondary schools. They strive to increase awareness of honour-related violence and to change attitudes. They began the workshop by showing a documentary film entitled Black Tulip. The documentary was made after two women were murdered in the Netherlands because of the way they chose to live their lives.

Sharaf Heroes is a part of the Elektra organisation who work against violence and oppression in the name of honour. Elektra targets small girls to grown women who live in patriarchal families. Sharaf Heroes strives to change attitudes among young boys and men, chiefly from suburban estates, but also from the majority community. They are educated in gender equality, human rights, culture, sexuality, religion, men's violence against women, argumentation technique, media. Courses are a minimum 12 weeks long and take place after school and at weekends. The men and boys then function as role models and work actively to prevent the honour traditions being carried into the next generation. They lecture at compulsory school levels and university, and for politicians and officials. Sharaf is Arabian for honour. The organisation was named Sharaf Heroes to get power back over the word and to give it a positive tone. Elektra is in the process of building up a girl's group. This is a project directed at girls who live under hard control by their families. The project enables the girls to come into contact with Elektra during school hours through their schools giving them access to a computer room. Elektra also arranges parents', women's and men's groups on this issue.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Workshop 5: Group one

Inter-religiosity, Culture and Gender Equality

Facilitator	Ms Nadine Lyamouri, Educational Advisor, Council of Europe
Resource person	Mr Mohammad Amin Kharraki, Sweden's Young Muslims
Rapporteur	Ms Ellen Gosdoun, the National Board for Youth Affairs

The resource person from Sweden's Young Muslims began by talking about the importance of "breaking up" stereotypes. It is a common misconception that all Muslims have the same "culture". Among other things, the group discussed the identity we choose and the identity that is "assigned" to us by other people. For example, is religion your main identity when you choose to be part of a faith-based youth group? An example was given to illustrate this: a young immigrant Muslim, politically active with a big interest in the environment and who loves playing football, feels that his opinions are only valuable and listened to when the discussion concerns immigration or Islam.

Inter-religious dialogue

On inter-religious dialogue (IRD), the group talked about participation; who can take part in IRD? Do you need to have a faith in order to be part of IRD? It was also discussed what was needed in order to reach IRD. The word "respect" was repeatedly mentioned and the need for an actual wish for dialogue from all sides was stressed. It is also important to leave a religious "hierarchy" aside and to give up the idea of the supremacy of one's own religion. Another point was to start dialogue before a situation reaches breaking point, before it becomes crises management.

The group continued to give examples of how immigrant communities sometimes practice their religion in a more traditional way than in their countries of origin. Again, the difference between religion and culture was evoked and the difficult question of knowing where to draw the line between the two.

Many participants felt that the big challenge is in seeing the links and limitations between tolerance, respect and religious beliefs and discussing these questions when it is often considered taboo to question practices based on religious beliefs.

The workshop presented the following ideas for activities concerning gender equality:

- Mentorship.
- Quotas.
- Gender mainstreaming.
- Road map with concrete actions.
- Gender statistics for your own organisation.
- Tools to enable young people to critically analyse media from a gender perspective.
- Promote geographical mobility for young people (to see for themselves).
- Youth camps with "gender role reversal" (boys doing the traditionally "female" tasks and vice versa).

During the final evaluation, one person commented that inter-religiosity unfortunately always focused on Islam and only on Islam as a "problem". Another person felt that the biggest threat to inter-religious dialogue was to fall into the "we have to tolerate everything" trap.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Workshop 5: Group two

Inter-religiosity, Culture and Gender Equality

Facilitator	Ms Gaja Bartuseviciute, European Youth Forum
Resource person	Mr Rui Gomes, Head of Education and Training Unit, Council of Europe and Mr Mohammad Fateh Atia, Sweden's Young Muslims
Rapporteur	Mr Roger Johansson, The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs

The aim of the workshop was to discuss the relationship between human rights, gender equality, culture and religion. When discussing the expectations on the workshop the focus was on exchanging experiences, learning about the topic and discussing the relationship between religion and gender equality.

Through buzz groups the participants exchanged experiences and methods of working on these topics. In addition, they discussed how to interpret the relationship between religion, culture and gender equality. One group discussed how to establish a positive and tolerant discussion climate between religious and non-religious people. Usually the focus is on non-believers needing to be tolerant, even though it is the believers who need to open up. Another group emphasised the difficulty in separating religion from culture and concluded that they are intertwined. A third group discussed the problem that most religions do not accept a female religious leader, which makes it difficult to discuss gender equality.

A good example of methods was a bus project from Germany where youth NGOs cooperated with various religious backgrounds, i.e. Muslim, Jewish, Orthodox, Lutheran etc. They visited the religious buildings of each religion in one day, i.e. a church, a mosque, a synagogue, and got information of the respective religion and traditions.

The workshop also received inputs from Mohammed Fateh Atia representing the Forum of European Muslim Youth Students Organisations (Femyso). Mohammed Fateh Atia explained how the organisation strives to improve the understanding of Islam through seminars and information. In Mohammed's point of view it is important to separate the religion from the culture.

Another presentation came from Rui Gomes, representing the Council of Europe. Rui began by stressing that gender-related violence is an issue that concerns all of us and is not related to any particular religion. He gave a personal example from when as a young boy in Catholic Portugal he was given the task of guarding his sister when she met her boyfriend. Rui Gomes later outlined the seven key points when discussing Human Rights in relation to gender-related violence:

- Human rights are human.
- Honour is not related to religion. Honour is different to religion.
- However, even though it is not religion, it is often disguised under the term as religion and culture.
- Religion is not equal to human rights. These are two concepts of a very different nature.
- Religious leaders and their communities are important in promoting positive values.
- Take care not to alienate religious leaders from the process.
- Religions are not homogenous and neither are cultures.

One of the comments after the presentation was that both the concept of human rights and the concept of gender-related violence can be used for achieving political goals.

When summarising the discussions and results from the workshop the participants were asked to give ideas on how they would proceed with their work on these issues after the Campaign. There was a common understanding that the Campaign had helped to increase focus on this important area in several countries. One big advantage with the Campaign had been that it was done at a national/local level and supported the development of networks between actors that do not usually cooperate.

Several of the participants pointed out that they had worked on these issues before the Campaign and will definitely continue after it as well. They stressed that these issues will continue to be important. As the participant Björn Egermark concluded: "We have to remember that human rights is not a pick-and-mix concept but is established in the countries' laws that they are obliged to follow".

"Honour is not related to religion. Honour is different to religion."



FRIDAY | SATURDAY



RDAY | SATUR





Speeches for the Campaign

**Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General,
Council of Europe**

“A very wise woman once said that until the age of thirty, you have the face you were born with; after that, you have the face you deserve. I think that the same also goes for the world we live in. In essence, that is the thinking behind the Council of Europe’s Youth activities.

We are here in Malmö for the final event of the All Different – All Equal Campaign for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation. Traditionally, this sort of conference is an occasion to take stock of what has been done, make a few speeches and pat each other on the back – and then everyone goes home with the satisfaction of a job well done.

I suggest we do it differently this time. It is, after all, a youth campaign, and if young people do not break tradition, who will? In a strictly formal sense, the Campaign launched in June last year stops here. But in a real sense, there is no such thing as a final event in our promotion of diversity, human rights and participation.

I have a message for the people present here today and for all the people who have taken part in the Campaign. I want you to remain vigilant and militant and go on and build on the achievements of the Campaign in the past year. Do it tomorrow, next month, next year and in the years to come. At the Council of Europe, we will do the

same, and we already have some very specific plans for follow-up action in 2008 – notably a Campaign against Discrimination.

But we also want your ideas. My colleagues and I at the Council of Europe want your input, and that is what this event in Malmö is all about.

Fighting prejudice and discrimination is a huge task. The priority is to deal with the most serious, the most distressing and the most visible forms of injustice. But these very often represent only the tip of the iceberg. We will never beat discrimination and intolerance if we do not look beneath the surface.

When it comes to discrimination and other human rights violations in Europe, we have the usual suspects. I do not suggest that they should be let off the hook when they misbehave. But we must avoid double standards and act whenever and wherever our values are at stake. Personally, I believe that the biggest enemy of human rights in Europe are the hypocritical many, not the offending few.

I repeat: hypocrisy is our most important challenge. I want us to go after those who point fingers at others in order to hide their own mischief. I want us to point out the failures of those who believe they are infallible. I want us to lecture the lecturers and raise our voice against the sotto-voce bigots and human rights offenders.

We must speak up and act for all those who are left to fend for themselves or are too weak or vulnerable to stand up for their rights. We must

“A very wise woman once said that until the age of thirty, you have the face you were born with; after that, you have the face you deserve.”

"We must speak up and act for all those who are left to fend for themselves or are too weak or vulnerable to stand up for their rights."

do more for the immigrants, the socially excluded, the sexual minorities, the disabled, the Roma and many other groups in Europe that are persistently and increasingly discriminated against.

Fighting hypocrisy is a job for everyone, but young people have a very special role. You should speak the loudest, shout if need be, to expose discrimination and injustice.

I believe that the All Different – All Equal Campaign is a good starting point for our future efforts. It has been made possible by the work of the National Campaign Committees, youth organisations and youth initiatives. It has been marked by the enthusiasm of thousands of young people. It has been a Campaign by young people for young people.

I pay tribute to the commitment of the non-governmental organisations and the authorities who have supported this Council of Europe Campaign, and of course most particularly to the Swedish government for their support to the Campaign in general and for hosting this event here in Malmö.

And I pay special tribute to Minister Nyamko



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Sabuni, the Swedish Minister of Integration and Gender Equality, and Christer Hallerby, the State Secretary because I know how strongly they feel about the issues raised in this Campaign.

The Campaign is also a good example of coop-



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General, Council of Europe

What do you think about the Campaign?

"The Campaign has been impressive with the broad participation of youth organisations and the forming of National Campaign Committees. Grassroots movements are necessary to make a difference at local level."

What about the future?

"The Campaign has a very good slogan. Racism is a pan-European problem from north to south, more campaigns on racism and discrimination are needed. It's necessary to establish a dialogue with those who are still not convinced. That's the challenge for the future."

“It’s necessary to establish a dialogue with those who

are still not convinced. That’s the challenge for the future.”

eration between the Council of Europe and the European Union. The European Commission has supported the Campaign from the beginning and made possible many of the activities through the Youth Partnership with the Council of Europe. I hope to have many more good examples of this kind in the future and not only in the field of youth.

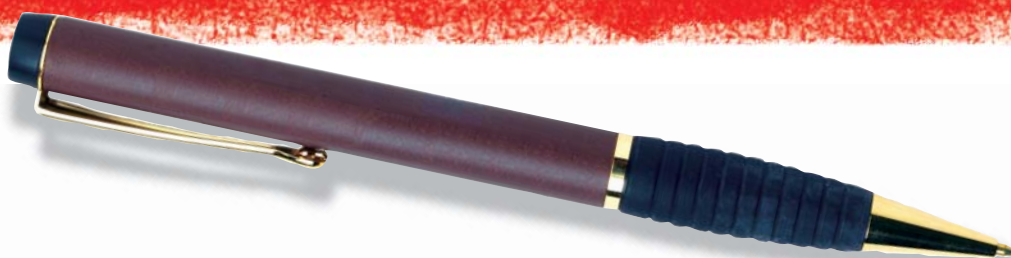
This is the end of my speech, but not the end of our campaigning. It really is only the end of the beginning. For the Council of Europe, “All Different – All Equal”, is a political objective, not a slogan. We have the mandate to continue until we are, indeed, all different, all equal, all the time and all over Europe.”



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

“We have to win every new generation, in every country around the globe, for democracy and human rights. To do this we have to look at other countries with respect, openness and curiosity, not with fear and tension. But at the same time, we should never compromise. Every single person has a right to express her or his opinion by speech, in print or on the net. Every single person has the right to participate in free and fair elections to choose a parliament and a government.”

**— Mr Christer Hallerby, State Secretary,
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality**



Young Active Citizens Award

The Council of Europe Award "Young Active Citizens" was instituted in 2002 with a view to encourage young people to get active to change their lives. The Award focuses on the participation of young people in political, social and cultural life at local, regional or national levels throughout the 49 member states party to the European Cultural Convention.

The Award aims to establish direct links between young people and policy-makers, and to raise awareness of the practice of youth participation.

The specific aim of the Council of Europe Award for 2006–2007 was to actively contribute to the aims, objectives and visibility of the All Different – All Equal Youth Campaign. The jury decided to award five joint winners among the 67 projects which had been pre-selected by the NCCs. Each of the winning projects was awarded with 1 000 euro and a diploma, handed over by Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe, and Mr Ralf-René Weingärtner, Director of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

The winning projects were:

- **"Why All Different–When All Equal"**, a project from Azerbaijan designed to promote integration and active participation of disadvantaged youth into the social life. It has been carried out by the Youth Union "Bridge to the Future". The project was represented by Mr Mushfig Jafarov and Mr Emil Huseynov.
- **"Théâtre Franco-Bulgare des Sciences: Entrons dans la science a travers le Théâtre"** from Bulgaria and France. The project was carried out by the "MOGA.ZNAM.TVORIM" Association and was represented by Ms Lili Halactheva and Mr Svetlozar Simenov.
- **"Jung+Moslem in Deutschland 2"** from Germany, carried out by the "Medienprojekt Wuppertal e V". The project was represented by Mr Andreas von Hoeren and Ms Mona Sleimann.
- **"Community of the Unlike"** from Russia, a project to encourage intercultural co-operation and promote Human Rights education. The project was carried out by the All Russian Children's Centre "Orlyonok" and was represented by Ms Oxana Petrovskaya and Ms Svetlana Sevastyanova.
- **"Nothing about us, without us. Practice tool"** from Ukraine. It was a project to promote Participation, Human Rights and good governance, carried out by the Youth Council of Odessa and represented by Mr Vadym Georgiyenko and Ms Svetlana Osaulenk

WORKSHOPS:

What is your role in the Beginning of the Future?

The purpose of the Saturday workshops was to exchange experiences from the national campaigns, to sum up what has been done and how the work on diversity, human rights and participation can proceed after the Campaign.

Workshop 1

Fighting Homophobia

Facilitator	Ms Annette Schneider, Educational Advisor, Council of Europe
Resource person	Ms Sylwia Strebska, National Campaign Coordinator, Poland
Rapporteur	Ms Emma Dyrén, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

Resource person Sylwia Strebska talked of homophobia and the situation for homo, bi and transsexual (HBT) people in Poland. Homophobia is fear and anger directed at HBT people who break the heterosexual norm. It can affect HBT people and heterosexuals in politics, society in general, schools and even apartment staircases.

In Poland you can be homosexual as long as you do not show it openly because then it is regarded as provocation. Parades have been violently crushed by the police, even those that were not gay parades in the true meaning of the word but parades organised by feminist organisations. The former Polish Minister of Education dismissed a worker because a book he had written was seen as promoting homosexuality.

The All Different – All Equal Campaign is not supported by the Polish government or other state bodies, but by voluntary and non-profit organisations. The Campaign in Poland began with "a week against homophobia". A march was arranged by a lesbian organisation together with a feminist organisation. This was the first time that lesbians were visible in Poland to such a great extent and it attracted a great deal of media coverage. Living Library has been a successful method in the Polish Campaign.

Conclusions from group discussions:

- Counteract stereotypes.
- Let people reflect from their own points of departure.
- Support youth organisations involved in HBT issues.
- Cooperation between countries.
- A link between informal and formal education, teacher training is important.
- Do not just direct activities at HBT people; make sure everybody is welcome to work with everybody.
- Results are important, not only on paper. Find methods that work in practice.



Workshop 2

The Next Step – How do we Proceed after the Campaign?

Facilitator Ms Gabriella Castillo, Youth against Racism
Rapporteur Mr Fredrik Björklund, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

The aim of this workshop was to share knowledge and experience and to discuss how to continue working on the Campaign's thoughts and conclusions. The Facilitator was Gabriella Castillo from the Youth against Racism organisation in Sweden, which was founded at the previous All Different – All Equal Campaign and which still exists. Participants were divided into groups for further discussion.

What can I do myself? How can I best pass on what I have learned during the Campaign?

- Join or start an organisation to include more people and to increase interest.
- Educate yourself to improve your own knowledge.
- Spread the ideas through your networks.
- Peer to peer education.

Organisations: It is vital to evaluate the work. Document your conclusions from the Campaign to ensure the experiences are not forgotten. There is a short memory due to the large turnover of people within youth organisations.

What do I need from my surroundings to be able to work on the Campaign?

- Money.
- Education.
- Campaign material.
- Support from family, friends, organisations, authorities, etc.
- Time and space to have the possibility of working on the Campaign.
- Schools.
- Media.
- People who want to get involved with the Campaign.

Support from authorities could entail:

- Easily understandable and easily accessible evaluations and reports.
- To inform about networks and campaigns.
- Political attention, that they work to put the issues onto the political agenda.
- Financial support.
- Approval.

The participants said that the authorities have a lot of power and knowledge but are poor at spreading it. Also, successful partnerships often depend on the people in the authority. One way to speed up the process in various issues is to delegate the responsibility to youth organisations.

At organisation level it is important to document everything due to the large staff turnover. It is a good idea to use other campaigns to provide impetus to your own campaign, the Intercultural Year for example. The most important thing is not to spread the entire logbook but the knowledge, the Living Library method for example. There was also a desire for a network created during the Campaign to be maintained in order to continue disseminating information between the various organisations.

Experiences from Youth against Racism in Sweden

- Begin on a small scale, locally with the grassroots. Try to get those interested to form networks. Communicate your message clearly.
- Seek support from others who are interested in the same issues. Work inclusively with a broad network of experts, old members, etc. Document everything.
- Remember you are working for young people, do not work to impress politicians or other organisations. Spread positive experiences to other people and organisations. Create a "We" feeling.



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Workshop 3

The National Campaign Committees in Focus

Facilitator	Ms Katrin Groth, National Campaign Coordinator, Germany, and member of the European Steering Group for the All Different-All Equal Youth Campaign
Rapporteur	Ms Sophia Bongiorno, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

The workshop focused on the structure and content of the National Campaign Committees (NCCs) and the potential continuity of the Campaign. Comparisons were made between the various national campaigns. A number of references were made to the interaction between national NCCs and the European level. The largest focus was on the pros and cons of having directions from the European level.

Some participants argued that the structure largely depended on the funding – if you do not provide funding it is difficult to get funding. NGOs are tired of campaigns that require effort but do not provide funding. Other countries argued that it depended on the national situation. The issue was raised that it is difficult to cooperate with other NCCs if you do not have the same structure. Countries differed in their approach to and their opinion of the European directions.

Among the pros of having less directions from the European level:

Less directions at European level make it more possible to adjust to national conditions and to involve grassroots organisations and link the Campaign to work they are already doing. Making own profile products gave a sense of ownership of the Campaign.

Among the cons of having less directions from the European level:

Little direction from European level caused much frustration at local level. Guidelines would have saved time.

There was also consensus that information was lacking from European level and that there was not enough advance planning. This leads to frustration in the NCC and many national campaigns being late in starting.

The question of whether the Campaign will live on led to a discussion of positive outcomes where some countries argued that the proposal of the Campaign to bring different organisations together was constructive and created an arena that was not there before. One example from Norway: Indigenous people implemented a project together with queer youth. The Campaign made them realise that they were both working with discrimination.

The group listed proposals for future campaigns, based on what they thought was missing in the current Campaign:

Decisions at European Level:

- Involve European staff before the Campaign.
- Start planning a bit earlier.
- Aim of the Campaign was too broad. Expectations should not be too high.
- Good to travel around and encourage countries to start.
- Have more common projects instead of only a symposium.
- Good that each NCC could adapt the Campaign to the national situation.
- Agenda of European events could have been steered more by the European Steering Group.

Structure:

- NCCs should be in full control of the money.
- The Council of Europe should have been ready with materials before starting the Campaign – every country had to invent its own wheel.
- International Nongovernmental Organisations (INGO) should be better looked after, they have a greater possibility of "jumping in".
- Use local organisations and learn from the experiences of those who already work with the issues.
- Give guidelines to transport information on different levels.

Workshop 4

The Campaign is Over – the Message of Diversity, Human Rights and Participation Lives Forever

Facilitator	Ms Iris Bawidamann, Educational Advisor, Council of Europe
Resource person	Mr Paul Lappalainen, Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination, Sweden
Rapporteur	Ms Emmy Bornemark, The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs

The topic for this workshop was to discuss strategies for a continued work with diversity, human rights and participation after the Campaign is over. To set the scene Paul Lappalainen, Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination in Sweden, gave a speech about the connection between power, human rights, equality and participation. He also gave some good advice regarding how to structure successful civil society movements where he stressed the importance of a concrete common goal and proposing solutions regarding this to the decision-makers. Thereafter the participants were asked to come up with strategies and concrete proposals with the aim of keeping the themes of the Campaign alive at local, national and European levels.

- The National coordinators in Poland and Belgium came up with the idea of transforming the NCC into an NGO that could be a constant and lasting platform for the message of the Campaign. The Azerbaijani delegation also agreed that it is very important to focus on sustainability of the NCC since they act as a bridge between the government and the youth organisations and have the capacity to gather local governors and youth for fruitful dialogue.
- In order to reach out to youth who do not get in touch with diversity promotion it was important to visit places where young people hang out, such as festivals. School tours could also be organised. Young people in rural areas could be reached through networks of youth organisations that make a common effort to visit schools and other places where young people meet.
- It could also be useful to lobby politicians to legislate in support of the Campaign themes.
- Since the European Commission has declared next year as the year for intercultural dialogue, the ideas of the Campaign could continue through making use of the programmes (for example Youth in Action) offered by the European Commission.
- There is a need for further exchange of ideas, which could be done through an in-depth evaluation by the NCCs, but there might also be a need for a common website where project ideas could be presented in detail. This could either be new or be a part of an existing youth web platform. It should be a tool for explaining good and bad experiences so as to ensure that new projects do not fall into the same traps as previous projects. The evaluation also suggested a publication to be sent out to schools to be used by youth organisations, teachers and school heads.
- There was also a discussion regarding the Campaign logo. There were three options: 1. Anybody could use it without restriction. 2. Each country could decide how to use the logo independently 3. There should be a common certification system where future projects could get the All Different – All Equal quality stamp/brand. There was no consensus regarding which national actor would take on the responsibility of examining whether new projects fitted the quality criteria of the Campaign.

**“It could also be useful to lobby politicians
to legislate in support of the Campaign themes”**



Workshop 5

Campaigning in Schools

Facilitator	Ms Nadine Lyamouri, Educational Advisor, Council of Europe
Resource person	Ms Fanny Davidson, Peace Quest, Sweden and Ms Antonia Wullf, Organising Bureau of European School Student Unions (OBESSU)
Rapporteur	Mr Roger Johansson, The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs

The aim of this workshop was to exchange and discuss experiences from working with the All Equal – All Different Campaign in schools. The workshop began with two presentations of how school campaigns can be carried out.

Antonina Wolf from the Obessu student organisation presented how they have worked with the Campaign. Obessu began the Campaign with labelling schools. They developed certain criteria that the school had to fulfil. It was then labelled as a school for diversity, human rights and participation. The concept of labelling has been very successful.

Fanny Davidsson from the Swedish organisation Peace Quest presented how the school campaign had been carried out in Sweden. The National Youth Council in Sweden (LSU) invited organisations to take part in their school campaign. Eight organisations applied and all of them were granted. The organisations had a varied background, which contributed very positively to the school campaign. The school visits were very interactive and made use of the Council of Europe Compass handbook.

An important topic of discussion at the workshop was the support of teachers and how to get access to schools. Most of the participants shared the experience that teachers were quite happy to receive help from young people in discussing difficult issues such as racism, bullying and religion. The perception was that teachers understand their limits and do not have the time or the knowledge to tackle the issues.

When it came to getting access to schools the experiences varied. In some countries, such as France for example, organisations must apply to the authorities for permission. In most of the other countries it was more up to the school to take the decision. Several countries recommend first sending a letter to the head teacher and follow it up with a phone call.

One participant focused on the fact that even though systems and rules differ, all schools consists of three groups: students, teachers and parents. The method they have used is to first contact students and then the parents and finally the teachers.

Some of the participants in the workshop meant that being part of the European wide Campaign All Different – All Equal made it easier to enter the schools.

When discussing good methods, the Living Library was mentioned several times. The method permits you to "borrow" a person/stereotype and discuss with them for 30 minutes. For example, a homosexual person, an immigrant, a priest etc. Another good method was to take students to a leisure centre for an activity day. This help to divert focus onto the topics.

Conclusions

The conclusion of the seminar was that campaigning in schools is a successful tool for reaching young people and that many teachers appreciate youth NGOs addressing these issues in schools. Most of the participants stated that they will continue to campaign on these issues even though the Campaign ends this year. The issues will continue to be important and reaching young people through the schools has proven to be a successful method.

“One participant focused on the fact that even though systems and rules differ, all schools consists of three groups: students, teachers and parents.”



Workshop 6

Innovative Approaches and Creative Methods

Facilitator
Rapporteur

Ms Riikka Jalonen, National Campaign Coordinator, Finland
Mr Michael Haglund, Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

The participants talked of old and new methods that were used to spread the Campaign message in different countries.

Old methods

The training of "multipliers", the presentations and dissemination of campaign information through conferences, school tours, questionnaires, workshops, the media, postcards, stickers, discussions, film shows, manifestations, concerts, athletic events.

New methods

Handing out of temporary tattoos at festivals in connection with discussions on human rights issues and the Campaign message, socially oriented theatre, various types of multidisciplinary cultural events including circus, theatre, video games to test prejudices, hip-hop battles, video competitions with Campaign themes, the Fighting Prejudice campaign video, the website www.intolerantesanonimos.org, box car rally with a prize for the most innovative design, the use of two animated characters that encourage youth to arrange a birthday party, Kick Racism project with tours for football teams, summer schools on democratic citizenship with the participation of actors, the use of Internet and Facebook, Living Library, the use of underground rail tickets for spreading the Campaign logo and website, graffiti, joint cooperation with organisations of similar background.

Special mentions

- Certain countries had limited resources and money to the Campaign.
- Somebody pointed out the importance of campaigns emanating from grassroots level and the use of a bottom-up approach.

- A youth group in Liechtenstein took its own political initiative – Colorida – and launched a campaign against the right to wear Nazi symbols in the country. They contacted parliament and arranged a conference. The law has now been modified in the country.

- Somebody pointed out that the procedure for launching and working on a campaign depends on what is popular in the country at the time. This means a variation in that which is new and old in different European countries. While film may be an old method, the content could be new and fresh and be presented in a new way. Much depends on how old methods are used.

What is required in order to be innovative and creative?

The lack of money puts the emphasis on being creative. You do not need money to be creative, but it is required to put ideas into practice. You can consider limitations at a later stage, first you must have a brainstorming phase. You need support from various organisations to be creative, believe in your ideas and show you appreciate what is being done.

What is required for a campaign such as this?

You need to know what appeals to youth and involve the target group. They must be involved in the birth of the Campaign, the planning and the implementation. It is important to know what you are good at and where your deficiencies lie, and the help you need to take in the knowledge you are lacking. It is important to be self-critical in the creative process. Links must be made between private, official and public in the process – between networks and key actors.

How would the Campaign be organised if you could start from scratch?

- Young people should be involved in all the structures, organisations and activities. We need to reach out to young people more.

- As a small country we do not have the resources to take part in an international campaign. The coordination of the European level of the Campaign should have started much earlier to achieve a better result.

- Various forms of new media should have been used at European level. The internet should be used more in the Campaign administration.

- There exists a fetish for figures at European level. How many are involved, in how many countries etc. Figures are not everything; it is about activities with and for people.

Which methods would you like to have had during the Campaign?

- Greater possibility of networking to share good examples from different countries. The exchange of good ideas is invaluable. It would have been a good idea for delegates from the same country to have joined others in brainstorming sessions. Personal contacts are vital in the work.

- An innovative cell at European level that could have worked with methodology.

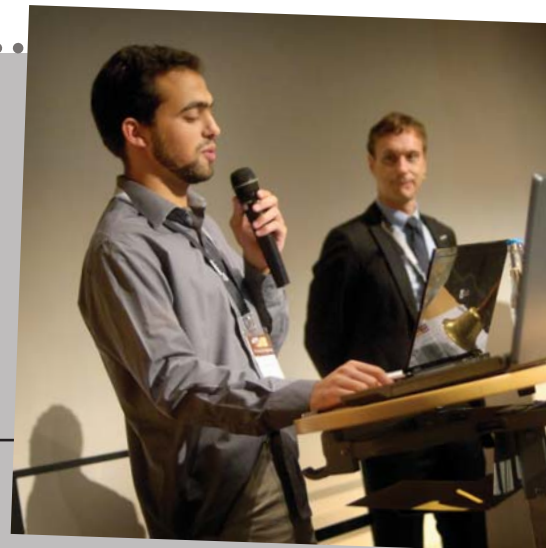
- Methods for reaching out to young people with fewer opportunities, not just university students. One example is "hip-hop battles" in suburbs on the Campaign message.

- Athletics events seem to have worked very well as a tool in the Campaign.

Workshop 7

Guidelines for the Evaluation of the All Different–All Equal Campaign

Facilitator	Mr Jonathan Evans, University of Glamorgan
Resource person	Ms Katrin Oeser, NCC Co-ordinator, Council of Europe
Rapporteur	Ms Lisa Modée, The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs



The aim of the workshop was to explore how a fair, transparent and robust evaluation strategy of the All Different – All Equal Youth Campaign best can be developed and implemented. The participants were people who had participated in the Campaign in Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Armenia and Sweden. Present were also Mr Michael Raphael, Campaign Manager, Council of Europe, and Mr Howard Williamson, Professor of European Youth Policy.

Katrin Oeser described the evaluation process. In the National Campaign Committee meeting in Belgrade a working group on "How to include the NCCs in the evaluation process" suggested that the evaluation should include and describe:

- Campaign planning and preparation process.
- European dimension.
- The Campaign at different levels of the nation/member state.
- Pan-European events.
- Support.
- Relation NCC and Secretariat.
- Networking.

There will be an evaluation event in Portugal in January. The Campaign Steering Group will also be evaluated. On the All Different – All Equal website there will be possibilities to give input to the evaluation process. Participants of the Campaign are asked to share their experiences and opinions. The Steering Group has contracted the researcher Jonathan Evans to be the external evaluator of the Campaign. He was present at the workshop and recorded it. Howard Williamson has been asked to present a sketch of an evaluation to the European Steering group. He suggested that an evaluation should include:

- Introduction.

- Background.
- Descriptions of what the All Different – All Equal Campaign aimed to do.
- And how it ended up.
- Challenges for the future.

Howard Williamson also suggested that there should be interviews or "stories" from participating organisations participants, maximum one page. They could serve as case studies and be included in an appendix of the evaluation. Key informant interviews would be optimal. Important questions for the evaluation are:

Are campaigns like All Different – All Equal useful?
If so, how should they be conducted?
What lessons have we learned? What experiences can be used in future campaigns?

The discussion that followed focused on two questions:

- What were the European aims of the Campaign and how were they translated into the national context?
- What were the advantages and disadvantages of a decentralised European Campaign?

What were the European aims of the Campaign and how were they translated into the national context?

Several participants of the workshop pointed out that the aims were not quite clear and should have been prepared and outlined before the start of the Campaign. It was also pointed out that some of the difficulties could have been foreseen. Human rights are something not every country recognises, and it was not clear how to tackle this. Human rights can be controversial – not all see them as good values, but as a threat. Sometimes NGOs made projects without the knowledge or support of the government. In Turkey the relation with the ministry was difficult, and

the NCC re-made the aims so that the government could accept them.

One participant of the workshop said that it is more important to investigate these kinds of problems than to count projects and participants. Another said: "It was difficult, some topics were impossible to work with, such as diversity when the national level does not recognise minorities and homophobia when it is politically impossible." Human rights education and intercultural learning appears to have been easier and not so controversial to work with. One participant said that the countries could adapt the aims to national structures, since the aims were not specific. Michael Raphael agreed:

"At national level some aims were dropped in order to actually be doing the Campaign. In 1995 it was a much more narrow campaign. Now it includes much more, and it gets more difficult. We had to negotiate in order to be able to launch the Campaign at all in some countries."

Some participants raised the issue of whether the Council of Europe could have given more support to difficult topics. At the Pan-European level there was tension between idealism and diplomacy. The Council of Europe played a role to mediate between governments and NGOs.

What were the advantages and disadvantages of a decentralised European Campaign?

A campaign like this is good for all. NGOs, representatives from the government and others met in the NCCs. It created new networks. But it takes more time to arrange and raise funds for a decentralised campaign. In some countries, the Campaign "starts" now when it is ending. From a NGO point of view it could take a long time to get grants, as for example in Portugal: "The Campaign started one year ago and we get finance for the project now". It has been difficult for some NCCs to raise financial support, campaigns with



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

One of the presentations of conclusions from the workshops.

"difficult" topics in particular suffered from a lack of resources. A suggestion was made for European funding for the Campaign in these countries.

Cooperation between countries to exchange support and knowledge on how to work with difficult issues could be valuable. Support and information from the Council of Europe added value to the Campaign.

The workshop also commented on national media campaigns: "Human rights on television are too far away – you are not touched by it. Set to reach local NGOs, policy on local and regional level – that's where the resources should be. We need political effort in this direction. When the Campaign gets close to people where they live it really affects them. When it is about their daily lives. So go more directly to young people." The material was commented: "A decentralised campaign is still a part of a European campaign. It took a lot of time to produce national material. Long planning before you decentralise!"

Sum up

The conclusion of the workshop was that a decentralised campaign is good. But background, aims and responsibilities of Campaign partners must be outlined before decentralisation. Difficulties can also be foreseen, as Europe today is very diverse and not every country see human rights as universal. Countries with more experience could contribute with tools, methods and knowledge about of organising campaigns. Access to a resource knowledge bank would save time and improve quality. Jonathan Evans asked if the workshop could serve as a reference group, and they agreed. Evaluations at national level are up to the NCCs, and guidelines were requested. But the autonomy of NCCs is important, and the Secretariat can only encourage them to evaluate the process.

Workshop

Media and PR Strategies

Facilitator	Ms Klavdija Cernilogar, European Youth Forum
Rapporteur	Ms Anna Lind, The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs

Successful strategies

The workshop started off with a discussion about the best practices among the present NCCs. Successful Campaign strategies were presented. The Swedish participant mentioned the benefit of having a fulltime employee working with PR and in addition involving NGOs all around the country.

Slovakia on the other hand had a famous singer who performed a hip hop-song with the theme of "All Different – All Equal" in a commercial broadcast on National TV. Different media tools were used throughout the Campaign. For example t-shirts, post cards, posters were advertised at different events such as football games and music festivals.

Problems

The group was then split into smaller groups to discuss problems with the Campaign. Several participants pointed out the lack of network and communication between the NGOs involved, missing leadership of the Campaign and time shortage. Some NCCs found it difficult to be working with a campaign that has English as a working language. In Hungary, for example, people did not understand the logos, and translation of the slogan was problematic.

Making a PR plan

The discussion was then followed up with a team work exercise. The participants were divided into three groups and asked to make a PR plan for a new Campaign on the theme of "social inclusion of young people from disadvantaged families".

The groups presented their strategy plans, and three main conclusions were drawn:

● **Make human rights cool!** In order to attract youth you will have to find PR strategies that focus on the needs and interests of the group. It could be a simple thing like producing black t-shirts instead of white ones, because it is considered a cooler and more youthful colour.

● **Think global, act local!** The second conclusion that was highlighted was the importance of having national and local campaigns reinforcing each other: national campaign competitions, press conferences and creation of logos. At local level suggestions like having actions on the street, focus on a certain issue related to the local community and having smaller artistic competitions in school were brought up.

● **Get attention!** The participants agreed that getting attention is the most important thing when launching and working with a campaign. The target group should feel that it is personally directed to them.





DAY | SUNDAY



“COURAGE

– we need real courage to stand up to wear these t-shirts in certain places, where this kind of message is not one local people are very happy with.”

Mr Howard Williamson, Professor of European Youth Policy, University of Glamorgan, Wales, United Kingdom

“I gave a speech in St Petersburg in the early days of this Campaign. I said that it will be very easy to just talk, but much harder to get in where it hurts, matters and counts. In the last few days I’ve heard many stories of people who have got in where it hurts, matters and counts. So I’m pleased to see the way this Campaign has unfolded.

I dedicate this speech to Peter Lauritzen. Peter was a very dear friend of mine. He died in May. He was a person whose commitment to values and rights in post-war Europe was second to none. All of you will be influenced and affected by the things that he did within the Directorate for Youth and Sports of the Council of Europe. So this speech is for Peter as much as for anyone else.

In one of the Council of Europe’s international policy reviews there was a line saying ‘Human rights are non-negotiable’. That is, of course, an inalienable truth, but it is a social and political question when we think of how we respond to abuses of human rights. When reading the paper work on this Campaign I spotted a quotation from Ralf-René Weingärtner: ‘borders that divide can be bridges that unite’. Another line in the documentation is: ‘This Campaign is a call to action to produce a mentality change towards active citizenship’.

Nice warm words. It’s quite easy to do the paper work. It’s very difficult making it happen for the target groups. One sadness in Europe is that too many policies don’t hit their target. They hit another target. It looks good, but they haven’t

really done much of a job. A key question we have to ask ourselves is if our work really hit the target. I am going to plant a few random thoughts about this Campaign, and about the way we ought to move forward.

We have a Europe of the past characterised by conflict, intolerance and inequalities. We have a Europe of the future that we hope will be less characterised by those things. That is why we have this Campaign, amongst many other initiatives at local, national, cross national and global level. You can have big global plans but it all starts at local level. Young people live their lives at local level. That is where we have to start and that is where we have to build from.

I want to preface my specific remarks on the Campaign with five more general observations that I think have some bearing on what the Campaign has been endeavouring to achieve.

First, in *Homage to Catalonia*, George Orwell wrote that ‘you can’t shoot a man with his trousers down’. He was about to shoot one of Franco’s conscripted young soldiers as he stood up on the ridge on the other side of the valley. He was in Orwell’s rifle sights but Orwell could not pull the trigger. The man was standing up to relieve himself. Suddenly the man was no longer an enemy soldier but a fellow human being. Orwell maintained that he could not kill the man because suddenly the essential humanity of the soldier was visible.

Secondly, Brügge, September 2001, three days after September 11, many committed intercultural trainers turned up to talk about tolerance and human rights. But they had got there on a plane looking at the other passengers thinking this might be the next plane. There was a real note of tension in the air and this is where Peter Lauritzen



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

made the best speech of his life as far as I was concerned. But the message that came out of that event was that too often we start to narrow the language and the focus. And we start to say that you have to talk quietly and be respectful of everybody. But there are a lot of angry people out there with a lot of bigotry, prejudice and hatred who we have to give space to express those unacceptable positions and perspectives. And then we have to help them to unravel why they think like that. And many of the trainers in Brügge said they had lost their way with that argument. They conceded that when you don't give people that kind of space – to express 'unacceptable' perspectives in sometimes 'unpalatable' ways – then they'll find other ways to express the negative things they feel

inside their heart. That's the second message.

The third message is that there is a lot of talk about working with young women, and with people with disabilities. It is critical that any Campaign turns the tables and inverts the focus. Why do people with disabilities struggle in the modern Europe? Because the people without disabilities have designed buildings that disabled can't get in to. We need not only to work with girls around sexism, but also work with boys. Let us make sure we are working in the right place!

The fourth thing: how much do we try to win hearts and minds? And how much do we do it in a less democratic way, and decide to find ways to coerce compliance? Some countries create legislation. They say this is where we draw a line and

"We have to ask ourselves what the nature of our protest is. We can sit in a conference room and talk about it. But does that make any difference at all at the end of the day?"

Waiting for dinner
at the Official
Reception, Malmö
City Hall, Friday
evening.

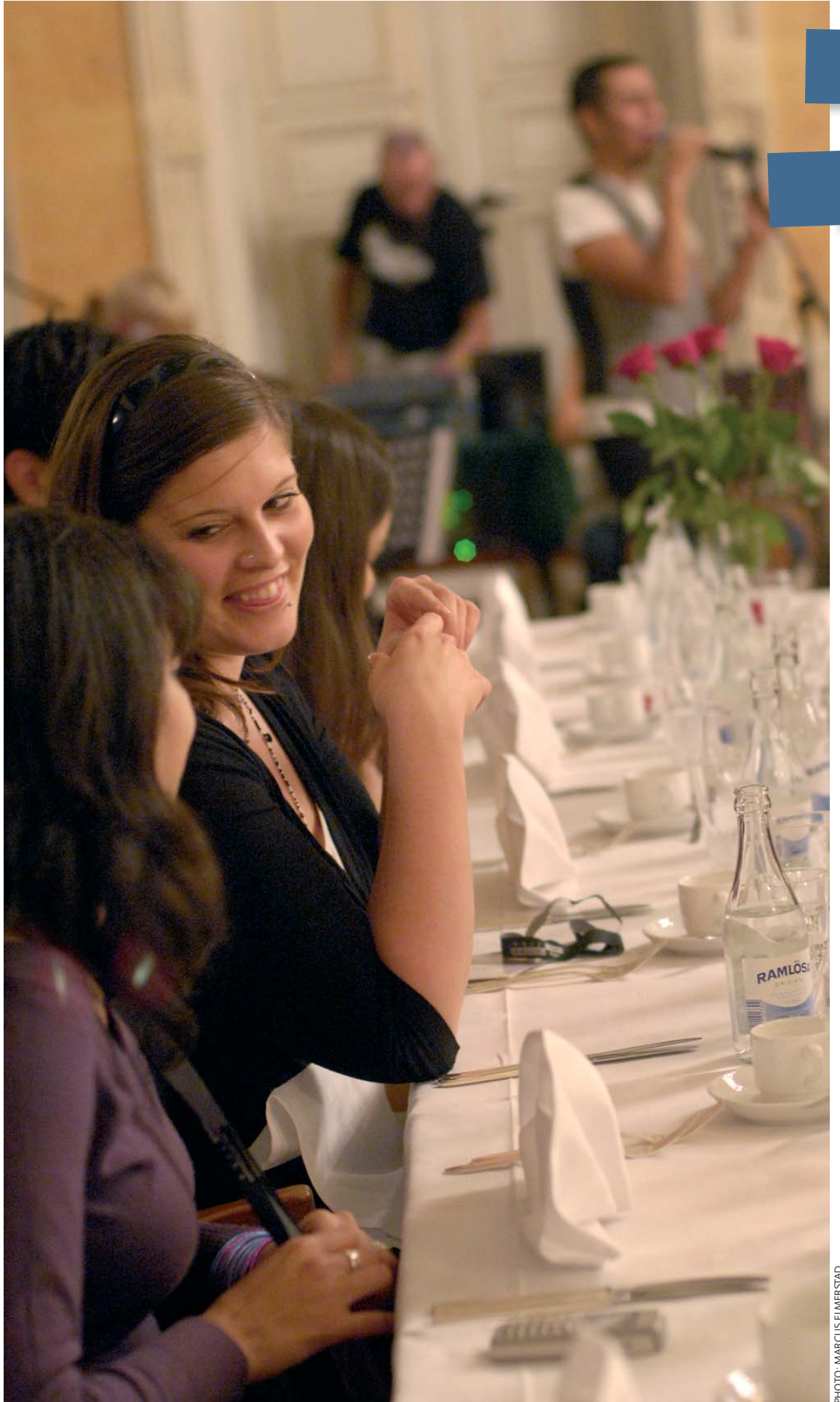


PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

“One sadness in Europe is that too many policies don’t hit their target. They hit another target. It looks good, but they haven’t really done much of a job.”

where we take a stand. Other countries deal with it in a different way. Coercing compliance versus winning consent. This is a very challenging balance to strike when we are dealing with the corrosive issues that have been the themes of the Campaign.

The fifth point I want to raise is a quotation from John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*: “there is no such thing as a lost cause, only a cause as yet unwon”. So in other words the struggle must go on.

Those are the five points that I hope will provide you with some food for thought. Now I turn more specifically to the Campaign. What is really great for me as a youth worker is to look at the innovative and often inspiring ideas that have come through this Campaign. Approaches to the media, training courses, music, dance, sports, tattooing, graffiti, performance, theatre, festivals, camps, bus travels, quizzes, statements and games. Lots and lots of methods to encourage attention to these issues.

The issues taken up by the Campaign embrace a huge range of things. Diversity can mean everything. Participation can mean many different things. So we have had all this stuff about intercultural learning, social integration of minorities, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans-gender issue which has been very difficult and sometimes physically threatening in some of your countries. Narratives of conflicts, stereotypes and prejudice, anti-Semitism, issues around disability and of course the area that we have been looking at particularly: issues about gender and honour and ethnicity.

It is a massively broad territory, mediated by a whole range of facts. It cannot be distilled down into simple messages. It is mediated particularly by mobility in the modern Europe. People who are unfamiliar with each other come together. All kinds of stereotypes and prejudices can easily start

to take roots and grow. These are mediated by family structures, and by issues about community cohesion. Things do not automatically work for good or for bad: they have to be identified, analysed, engaged with, educated and involved. People can live side by side and still carry the most staggering mistruths about each other.

We were in this great Wag the City event yesterday in the tent and the mayor was saying “this is the Malmö of the hundred and sixty nations, we only need 20 more and we’ve got the United Nations in Malmö”. This is great. Last time I came to Malmö to speak at the Swedish National Drugs conference three years ago people told me that Malmö was a dodgy place and that I should be careful and don’t get my wallet out unless I was in a safe place. Two very different angles around community and cohesion.

There are national policies which can lead towards a Europe we want to produce but also national policies that work against those things. The stories of people in oppressed situations who find their way through without expressing prejudices and hatred for people who have kept them down. Terry Davis said that we tend to focus on the most distressing, serious and visible. This, is just the tip of the iceberg.

We have to constantly remind ourselves that the kind of patriarchal violence that has been described in a particular ethnic and cultural context is the kind of violence that prevails right across certain kinds of families from all kinds of backgrounds. Dads who won’t let their white daughters go out with black boys, dads who beat up their wives, mothers who collude in silence with the violent behaviour of their husbands and sons towards their daughters. So we have to remember that when we are looking at these more extreme cases of death and physical injury they are preceded by a whole range of experiences that

“Coercing compliance versus winning consent.

This is a very challenging balance to strike

when we are dealing with the corrosive issues”

impoverishes the lives of the people who have those experiences. These are just some reflective comments on the debates I have been part of during the past three days.

Now I'm going to raise six issues that may help us to think about how we move forward. The first point is: How good is our analysis of these issues? Beyond the general framework and the big ideas, how good is our analysis? In the United Kingdom we have urban centres in rural areas which were basically white British areas only a few years ago. And now they are populated by 40, 50 per cent of Poles, Lithuanians and so on. Doing what is popularly known as packing, picking and plucking jobs: packing boxes, picking fruit and plucking turkeys.

This has created a whole set of new issues about multiculturalism, tolerance, pressure on public services and housing construction. Some of those communities have actually only learnt about the population increase by looking at Google Earth. In one case the map showed lots of new sheds at the bottom of gardens, and there were people living in them. So there are old issues but we have to consider the need for new forms of analysis. So the first point: quality of analysis.

The second point: How do we intervene? We can make another video or we can rent another bus, but what difference is that going to make? What product or outcome will be made by those things? What is the nature of the interventions that we want? What kind of support do we give to people who we believe need advice, support and new directions in their lives?

The third question I raise is that if we liberate these women who are vulnerable to the honour culture and set them on a new path – Where do they go? If we don't continue to support them and give them a real destination of autonomy and self determination they get stuck in the middle, because they can't go back. I'm not celebrating the world they come from, but who are we to launch them on a path of so called liberation and then

stop supporting them once the immediate oppression has been sorted out? It is not just a question for those women in those kinds of families but also a question of other groups of people who are the 'victims' of these issues.

The fourth point: How do we sustain the space for dialogue and engagement with all the groups we want to talk to?

The fifth point is one of the nature of protest. This conference is at a time of absolute crisis in Burma. Most of the monks who suddenly have disappeared and probably been murdered are young men. They are people who have had the courage to take a stand. We have to ask ourselves what the nature of our protest is. We can sit in a conference room and talk about it. But does that make any difference at all at the end of the day?

And my final point is an issue about the planning and organisation and implementation of campaigns. When the Council of Europe, the European Commission or national governments develop policies directed at young people or other groups I want to know that they are actually narrowing the divide, not increasing it. One of my concerns about this Campaign is that countries that have resources to address these issues, and have been more committed to addressing them already, have been much more financially supportive of the Campaign than those countries that actually need it more. There is a risk that some of those more engaged, more aware countries have got more going and the others are left further behind.

Is the glass nearly full, Dr Weingärtner? In your opening speech, you said you thought it was. I'm not so persuaded that it is. I think that we still face phenomenally tough challenges in a Europe of migration and mobility. Ten years ago when we talked about the mobility of young people, we were largely talking about young Finns Eurorailing around Europe or young Norwegians studying abroad. This was positive mobility. But now we have huge challenges of what I have called negative

mobility. The trafficking in young women, young men travelling to other countries to be paid lower than the minimum wage in the hidden economy, labouring for long hours and sleeping in garden sheds. We have a whole range of human rights abuses which are becoming more pronounced as Europe expands the borders and people are able to travel more. And I do believe that what we have to do is to make sure that young people have a 'package of entitlement': a range of opportunities and experiences that broadens their horizons, that puts them in touch with people from other backgrounds and places. If we don't do that we should not be surprised if they turn out to be racist, sexist, homophobic, xenophobic, trapped in their little localities hating the world, because that is how they have been socialised into this world. We have a job to do to broaden those perspectives.

Now to my very final point. I have written down three words beginning with C. They are:

Courage – we need real courage to stand up to wear these t-shirts in certain places, where this kind of message is not one local people are very happy with.

Challenges – we have to rise to particular challenges of particular times. And we have to think strategically about where we want to meet that challenge.

Contact – we are the individuals who have been very lucky to be in this new Europe of positive mobility. We have met people from countries we only knew on maps when we were kids in school. But we are a tiny privileged minority who have this possibility. We have to think of creating more contact inside countries and between countries, because when you have met a person from a country that you have been brought up to regard as demons, you can no longer view them as demons. You can't shoot a man with his trousers down."

"Challenges - we have to rise to particular challenges of particular times."

Ms Klavdija Cernilogar, Coordinator, European Youth Forum

How did you like the Final Event?

"I'm extremely satisfied. It's been a strong event with time for networking and seeing Malmö. A large part of the success of All Different-All Equal is down to successful events during the Campaign."

What's important when the Campaign is over?

"Evaluation, so that we don't create solutions and ideas that already exist."



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMENSTAD

Mr Hassan Brijany, Actor, Elektra Show, Sweden

You are greatly committed to the issues of oppression in the name of honour issue, why?

"I try to do what I can. It's my responsibility as a cultural worker."

Where lies the road away from violence and honour-related oppression?

"It's complicated and profound. I hope it will improve in the next generation, the children now playing in the playground together. We must get to know each other. Knowledge is required of how people living in contexts with strong honour codes feel and think. They're also victims of their culture, religion and way of thinking. Those who have left everything behind them have only their culture, religion and traditions. That can be dangerous."



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK

Ms Lianne Ristikivi, National Coordinator, Estonia

What did you do in the Estonian Campaign?

"Living Libraries, conferences and seminars on diversity and cultural aspects. Another important theme of the Campaign was participation. The Campaign cooperated in a project on participation with the Estonian National Youth Council. The message to young people was to vote and take part in youth organisations."



PHOTO: LINNEA FALK



Closing Addresses



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

Mr George Boldt, Deputy Chair of the Advisory Council for Youth

"In 1906 a man called Francis Galton took part in a competition to guess the weight of a bull. He was something of a social theorist. He really believed that a healthy society was one where the leaders were people with a gift for leadership and politics. Most of his research aimed at stating and proving that the masses and the ordinary citizens where not adept in choosing their own leaders.

They did not know best how to manage their lives so they needed some strong leaders. However, all of this was going to change on that day in 1906. Galton was certain that all those people would guess wrong so he got some experts there.

After the competition he gathered all the 800 answers and calculated a mean and compares it with his experts and finds that the experts are no way near to the weight of the bull, which was 1197 pounds. But the audience mean was 1198 pounds which was very close. So he stated that decisions taken by heterogeneous groups might prove to be

Mr Michael Raphael, Campaign Manager, Council of Europe

You've been the project leader of the Campaign for one and a half years. This was the final event – looking back, what are your feelings about the Campaign?

"We made some impact for sure. The question is what is enough? I think we stretched the budget to a max. I think the Campaign was a success: to combine the idealism of youth organisations and the government approach and get a synergy of all the voices."

How did you manage to get so many countries actively involved in the Campaign?

"Some came others had to be persuaded."

What about the future, do you think there will be more All Different – All Equal Campaigns?

"Campaigns shouldn't be instant reactions. We should now learn from mistakes and achievements and then make a Campaign when we feel that it is needed."



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

"When I think about the words the End of the Beginning it is very clear that we are not the end and we are not the beginning of the struggles that we participated in. It is the End of the Beginning of this Campaign but obviously we made a little scratch, a little mark and we added something to the struggle against racism."

Mr Michael Raphael, Campaign Manager, Council of Europe



better than expected. It is hardly revolutionary but the important point is that diverse groups of independent individuals make better decisions together than the most competent and intelligent member of that group. Stupidity increases in groups where leaders take leadership and the individuals stop thinking themselves.

It has been said that the death of western democracy was the reduction of participation to the electoral ritual. That is what we call a lack of participation in this Campaign. Last time we took that road in Europe it resulted in a punishment of 60 years of moral hangover, which brings us to this Campaign and it brings us here to Malmö today.

As Dr Purna Sen stated in her speech on the first day: "It is unhelpful to demonise cultures and to turn a blind eye to the diversity within that culture. Instead we need to promote the voices within the various cultures that are looking for change". A few recent examples come to mind.

Right now groups of concerned citizens of Europe are gathering in Scotland at the Faslane nuclear submarine naval base. Regardless of arrests and discomfort and the British weather they are blocking the entrance to this naval base. Because this is a military shield that has an unforeseen destructive potential. This is activism and participation. These are people who are not represented by the organisations here today and that is why I want to bring them up.

My second example comes closer to the topics of this event. This summer there was a fatwa issue against honour killings. The Lebanese senior Shiite cleric grand ayatollah Muhammed Hussein Fadhlallah stated that honour killings are a repulsive act and they are banned by the Sharia. Nobody stated this as far as I know during this event. It is important to raise those voices, because for many people in Europe today Islam is a beast. We rarely hear those voices of recent from within that are looking for change. We can make those voices heard through Campaigns like this. Just like our call for unity across Europe we are asking and telling everybody: All Different – All Equal.

To finish I would like to quote Lord Baden-Powell who said: "Try and leave this world a little better than you found it." Thanks to everybody who made this possible."



PHOTO: MARCUS ELMERSTAD

"The European Commission has supported this Campaign for two reasons. First of all because of the Campaign issues. Participation, diversity and human rights are core values to the European Union. And it has supported the Campaign because young people are at the heart of it. I have personally been involved in the Campaign from the beginning and I had the pleasure and honour to be in conferences in Istanbul, Budapest, St Petersburg and now Malmö. On these occasions one thing really struck me, and it was the ownership that you, the young people took and still take in this Campaign. This is the one key element to the success of this Campaign."

**Ms Karin Lopatta-Loibl, Policy Officer Youth Policy Unit,
European Commission**

Programme

Youth Promoting Human Rights
with a Focus on Violence and Oppression in the Name of Honour

SEMINAR • OCTOBER 4–5 • 2007 • MALMÖ • SWEDEN



The End of the Beginning

Thursday • October 4 • 2007

- 09.00 • Welcome and Introduction**
Moderator: **Ms Lisa Modée**, Research Officer,
The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs
- 09.30 • Ms Nyamko Sabuni**,
Minister for Integration and Gender Equality
- 09.40 • Presentation of Participants**
- 10.00 • Keynote Speech**
Setting the Scene: Human Rights, Gender
Equality and Women – A European Perspective.
Ms Carol Hagemann-White, Chair of General
Pedagogy and Gender Studies, University of
Osnabrück, Germany
- 10.30 • Coffee Break**
- 11.00 • Combining Theory and Practice**
Introduction by **Ms Astrid Schlytter**, Associate
Professor, University of Stockholm, Sweden
and **Ms Juno Blom**, Regional Expert, Gender
Equality
- 11.30 • Group Discussions**
- 13.00 • Lunch**
- 14.30 • Case Studies**
Turning Rhetoric into Practice
Mr Alán Ali, Sharaf Hjältar/Sharaf Heroes, (SE)
Ms Elin Hedén, Tjejjouren Ronja/
Young Women's Shelter, SE)
Ms Yeter Akin and **Ms Seren Dalkiran**,
Co-founders of Verdwaalde
Gezichten/Lost Faces (NL)
• How can young people and youth organisations
be involved in the challenge of preventing
violence and oppression in the name of honour?
• How does a change in attitude regarding
gender equality come about?
- 16.00 • Coffee and Continued Discussions**
- 16.30 • Presentation of Group Discussions**
- 17.30 • End of Seminar**
- 19.00 • Buffet Dinner at St Gertrud**

Friday • October 5 • 2007

- 09.00 • Opening Session (09:00 – 12:30)**
Chaired by **Ms Astrid Utterström**
Chairperson of the CDEJ, Council of Europe
Ms Nyamko Sabuni
Minister for Integration and Gender Equality
Welcoming addresses by
-
- Ms Bettina Schwarzmayr**, President
European Youth Forum
Mr Ralf-René Weingärtner, Director
Council of Europe
Mr Pierre Mairesse, Director
European Commission
- Panel session with*
-
- Mr Per Nilsson**, Director General
The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs
Ms Elisabeth Abiri, Chair of the Delegation of
Human Rights in Sweden
Ms Sara Sjöman, Campaign Manager
The National Council of Swedish Youth
Organisations (LSU)
- 10.30 • Coffee**
- 11.00 • Cultural Event: Elektra Show**
- 11.30 • Keynote Speech**
Dr Purna Sen
Visiting Research Fellow, Development Studies
Institute, London School of Economics.
- 12.00 • Introduction to Workshops**
Moderators: **Ms Camilla Lindquist** and
Mr Jonas Larsson Thörnberg
The Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs
- 12.30 • Lunch**
- 14.00 • Workshops**
A number of parallel workshops will be run
dealing with youth organisations working with
human rights issues, gender equality, violence
and oppression in the name of honour.
- 15.30 • Coffee**
- 16.00 • Workshops, cont.**
- 17.30 • End of Workshops**
- 19.00 • Official Reception and Dinner**
Venue: Malmö City Hall, Stortorget, Malmö
Hosted by the City of Malmö
- 21.30 Wag the City Lounge* (21.30–00.30)**
Venue: House of Spiritus Mundi,
Mäster Johansgatan 6, Malmö
Creativity, interaction, music and games in a
relaxed environment at the House of Spiritus
Mundi. (*Optional)



Saturday • October 6 • 2007

- 09.00 Conclusions from the Workshops**
Presented by the workshop participants
- 09.30 Speeches for the Campaign**
Mr Terry Davis, Secretary General
The Council of Europe
Mr Christer Hallerby, State Secretary
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality
- 10.00 Award Ceremony:**
Young Active Citizens Award
- 10.30 Introduction to Workshops**
What is Your Role in the Beginning of the Future?
This session provides the opportunity for participants to attend various workshops with a focus on exchange of experience from the national campaigns.
The participants are also invited to share their strategies for future work on how the message of Diversity, Human Rights and Participation can be spread at national and European levels.
- 13.00 Lunch**
- 14.30 Introduction to the Afternoon Programme:**
Wag the City – The Movie
Get in the mood for the afternoon's events by viewing work from one of Malmö's up and coming filmmakers.
After the movie transport is arranged for all participants from St Gertrud to Wag the City, Stapelbäddsparken.
- 15.00 Wag the City! – Gunga Malmö!** (15.00-17.30)
Celebrate Diversity, Human Rights and Participation!
Venue: Stapelbäddsparken, (Malmö Skate Park)
Stora Varvsgatan 15, Malmö
We welcome our guests to a festive gathering together with local youth organisations and the people of Malmö. The hotels are just around the corner. You are welcome to stay as long as you like, but make sure not to miss the dinner!
- 19.10 Bus Transport to the Dinner**
Buses leave the hotels at 19.10
- 19.30 Dinner, Party and DJ battle**
Venue: Chokladfabriken (the Chocolate Factory), Bergsgatan 33, Malmö

Sunday • October 7 • 2007

- 10.00 Conclusions from the Workshops**
Presented by the workshop participants
- 10.40 Conclusions from the Seminar and the Final Event**
Ms Linnea Falk, General Rapporteur
- 11.00 Speech**
Mr Howard Williamson
Professor of European Youth Policy
University of Glamorgan
- 11.20 Coffee**
- 11.50 Closing Addresses for the Final Event**
Mr Michael Raphael, Campaign Manager
Council of Europe
Mr Georg Boldt
Deputy Chair of the Advisory Council for Youth
Ms Karin Lopatta-Loibl, Policy Officer
Youth Policy Unit, European Commission
Ms Annica Dahl, Director
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality
- 12.50 Back to the Future**
Film of the Final Event The End of the Beginning made by students from the Media College in Malmö
- 13.00 Lunch and Departure**

The End of the Beginning

Seminar:

Youth Promoting Human Rights
4-5 October 2007

Ms Yeter Akin

Verdwaalde Gezichten /
Lost Faces
Netherlands

Mr Alán Ali

Sharaf Heroes
Sweden

Mr Adam Axelsson

The National Council of Swedish
Youth Organisations (LSU)
Sweden

Ms Sahra Bargadle

Tensta Kvinnojour
Sweden

Ms Gaja Bartuseviciute

European Youth Forum

Ms Katarina Bergehed

Amnesty International
Sweden

Ms Juno Blom

The County Administrative Board
of Östergötland
Sweden

Ms Anja Bredal

Institute for Social Research
Norway

Ms Kasper Burns

Swedish Guide and Scout Council
Sweden

Ms Marika Bystedt

The Swedish Red Cross Youth
Sweden

Ms Seren Dalkiran

Verdwaalde Gezichten / Lost
Faces
Netherlands

Ms Maria Danho

The Syrian Orthodox Church
Sweden

Ms Malin Engstedt

Ministry of Integration and
Gender Equality
Sweden

Ms Fataneh Farahani

University of Stockholm
Sweden

Ms Talin Ghadimi

Tjejers Rätt / Samhället - TRIS
Sweden

Ms Ingrid Gogl

OBESSU

Mr Eduardo Grutzky

Alma Europa
Sweden

List of Participants

Ms Carol Hagemann-White

University of Osnabrück
Germany

Mr Kyösti Hagert

Allianssi
Finland

Ms Elin Hedén

Tjejjouren Ronja
Sweden

Ms Lena Jutdal

Ministry of Integration and
Gender Equality
Sweden

Ms Karin Karlsbro

Ministry of Integration and
Gender Equality
Sweden

Mr Nicklas Kelemen

Save the Children
Sweden

Ms Lisa Modée

The National Board for Youth
Affairs
Sweden

Ms Sara Mohammad

Never forget Pela and Fadime
Sweden

Ms Elizabeth Niland

European Educational Exchanges
- Youth For Understanding
(EEE-YFU)

Ms Leyla Pervizat

Amnesty Women's Rights
Network
Turkey

Ms Nyamko Sabuni

Ministry of Integration and
Gender Equality
Sweden

Ms Astrid Schlytter

University of Stockholm
Sweden

Ms Purna Sen

London School of Economics
UK

Ms Unni Wikan

University of Oslo
Norway

Mr Howard Williamson

University of Glamorgan
Wales, UK

Ms Kickis Åhre Älgamo

City of Stockholm
Sweden

Ms Linda Österberg

Ministry of Integration and
Gender Equality
Sweden

Final Event:

The End of the Beginning

4-7 October 2007

National Campaign Committees - NCCs

ARMENIA

Mr Arsen Soghomonyan

Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs
of RA

Ms Zaruhi Lavchyan

Federation of Youth Clubs

Ms Lyusya Nalchajyan

NCC Armenia

AUSTRIA

Ms Maria Lettner

Austrian National Youth Council
NCC / Bundesjugendvertretung

Mr Mourad Mahidi

Austrian National Youth Council
NCC / Bundesjugendvertretung

Ms Nikola Ornig

Austrian National Youth Council
NCC / Bundesjugendvertretung

AZERBAIJAN

Ms Matanat Gurbanova

Azerbaijan NCC

Ms Pervana Mammadova

Azerbaijan NCC

BELGIUM

Flemish Speaking Community

Ms Tinneke De Maeyer

Steunpunt Jeugd

Ms Bie Vancraeynest

Flemish Allemaal Anders Allemaal
Gelijk Campagne / Flemish Youth
Council

French Speaking Community

Ms Nathalie Bourmadis

Bureau International Jeunesse

German Speaking Community

Mr Frederick Trips

Rat der Deutschsprachigen
Jugend - RDJ

Mr Olivier Van Steenberghe

Rat der Deutschsprachigen
Jugend - RDJ

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Mr Ruzmir Avdic

NCC Bosnia & Herzegovina

CANADA

Ms Carminda Mac Lorin

Solidarythmê /Semaine d'Action
Contre le Racisme
Québec

Ms Ruth Morrison

La Fondation de la Tolérance
Québec

Ms Dominique-Anne Roy

Avocats sans frontières Québec

CROATIA

Mr Sasa Dupor

Udruga Mladih Korak Ispred

Mr Patrik Segota

Croatian NCC - Ministry of Family,
Veteran Affairs and
Intergenerational
Solidarity

Mr Zoran Stevanović

Croatian NCC - Ministry of Family,
Veteran Affairs and
Intergenerational
Solidarity

CZECH REPUBLIC

Mr Marek Fajfr

Czech Council of Children &
Youth

Ms Michaela Pfišepková

Czech Council of Children and
Youth

Ms Katerina Zezulková

Czech Council of Children and
Youth

DENMARK

Ms Miriam Madsen

The Danish Youth Council (DUF)

Mr Martin Nielsen

The Danish Youth Council (DUF)

ESTONIA

Ms Lianne Ristikivi
Non-Estonians Integration
Foundation

Ms Maria Bulak
Estonian Youth Work Centre

FINLAND

Mr Hasan Habib
The Department of Youth
Affairs/The Finnish Youth Council
of Allianssi ry.

Ms Riikka Jalonen
Finnish NCC/Finnish Youth
Co-operation Allianssi

Ms Rosa Puhakainen
Finnish NCC/Finnish UN
Association

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Ms Katerina Georgievska
Macedonian YWCA

Mr Sasko Manev
Agency for Youth & Sport

Mr Ivan Sterjoski
NCC of Republic of Macedonia

FRANCE

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Mr Denys Dzhurko
National Committee "All
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"Bridge to the Future" Youth
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Azerbaijan

Mr Mushvig Jafarov
"Bridge to the Future" Youth
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Azerbaijan

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Mr Marcus Elmerstad

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Preparatory Group of the "All Different - All Equal" Final Event: The End of the Beginning

The Preparatory Group was responsible for preparing the Final Event and was chaired by Ms Astrid Utterström.

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The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU)

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Ms Cecilia Törnqvist (Head of Communications)

City of Malmö

Ms Eva Renhammar (Head of Public Health Unit)



This DVD include movies, music and photos produced for the Council of Europe's Final Event of the Youth Campaign All Different All Equal: "The End of the Beginning" and is produced by the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality, Sweden.

The End of the Beginning – The Movie

This is the full-length movie from the Final Event produced by five students at Mediegymnasiet, Malmö, as a part of their practical training at Filmcentrum Syd. The students were given free hands to document the Final Event from their point of view.

Here is the result!

Produced by: Frida Carlberg, Alan Cheng, Staffan Eklund, Rasmus Isedal and Elin Sjöholm at Mediegymnasiet, Malmö, with the help of the staff at Filmcentrum Syd.

The End of the Beginning – The Trailer

The soundtrack Gunga Malmö with some clips from the Final Event produced by Mediegymnasiet. This Trailer was shown at the last day of the Final Event.

Wag the City – The Movie

This movie was produced by one of Malmö's up & coming filmmakers. It was shown at the event with the purpose to invite all participants to Malmö and to Wag the City (the Saturday's afternoon programme at Stapelbäddsparken).

Produced by: Mr Johannes Ferm, Winkelfilm

Gunga Malmö - The Soundtrack

The soundtrack Gunga Malmö was exclusively produced for The End of the Beginning and the festivities taken place at Stapelbäddsparken: Gunga Malmö / Wag the City.

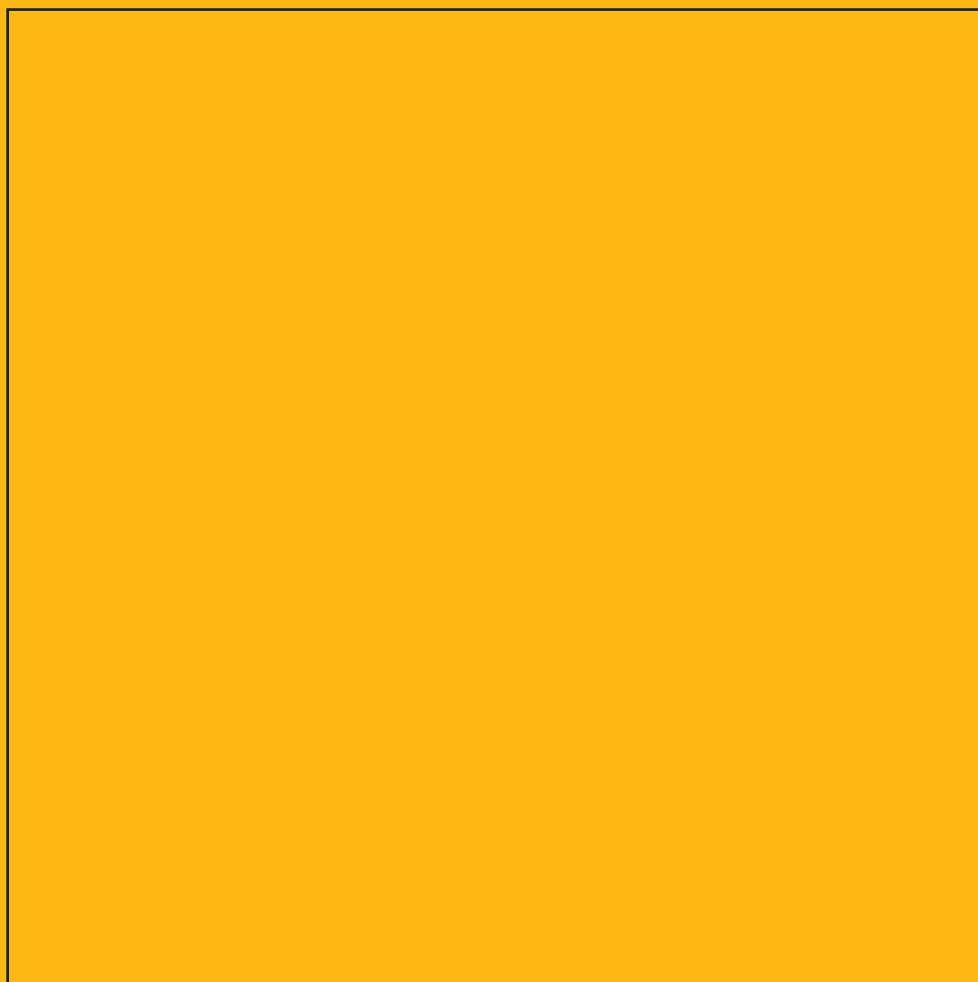
At this festive gathering the participants had the opportunity to interact with citizens of Malmö and learn more about local youth initiatives focusing on Diversity, Human Rights and Participation. Listen to the beat of Gunga Malmö and enjoy a sample of exclusive pictures from the Final Event.

Produced by: The Magnet

Performed by: Leslie and Castelo

Photos: Mr Marcus Elmestad

This DVD also contains a ROM part, which you only can access through your PC or MAC





REGERINGSKANSLIET

Ministry of Integration
and Gender Equality
Sweden

www.sweden.gov.se

The End of the Beginning - report of the Council of Europe's Final Event of the "All Different - All Equal" Youth Campaign on Diversity, Human Rights and Participation



The End of the Beginning