



Democrat Youth Community of Europe

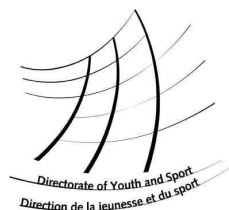
DEMYC



Civil Society for Peace Diplomacy The role of civil society in peace building and intercultural dialogue

Report of the study session held by
Democrat Youth Community of Europe (DEMYC)
in co-operation with the
European Youth Centre
of the Council of Europe

European Youth Centre Strasbourg
15-21 June 2009



This report gives an account of various aspects of the study session. It has been produced by and is the responsibility of the educational team of the study session. It does not represent the official point of view of the Council of Europe.

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Acknowledgements

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DEMYC is a European political youth organisation where young European politicians come together at DEMYC seminars to discuss issues related to current affairs and international politics. Young politicians from countries with diplomatic problems (such as from Balkans, Baltic Sea, Caucasus, etc) often meet at DEMYC events and discuss given topics. In this study session, we wanted to bring young politicians even closer through intercultural dialogue and non-formal education, to assist understanding each other's concerns and stereotypes in a deeper way. Furthermore, we aspired to investigate ways in which a civil society and youth NGOs can take the lead in promoting inter-border and inter-cultural dialogue through a grass-root diplomacy.

The study session was the first that DEMYC conducted after several years. This fact, as well as that DEMYC seminars generally entail more traditional and formal methods of education (lectures, presentations, discussions) had caused some apprehension and anxiety, as well as enthusiasm among the team members.

The preparatory team was well aware of the challenges from the beginning. Non Formal Learning was a new approach for the team and the participants. The topic and the notions discussed (peace activism, human rights education, cultural tolerance) are secondary for many when it comes to the politicising of the centre right political spheres in Europe. Therefore, during the structuring of the programme we attempted to have a gradual development of the activities.

From the first part of the programme – ice-braking and preparing for learning blogs - it was made obvious that not only did participants have different understandings of such notions, but that they were quite rigid in their opinions, which were of course based on different experiences. Issues of lack of cultural awareness were also revealed at this point.

Next an effort was made to investigate the threats and challenges to peace, a blog which concluded with one of the highlights of the study session, namely the simulation game. The visit to the European Parliament and the European Court of Human Rights was helpful for the session on Human Rights Culture and Education. The programme developed through personal skills development training sessions and the possibilities of peace activism development on local and international level through project planning.

The activities shall be discussed in further detail later on, however it is worth mentioning here that the activities involved round table discussions, exchange of views in smaller groups, presentation of the results of the groups on PowerPoint, presentations by an external lecturer/ expert on human rights and peace activism, intercultural dialogue games, non Formal education games as well as activities and a simulation game.

During the study session, many issues were addressed, such as the role of organisations like the Council of Europe and DEMYC in promoting peace and peace diplomacy, the stereotypes of societies and the different perceptions of the same notions in different societies, the role of intercultural dialogue in peace building, the threats of peace in different countries, human rights and their importance in everyday life, campaign and project planning and actual ways in which youth NGOs can be more active in promoting human rights and peace on national and international level.

The results and conclusions of the study session were diverse, especially given the fact that DEMYC was new to youth meetings of the kind. To begin with, the organisation and participants were exposed to such methods of learning (i.e. non formal education) fully for the first time. Moreover, the point of view of participants and angle of perception were challenged, as the notions we discussed (peace activism, human rights education, cultural tolerance) were not notions that are promoted in the same way among right and centre right wing parties around Europe. The idea of human rights as vital part of peace diplomacy itself was encountered by many participants for the first time. Finally, putting in action the information gained on the steps of preparing a project, the participants after group work produced ten proposals for projects that can be put forward by one organisation or more through cooperation.

Even though this was a first attempt the preparation team felt comfortable and confident due to the help provided by the educational advisor but also by the rest of the team of the Council of Europe, for instance in terms of technical assistance.

Participants in this study session came from the grassroots level of their organisations. The group dynamic was better than expected and the input of participants in discussions was more than valuable. They were especially receptive in non formal education methods that followed, something which was actually not expected due to the fact that this was not the usual approach used in other DEMYC events. The diversity within our group added value to the discussions as well. It was really interesting to watch

participants realising that same concepts were perceived differently in other countries. For instance, to have young people from Iceland discussing the concept of peace and human rights with Lebanese ones was one of the highlights of the whole study session.

Several new ideas were expressed by participants on how we could promote human rights education and peace building activities. All these ideas are presented and hopefully some of them will have the opportunity to be implemented.

This study session was undoubtedly a new exciting experience for DEMYC and for the participants. This experience was unique for the preparatory team and the participants which gave a totally new perspective of formal and non formal education.

II. INTRODUCTION

The aim and objectives of the study session were developed and finalised during the preparation meeting in Strasbourg as follows:

The aim was to deepen participant's understanding of the need for peace and to explore practical ways of promoting peace and intercultural dialogue with the active involvement of the civil society.

The objectives were:

- To encourage participants to challenge own stereotypes towards "otherness",
- To explore the notion of peace and its multiple dimensions,
- To identify the challenges to the culture of peace in participant's realities,
- To learn how Human Rights can provide a framework for peace building activities,
- To motivate and empower participants,
- To take action against stereotypes and prejudices promoted by the media and some groups of society,
- To develop practicing skills of promoting peace building together with other civil society organisations,
- To reflect on own roles within peace building processes,
- To promote intercultural learning and Human Rights Education as practical tools in working for peace and intercultural dialogue.

Regarding the participant's profile, one of the requirements was that our member organisations would send applications of people who were not high rank on political level but more active in the local branches of their organisations as we thought that this kind of participants would be more receptive in terms of the new approaches such as non formal education. Interest in the topic and a good command of English were also part of the requirements. While aiming at having a good geographical balance, we ended up having 31 participants from 15 countries.

The structure of the programme gradually developed from personal engagement and development to group and social involvement. The programme started with ice-breaking activities through which we attempted to generate a group dynamic. In the same block of activities, we tried to prepare the environment for learning through exploring stereotypes, clarifying relevant concepts like peace, conflict, intercultural dialogue and human rights.

Participants, coming from different backgrounds, had different understandings of these notions. Some of them, especially those with no experience in international activities, seemed rigid in their opinions. Next we tried to investigate the threats and challenges to peace and put all the outcomes of the previous sessions in practice through a simulation game which was among the highlights of the study session and in which participants had to find solutions to problems and obstacles to peace culture. The third blog of the programme was related to human rights and it also included a visit to the European Parliament and the European Court of Human Rights. The fourth part of the programme was more training oriented with skills development activities and all led to the final part of the programme, when we tried to reflect on the notions investigated or discovered and tried to see our own competences, how we can contribute in practical terms in peace activism and peace building in our own societies.

The main issues discussed through the daily programme were the role of the Council of Europe in relation to youth work, DEMYC's role in promoting peace and peace diplomacy, the stereotypes created in each society and the different ways in which same notions are understood in different societies. More topics which were tackled were the way intercultural dialogue can contribute into peace activism, how the culture of peace is being threatened in different countries, the concept of human rights and the importance of human rights education in peace, campaigning and project planning step by step and finally the ways the youth NGOs can be more active in promoting human rights and peace on a national and international level.

III. PROGRAMME FLOW

The programme of the study session was prepared by the preparatory team and the educational advisor during the preparation meeting in April 2009 and was finalized during a second preparatory meeting which took place a day before the study session started.

Tuesday, 16 June

The programme opened with a welcome session and introductions. First there was a presentation of DEMYC and its role into peace activism through history by Pall Heimisson, the Chairman of DEMYC. Then, there were introduction to the topics of the study session by Effie Gavriel and to the Council of Europe and the European Youth Centre by Dariusz Grzemny. During the first morning session, an ice breaking game was proposed to the participants to give them the chance to get to know each other and learn their names in a light and fun way. The game was moderated by Pall Heimisson. Participants sat in a circle and then the first person started by telling his/her name adding an extra word which the person believed described his/her character. Then the next person had to repeat the name and characteristic of the previous one and so on. By the end, participants were able to remember not only the names but also an aspect of the other participants' personalities.

The next activity aimed at revealing the expectations of the participants regarding the study session in a form of S.W.O.T (Strengths – Weaknesses - Opportunities - Threats) prepared by Ivan Barbaric. Participants were asked to form groups and present what they believed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for this study session were. Some of the strengths mentioned were the diverse background of the participants which would add valuable and interesting input to the discussion. This was also seen as a possible weakness though, posing a threat to the ability of reaching common understandings of certain notions like peace and democracy. At the end of the activity the results stayed up on the wall in order to be able to see at the end of the study session if the expectations were accomplished and if the weaknesses and threats had affected in any way the course of the programme.

The next activity named "Where do you stand?" was the first challenge participants had to face. It was presented by our educational advisor Dariusz Grzemny. The participants had to deal with some controversial statements e.g. "Christian Democrat parties cannot accept members with different religious backgrounds". For each statement, participants

had to take a stand placing themselves on a line which was between the two sides of the room, one end corresponding to *Agree* and the other to *Disagree*. Participants were asked to take a stand and explain their decision. This activity triggered discussions about the statements and in more than one cases our participants were divided on how they perceived certain notions such as cultural acceptance. It was obvious that participants took a stand based on their cultural experiences, which were not the same for each and everyone. A lack of cultural awareness was revealed. It is also worthy to note that participants had quite rigid opinions and were not *yet* ready to challenge them.

Following this activity where participants faced their own stereotypes and had the opportunity to discuss different challenging scenarios, Effie Gavriel presented an activity which aimed at discovering concepts – attitudes towards peace. The aim of this activity was to tackle diverse notions related to the study session like peace, intercultural dialogue, conflict, diplomacy, peace diplomacy, civil society and peace building in order to achieve a common perception that would help on our further discussions and activities. The group was divided into smaller groups to prepare definitions of the concepts. After a comparison of the answers in a round table discussion, we projected the definitions from the University for Peace (www.upeace.org) and we discussed the similarities and differences in their approach. The differences in perceptions were very apparent, especially about notions such as peace and conflict. The main differences were seen between participants from conflict areas (Bosnia, Lebanon, Cyprus, Serbia, Croatia) and areas like Iceland and Italy, where conflict was understood as something not necessarily related to ethnicity. This gave food for thoughts for the participants about the different ways similar concepts are perceived.

Wednesday, 17 June

On the next day of the study session, Dariusz Grzemny gave a presentation on the “Meaning of Peace” and more specifically on the concepts and culture of human rights and peace. After the presentation and discussion Pall Heimisson and Marilena Kyprianou prepared an activity that put the theory into participants’ realities. The group was divided into 5 smaller discussion groups which were given 2-3 questions to develop, namely: Which challenges of peace exist in your country? How are they dealt with if they are at all? How are young people affected? With this workshop participants put the concepts that were discussed before into their own realities and through this procedure had the opportunity to implement the concepts that were discussed into previous sessions into their own environment. The questions triggered more discussions and the

group was engaged during the whole time, first by identifying and then by discussing the meaning of peace and the violation of the peace in some countries, as well as the prosperity that peace gives to others.

The simulation game was one of the highlights of the whole study session. The name of the simulation was “A Mosque in Sleepyville” and was prepared by Dariusz Grzemny and Effie Gavriel. The objectives of the simulation game were to actually tackle the challenges, the obstacles to work for peace. The participants were given the following scenario: The Municipal Council of the town discusses the demand of the Muslim minority to build a mosque in the city centre. This causes various reactions by the members of the Municipal Council, some of which are for and some are against, depending on the political party they belong to. There are also other actors involved such as human right groups, and of course the citizens who have a say with their vote.

The roles of the participants were carefully selected in some cases being agreeable to their realities but in other cases participants had to stand for a totally opposite opinion than the one corresponding to their reality. The simulation game was very challenging for the participants who had, even for a while, to get into another ethnic group’s shoes and negotiate for their benefit.

After the difficult second day of the study session, the preparatory team prepared the international evening for which participants had brought along goodies from their home countries. There was a fruitful exchange of tastes and aromas from the countries that participated. This activity boosted the group dynamic, brought participants closer and made them share a bit from each ones home country.

Thursday, 18 June

The next day the whole group visited the European Parliament and the European Court of Human Rights. The group was given a tour to the European Institutions and was informed on their function and on the work that is conducted there. The sessions were very interesting in both buildings, as the participants showed much engagement in the discussion and Q&A sessions. Thursday afternoon was free for participants to visit and enjoy the city of Strasbourg.

Friday, 19 June

The day started with two workshops held simultaneously. The first one was organised and moderated by Marilena Kyprianou and the other one by Dariusz Grzemny. The first workshop was on intercultural learning. The objective was to make an intercultural exchange between participants, find common habits etc. and then use this common ground to develop common ideas on peace building. This workshop was even more helpful due to the fact that it took place on the fourth day of the programme which gave participants time to learn more about each other and interact. During the workshop, participants had to act as anthropology scientist who had to make a research on how different concepts were perceived by other participants, including themselves. The concepts which would be investigated were time, space, fun and work. Participants had to work in smaller groups. It was really interesting for the group to identify the differences in concepts. For example, the perception of space is totally different among the participants; some participants said that they wanted more space than others and that they wanted more time to feel comfortable than others. After discussing the similarities and differences in ordinary concepts the final point made was that everybody has differences and similarities and this should be respected by others. Nevertheless, we can still work together for a common cause relying on the respect for each other's differences.

In the other workshop, prepared by Dariusz Grzemny, participants were given roles and were asked to imagine their life in them (e.g. an illegal immigrant from Mali, a young lesbian woman, the son of an American Ambassador, etc). When participants felt close enough to their roles, they stood in a line. The trainer read statements and those who felt that these statements correspond to their situation would then take a step forward. Statements were varied such as: I sleep on a bed at night; I have a T.V. at home; When I go back home from work I meet people I love; I am not afraid for my future; etc. This resulted in having some participants walking forward, leaving others behind them, some making only a few steps further and others not moving at all. After the end of the activity many of the participants admitted that it was the first time they had tried to think how a person close to their role feels and what kind of life he/she has. This activity ended up very emotional due to the empathy all the participants felt with their role.

During the afternoon session Maria Manuela Folchi was invited as an external expert on peace activism and human rights. She gave a presentation and ran an activity on possible ways to promote peace, how to form a campaign, how to make it popular by

using slogans and advertisement, how to face the obstacles and the importance of networking and cooperation with other civil society organisations.

We should note here that Ms. Folchi's approach was not much appreciated by the participants. She unfortunately did not manage to keep them interested. In our opinion it was not only the problem of her approach, which was not strong in engaging and challenging people, but also on the pitch of her voice which was very low.

Participants also found her too prejudiced and not tolerant enough to different approaches and understandings (the political backgrounds of Maria Manu and the participants were opposite). In the teams' opinion, this should not have been a problem and in fact, there was not any kind of political discussion or debate. On the contrary, because of mutual prejudice and uncomfortable feelings, both sites saw each other in a critical eye trapped in their own stereotypes and prejudices.

Saturday, 20 June

The last working day of the study session was prepared in a way to help participants to put into practice all the knowledge gained from the previous days. At the session, moderated by Effie Gavriel, participants were asked to prepare and develop an idea for a project that could be implemented in the context of this study session. Participants were given the time and assistance from the preparatory team to prepare their own projects and put into practice their ideas and knowledge gained from the seminar. Even though this was not among the requirements and expectations of the preparatory team, we wanted to give the first step for possible future cooperation between the organisations of the participants in planning common projects. The participants' work was presented in the form of projects to the rest of the group and each one was discussed in terms of challenges, ways to make it better, etc. With this activity participants felt ownership of the concepts that were developed during the whole study session with their projects.

The last part of this study session was the evaluation one, prepared by Marilena Kyprianou. Participants were asked to write on post-it their evaluation on three "trees". The trees were made out of large pieces of paper and each branch had a different aspect of the programme. Participants were asked to evaluate the programme, the technical support and were given one "tree" for any general comments they wished to make. This communication tree method tried to have participant's evaluation in a fun and

immediate way avoiding boring questionnaires. The results of the evaluation are presented in the final part of the report, under *conclusions*.

During the evaluation part from the participants, the preparation team was non-active in order to give more space to participants to freely express their thoughts.

IV. MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE STUDY SESSION

a. Main results for organisers and main learning points

As this study session was a first attempt for DEMYC after many years, the outcomes were varied and on various levels. The organisation and participants were fully exposed to such methods of learning (i.e. non formal education) for the first time, since both the team and the participants were used to more traditional, lecture type of seminars. The point of view of participants and angle of perception was challenged, as the notions we discussed (peace activism, human rights education, cultural tolerance) are not notions that are promoted in the same way among right and centre right wing parties around Europe. The idea of human rights as vital part of peace diplomacy itself was encountered by many participants for the first time. Putting in action the information gained on the steps of preparing a project, the participants after group work produced nine proposals for projects that can be put forward by one organisation or more through cooperation.

Projects that have been presented by our participants mainly focused on human rights education, diversity and social inclusion. The participants presented new fresh ideas of projects that include street events, seminars, conferences and campaigns. From the projects' presentations, participants also shared funding ways to consider to realise their projects.

An interesting observation made by the team during the study sessions was that the participants, even though they were educated, active citizens with a political stand and opinion on a variety of social and political issues, usually lacked the awareness of the situation and reality of other social groups of people in Europe. This is an issue that requires further thought and is worth to be seen deeper by DEMYC as we would like to see our members who will be future decision makers to have a real understanding of the realities of the diverse groups before taking any decisions on them. This study session has managed to challenge the initial opinions of some participants. Therefore, we believe that with such activities and even more specific ones we may achieve a more developed tolerance and cultural awareness to our members that will lead to a more substantial peace diplomacy among DEMYC members.

b. Projects Developed

At the final part of the session, participants were called to put in action all the information gained from all the workshops and activities and taking advantage of the presence of other participants from other countries, develop common projects that will enhance the role of civil society towards peace building and intercultural dialogue. Some of the projects were more innovative and better developed than others, but all implemented the newly acquired knowledge from the sessions. The topics involved issues related to the study session as follows:

1. Vukovar together again – a series of lectures and meetings between Serbian and Croatian youth, aiming at waving away the stereotypes that were created in the last decades. A cooperation with Lebanese youth for input on similar situations in different regions.
2. A Tour for a closer look into minorities and immigrants in Romania (Bucharest, Kluse, Delta Danju) – a project with real life experience of the life of Roma, Hungarians, Jews, panel discussions and workshops.
3. Seminar on identifying the Challenges to the peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and finding responses.
4. Project aiming at adjusting space for disabled wheelchair drivers in Wroclaw, Poland through researches, consulting the target group, awareness raising, events, etc.
5. EVORY: Ukrainian – Georgian Programme “European Values and Open Resources for Youth”
6. International Seminar on Political Education for the Youth
7. Different together - A project on increasing employment opportunities of Roma people in Slovenia.
8. COME TO KNOW US – A project against racism, with a variety of events, such as concerts, promotion of symbols, leaflets, food festivals, that aim at cultural awareness and the eradication of xenophobia.
9. DARYOUTH – Democratic Assembly to Reinforce Youth: a united front of youth across the world that will implement projects on human rights for young people.

The team collected all the projects and disseminated them to participants after the end of the study session. DEMYC offered the technical support to participants which would like to realise the projects presented during the study session.

V. FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

A short report on the study session was disseminated through the DEMYC Newsletter to all Member Organisations and affiliate members of DEMYC. A longer report on the study session and its results was presented at the DEMYC Executive Committee Meeting in Zadar, Croatia in September 2009. The nine project proposals for future possible youth initiatives/projects prepared by participants as groups or individuals were also disseminated to the participants.

DEMYC is in daily contact with its member organisations and participants of the study session providing support on ways to disseminate and promote the results and outcomes of the activity.

VI. FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants' evaluation

During the evaluation session, participants could write their remarks on trees related to different aspects of the event. There were three trees (aspects): a Technical Support Tree, a Programme Tree, and a Free Tree, on which participants could express any idea and feeling they wished.

On the Technical Support Tree, which was also related to the Youth Centre, participants commented very positively on the quality of food and the comfortable accommodation, clean facilities and good support before the event (visa, information, directions and a great preparatory team).

On the Programme Tree, participants mentioned that they adapted the topics of discussion to their own personal context and reality. However, they did not manage to discuss deeply and thoroughly the topics under discussion, as the sessions were not long enough to allow more elaboration. They further mentioned that the study session was better than expected and that an excellent job was made by the team and participants. Compared to other DEMYC events, they found it different, more informal and relaxed. The learning outcomes were well-defined and very useful.

Regarding the expert, there was a comment stating: "She was as tolerant as she thought!", and that she was not as expert as expected. Regarding the balance between the free and working time there were positive comments. There were exceptional comments regarding the simulation game and the group dynamic. Intercultural activities brought participants closer with very productive activities. Participants also found good the activities on realising attitudes and leaving aside stereotypes. They described some moments during the simulation game and some workshops emotional that taught them much.

On the genera comments Tree, participants commented that they liked the interactive activities. Another comment was that the study session was rather theoretical and that more practical issues needed to be tackled. Moreover, the last day was particularly praised.

Team evaluation

As this was the first study session that this team prepared, we were not very sure of what expectations to have. We had done much background studying and research before the preparatory meeting, yet we were lacking the practical expertise as to how to form the programme of the session. Nevertheless, during the preparatory meeting, we were guided by Dariusz into drafting a programme in a very practical way with clearer aims, objectives, etc. Dariusz helped us to feel comfortable and confident and that together we could deal with any given unexpected situations and fill in gaps and weaknesses without affecting the quality of the study session.

There was a good balance of running the sessions in the team. When last minute problems occurred and we needed to fill in gaps, Dariusz was always ready and willing to assist with his knowledge and experience.

We felt that we were given enough space to work on our own when and where we could. On the other hand, at the points when we did not feel confident enough to run a session on our own, Dariusz was ready to contribute and undertake a session. Moreover, Dariusz was a complete part of the group, sharing time with us not only during the working sessions but also during the leisure time and evenings, which contributed to a better dynamic within the group.

The overall feeling after the end of the study session was positive. Participants and preparatory team, we all felt that even though this was our first attempt after several years we still managed to have a very good programme. In relation to the support we got from the administration of the Council of Europe we only have to say that they were more than helpful. Especially if we consider the general information about the conditions of the study session, the assistance in obtaining visas for participants and the documentation and reference material which were provided to our team with all the explanatory notes. The electronic communication we had with the Council of Europe team was excellent, especially when we needed help for technical and organisational issues.

DEMYC found the whole procedure of the study session fruitful. From the preparation of the study session with the preparatory team, we managed to gather people from different countries, work together and prepare the whole study session using own experiences and ideas. During the study session we realised that participants even though are mostly

interested in politics were very interested and engaged in the whole study session. The group dynamic was great and that gave DEMYC ideas to use non formal education methods also in our statutory meetings and in our more formal events. We took many good practices from the study session that can help us promote our work using also other methods. Being a political organisation, we sometimes focus more on the formalities of the events. Nonetheless during this study session we realised that the interaction with the participants could be even more productive during the statutory meetings. Having an active group can surely provide more ideas and solutions to the issues that are discussed.

VII. APPENDICES

a) Final Programme

TIME	Monday June 15	Tuesday June 16	Wednesday June 17	Thursday June 18	Friday June 19	Saturday June 20	Sun
9.30 11:15 coffee	A R R I V A L	Introductions -Council of Europe -DEMYC -Study Session Getting to know each other: Expectations	What is the culture of peace? challenges to the culture of peace	Into to the concepts of Human Rights Tour: European Parliament European Court of Human Rights	SKILLS WORKSHOP intercultural learning - Human Rights Education	Own roles and competences in peace building. Planning actions on local level	D E P A R T U R E
13.00 – 14:30		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
16:00 coffee 18:00 end		Preparing for learning: - exploring stereotypes -Clarifying concepts of peace, conflict, intercultural dialogue and the OTHER	SIMULATION An activity on identifying challenges to peace and find responses.	Free Time in Strasbourg city	Peace activism step by step (training)	Presentation and feedback groups EVALUATION	
19.00 dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	
	Welcome Evening		International evening			Farewell Party	

b) List of Participants

N°	Surname	Name	Organisation	Country
1	MARJANOVIC	ANDRIJANA	Party of Democratic Progress	Bosnia and Herzegovina
2	KRUSTEV	EVGENI	MSDP	Bulgaria
3	BARBARIC	IVAN	DEMYC	Croatia
4	DUJMOVIC	KRSEVAN ANTUN	Croatian Democratic Union HDZ-Inst 4 International Relations	Croatia
5	GAVRIEL	EFFIE	DEMYC	Cyprus
6	GEORGIU	MARSIA	NEDISY	Cyprus
7	KYPRIANOU	MARILENA	DEMYC	Cyprus
8	SASI	ILKKA	KNL	Finland
9	KETILADZE	TAMAR	Conservative Union of Georgian Youth	Georgia
10	MERABISHVILI	DAVIT	Conservative Union of Georgian Youth	Georgia
11	HEIMISSON	PALL	DEMYC	Iceland
12	KJARTANSSON	THORLINDUR	SUS	Iceland
13	THORSTEINSSON	KATRIN	SUS	Iceland
14	FELICIAN	STEFANO	Giovani per la liberta - PDL	Italy
15	MANNINI	FLAVIO	Forza Italia Giovani	Italy
16	PAIOLI	FRANCESCO	Giovani per la liberta -PDL	Italy
17	BACHIR	WARDINI	Lebanese Forces Students Association(LFSA)	Lebanon
18	ELIAS	HAMAD	Lebanese Forces Students Association(LFSA)	Lebanon
19	IGNATAVICIUS	JONAS	Young Conservatives league	Lithuania
20	VYSNIAUSKAS	ANDRIUS	Young Conservatives league	Lithuania
21	GRANATOWSKA	AGATA	Young Conservatives	Poland
22	KOMARZANSKA	NATALIA	Young Conservatives	Poland
23	MOLDOVAN	SORIN-DAN	OSPD-L	Romania

24	STANICA	ANDREJ	OSPD-L	Romania
25	GARDIJAN	BRANKO	ODSS	Serbia
26	KOLARSKI	ZIVAN	ODSS	Serbia
27	ILC	LUKA	Nova Generacija SLS	Slovenia
28	PRESECNIK	MOJCA	Nova Generacija SLS	Slovenia
29	FATYKHOVA	NATALIA	Democratic Alliance	Ukraine
30	PARASHCHUK	OLGA	Young Ruch	Ukraine
31	NIKOLAOU	MARIA	NEDISY	United Kingdom