







HOW TO:

Prepare a sensitization day for the fight against hate speech po AGAINST HATE SPEECH SENSITIZETHE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF





STEP 1: PREPARATION

First of all, to set up a sensitization day for the fight against have speeches, you have to find participants!

In a first period, you can call your personal contacts. Speak to your friends and relatives about the event. You can also call active volunteers interested by the thematic.

It is also interesting to call socio-cultural centers to get more participants who are sensitive to this subject, so you can reach directly young people in so called whot neibourhoods »

After sendind the invitations, first you can plan a meeting with the socio-cultural centers, local partners etc. and then the participants or leaders of the groups to

Do not hesitate to

share the event on

social networks

For the activities, you can favor places close to the youth, as socio-cultural center or places in the heart of the neibourhoods.

It is important to think about the activities in fonction of the **needs and expectations** of participants and local partners.

decide together which theme will be

brought up to discussion.

Before starting any activity, you have to think about defining keywords and to make a general presentation of the theme



After a brief introduction, give indications of the activities to the participants.

If it is a group activity, do not hesitate to take initiatives to create on your own the groups.

You have to mix the participants in order to avoid groups of friend who already know each other and which facilitate the contact and exchange with strangers.

It also helps the development of self confidence and taking initiatives



To create groups who do not know each other, you can propose different activities. For example, count 3 persons and start again the operation for each participant. Then, put together all the person bearing the number 1 with the 1, the 2 with the 2, and 3 with the 3.



X Icebreaker activities

These activities allow the young participants to get to know each other and to learn about the method of non-formal education.

You can do activites like "The mime" where each participant will have to mime its name with only one sign.

You will form a circle with every participants, and turn to turn, you will mime your name with a sign. The following person will have to mime the previous name and her own name. The third person will have to mime the last 2 names and then her name, and so on.

This activity makes the memory work and also creates the first contact between the participant who will have to help each other if someone forgets a sign.

Or even games like the "The human bingo" with questions related to the instutions and Human rights.

Each participant will have a grid with questions and will have to look through the participants who knows the answer. For each found answer, you have to check the square and write the name of the person. Participants name can be written only one time in each grid. The first person who finds every answers and check all the squares wins!

Examples of questions for the BINGO:

- → Who heard about the movement against the hate speech?
- →Who knows the Anthem of the European Union or the Council of Europe?
- → Who knows about non formal education?
- → Who is always in a good mood?



PowerPoint Presentations

You have to prepare a PowerPint to present the program, the tools and the methods of non formal education

When participants have an interactive visual support in hand they are more attentive. They could the participate and ask questions.

An interactive PowerPoint could facilitate the communication and catch participants attention !!



With the software Prezi, you can create beautiful and interactive slides.

TIPS

Participants will be separated in two different groups, they will have to give the definition of « freedom of speech » and « hate speech » by using their own words.

This game's goal is to sensitize the youth to the importance of respect, and acting in the limits of freedom of speech, but also to distinguish freedom of speech from hate speech.





Please, draw me an human right!

It is a team game which will help participant to improve thei knowledge about the Human Rights.

In each team, one person will have to draw or mime an article from the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights. When a team guess the right article she wins a point. It allows to participants to be at the same level of knowledge before the beginning of the next activities.



Let's play it again!

You can do this activity to illustrate the previous activity and allow the participant to show off their acting talents.

It is a role play game. The animator reads, for example the story of a migrant student who suffers from humiliating speeches from his fellows, because of his accent and appearance. Participants will have to play it and during the second reading they will have to interrupt the animator to make suggestions. You can find ideas of scenes in the manual « Connexion » for the fight against hate speech

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Imaginary online forum

By considering the interests of the participants, each person will have a different profile to present but no one will know before its own profile (disabled person, hairdresser, lesbian, blind person).

Each participant will have a profile sticked on his back and the goal of the game is to discover the common perceptions regarding different groups of the society. After finding out their profiles, participants will be asked to thing about feelings they had after hearing bad and painful things about their profile.



« My life is not a show »

In a first place, on two different flip chart, participants will have to write their ideas about harassment and cyber harassment.

Then, the space will be separated in two parts, one part will be YES and the other NO. The formative will read affirmations and the participants will ansewer but moving to one of the part. At the end of the activity, you can proceed to an evaluation.

Proposal of recommendations

Participants will be separated in 3 different groups: the **1**st **group** will propose recommendations targeting youth organisations, the 2nd **group** les the decision makers and authorities and the **3**rd **group** les the European institutions and European deputees.

At the end of the activity, in plenary, each group will present its work.

Then, they will create a slogan which message will be to fight against cyber harassment.

At the end of every activity, do not forget to sum up with the participants in order to have their opinions.



Example of questions for the evaluation day

At the end of the activities, you can give a survey to the participants, in order to know their opinions and to improve the next whorkshops. It is generally an anonymous survey. Here are some examples of questions you can ask:

Are you sastified of the workshop's organization?

Were the workshops enough rewarding in terms of knowledge?

How did you find the vibe/environment?

one whorshop, which one would it be?

Were the animators clear enough ?

Do you have any suggestion or comments to make for the organization of the next workshops?

STEP 3: FOLLOW UP & EVALUATION

Following the youth in their projects

Let's take for example the following of web-trotters.

This concept gives the opportunity to young people to iniate to tools and basic journalistic notions, but also to set up actions of journalism and citizen e-journalism.

Web-trotters are covering youth events, cultural events, dealing with current subjects, or leading investigations regarding society phenomenon which happen in a close neighbourhood.

From the definition of the editorial slant to the publication online, by going through the making of interviews (poadcasts, success stories, pictures reports, etc.), web-trotters are actors/producers of the Web.