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FATIMA2

Curriculum for Young Human Rights and Gender Equality Ambassadors

Module 2.1 Judicial Procedures



*FATIMA 2: Preventing Honour Related Violence against women
through Social Impact Projects and Peer Learning led by
young men*
Ref. 101095877

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USER GUIDANCE

This module is transversal to all modules in the structure of the curriculum. The topics and learning outcomes aim to achieve participants to learn how to transfer legal information about the procedures to protect HRV and GBV victims to young ambassadors. All activities can be added at the end of a module.

Through this module, participants are not only expected to acquire knowledge and skills about the legal documents and procedures used for preventing and fighting HRV and GBV but also gain experience in how to convey this knowledge in a creative and understandable way to young men who will be acting as community peer leaders and ambassadors for human rights and gender equality.

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Learning objective unit 1: methods to transform difficult legal terminology and procedures to concepts YAT's relate to.

Topic 1: Promoting creativity to approach legal and theoretical matters differently.

Topic 2: Using real life examples to explain legal terminology and procedures.

Learning objective unit 2: Defining different legal terminologies and procedures.

Topic 3: Dealing with assumptions.

Activity 2.1: Ask a question

Activity 2.2: Time to discuss

Activity 2.3: Working in couples

Activity 2.4: Nurture creativity

Description:

The module Judicial procedures is transversal to all modules in the structure of the curriculum. The topics and learning outcomes aim to achieve participants to learn how to transfer legal information to young ambassadors. All activities can be added at the end of a module.

Goals and objectives:

Through the module Judicial procedures, participants are not only expected to acquire knowledge and skills about legal terminology and procedures used for preventing HRV and GBV but also gain experience in how to convey this knowledge in a creative and understandable way to young men who will be acting as community peer leaders and ambassadors for human rights and gender equality.

Adapting:

The facilitator is free to adapt the activities how they think would better fit the group of young people. Here are some recommendations regarding adaptation possibilities:

Prioritize small groups – if there are many interested young men in the activity, the facilitator needs to separate them in smaller groups, or even to spread the training over a few days to give them some room.

If the facilitator feels there is an issue or concept worth discussing longer than indicated in the activity, they should do so. They have the possibility to include some information, segment of activity or content from another module to highlight one aspect and be able to work on the rest of the module if needed. The facilitator should also make sure the subjects of the activities have not been tackled differently in another module (they should choose which format suits their group better). See Table 01 for co-relation between modules and activities.

Activities might mention the sharing of personal experiences. If the issue is too sensitive to be tackled in such a way with a group of young men (if there has recently been a conflict or violence related to the subject, if the facilitator knows it is touchy among certain people of the group...), the facilitator should adapt the exercise by presenting fictional stories and experiences.

If a person from the group of young people does not feel comfortable speaking up around their peers, or has difficulties in writing or reading, the youth worker should encourage them to participate differently.

Key judicial standards and procedures:

<p>International judicial standards and procedures in the area of Honour Related Violence</p>	<p>Legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The UDHR, adopted by the United Nations, emphasizes the right to life, liberty, and security of person (Article 3) and the principle that all individuals are equal before the law (Article 7). These principles are fundamental in addressing honour-based violence. 2. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): CEDAW is one of the most comprehensive international treaties on the rights of women. It obligates states to take measures to eliminate gender-based violence, which includes honour-based violence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General recommendation 19 CEDAW • General recommendation 35 CEDAW 3. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women: This declaration, adopted by the UN General Assembly, recognizes violence against women as a human rights violation and calls on states to take measures to prevent and address it. 4. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1984 (resolution 39/46) 5. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1990 6. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): the most universally accepted human rights instrument, ratified by every country in the world except two. The Convention incorporates the full range of human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights - of children into one single document. 7. Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nation A/RES 57/179 Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour, 2003 8. Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nation A/RES 57/179 Working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour, 2005 9. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights: This regional African instrument includes provisions on gender equality and
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protection from violence, which can be relevant in addressing honour-based violence.

10. **Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women (Belém do Pará Convention):** This regional agreement focuses on preventing and addressing violence against women, which includes forms of honour-based violence.

Procedures:

1. **Reporting to International Human Rights Bodies:** Victims or advocates may report cases of honour-based violence to international human rights bodies, such as the United Nations Human Rights Council or regional human rights organizations.
2. **United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women:** The Special Rapporteur conducts investigations, issues reports, and makes recommendations to governments on how to address violence against women, including honour-based violence.
3. **Data Collection and Reporting:** International organizations encourage member states to collect and report data on gender-based violence, which includes honour-based violence. This data is essential for understanding the scope of the issue and formulating effective policies.
4. **Awareness and Education:** International organizations often support awareness campaigns, training programs, and educational initiatives to sensitize the public, law enforcement, and judicial authorities to the issue of honour-based violence.
5. **Interdisciplinary Approaches:** The coordination of various stakeholders, including law enforcement, social services, healthcare professionals, and legal experts, is emphasized to address honour-based violence effectively.
6. **Protection and Support Services:** International organizations and governments are encouraged to provide protection and support services for victims, including access to shelters, legal assistance, and counselling.
7. **Legal Aid and Access to Justice:** Procedures should be in place to ensure that victims of honour-based violence have access to legal aid and are not deterred from reporting incidents or seeking justice.
8. **Crisis Helplines:** Many countries and regions have established crisis helplines for victims of violence, including honour-based violence, to provide immediate assistance and support.

Standards:

1. **Right to Life and Security:** The right to life, as outlined in Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, includes the right to be free from violence, torture, and threats.

	<p>International case law has established that honour-based violence infringes upon the right to life and security.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Non-Discrimination: CEDAW, among other instruments, emphasizes the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of sex and gender. International case law often invokes non-discrimination principles when addressing cases of honour-based violence, highlighting that such violence disproportionately affects women. 3. Gender-Based Violence: International standards define gender-based violence as a form of discrimination against women, encompassing various acts of violence rooted in harmful gender stereotypes, including honour-based violence. 4. Due Diligence: States have a duty of due diligence to prevent, investigate, and prosecute acts of violence against women. International case law underscores the importance of states taking effective measures to address honour-based violence and bring perpetrators to justice. 5. Positive Obligations: States are required to take proactive measures to prevent honour-based violence, protect victims, and provide effective remedies. Case law often examines whether states have fulfilled their positive obligations in such cases. 6. Customary and Cultural Practices: International standards and case law recognize that cultural and traditional practices cannot justify violence or discrimination. Customary practices that lead to honour-based violence do not exempt perpetrators from accountability. 7. Access to Justice and Legal Remedies: International case law has stressed the importance of victims of honour-based violence having access to justice, including legal remedies, to address their grievances and seek redress. 8. Best Interests of the Child: Cases involving honour-based violence may intersect with child custody and protection issues. International standards emphasize that the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration in such cases.
<p>European judicial standards and procedures in the area of Honour Related Violence: Council of Europe</p>	<p>Legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence): The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive and influential Council of Europe instrument addressing violence against women, including honour-based violence. It sets out a wide range of obligations for member states, including preventive measures, protective measures for victims, and legal measures to prosecute perpetrators. 2. Recommendation Rec(2002)5 on the Protection of Women against Violence: This recommendation encourages member

states to adopt measures to protect women against violence, including violence related to so-called "honour."

3. **Resolution 1468 on Forced Marriages and Child Marriages, 2005**
4. **Recommendation Rec(2010)4 on Measures to Combat Discrimination on Grounds of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity:** While this recommendation primarily focuses on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, it is relevant in addressing Honour Related Violence within the context of discrimination.
5. **Recommendation Rec(2002)12 on Mediation in Penal Matters:** This recommendation emphasizes the importance of taking into account the specific needs and vulnerabilities of victims of violence and ensuring their safety when mediating in penal matters, which can be relevant in cases of honour-based violence.
6. **Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention):** Although not specific to honour-based violence, the Budapest Convention provides a framework for addressing cybercrime, including online forms of gender-based violence that may be related to honour-based violence.

Procedures:

1. **Monitoring and Reporting:** The Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. GREVIO evaluates how member states are fulfilling their obligations to prevent and combat violence against women, which includes honour-based violence.
2. **National Reports:** Member states are required to submit national reports to GREVIO, detailing their progress and measures taken to address violence against women, including honour-based violence. These reports provide important data for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.
3. **Awareness and Training:** The Council of Europe encourages awareness campaigns, training programs, and educational initiatives to sensitize the public, law enforcement, and judicial authorities to the issue of violence against women and domestic violence, which includes honour-based violence.
4. **Data Collection and Reporting:** Member states are encouraged to collect and report data on violence against women and domestic violence, which is crucial for understanding the extent of the problem and formulating effective policies.
5. **National Action Plans:** Member states often develop and implement national action plans to combat violence against

women, which can include strategies to address honour-based violence.

6. **Support Services:** The Council of Europe emphasizes the importance of providing protection and support services for victims of violence against women, such as shelters, crisis helplines, legal aid, and counselling.
7. **Access to Justice:** Ensuring that victims have access to justice is a key element. Legal frameworks should provide victims with the ability to report incidents, seek restraining orders, and pursue legal remedies without fear of reprisals.
8. **Interdisciplinary Approaches:** Member states are encouraged to adopt interdisciplinary approaches involving law enforcement, social services, healthcare professionals, and other relevant stakeholders to address violence against women, including honour-based violence, effectively.

Standards:

1. **Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence):** This convention sets comprehensive standards for addressing violence against women, including honour-based violence. It emphasizes the need for legal measures, protective measures for victims, and preventive measures to combat gender-based violence.
2. **GREVIO (Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence):** GREVIO is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. Through its reports and evaluations, GREVIO provides guidance on member states' compliance with the convention.
3. **Legal Obligations:** The Istanbul Convention obligates member states to take measures to prevent and combat violence against women, which includes honour-based violence. The case law from various countries often cites the convention's provisions when addressing these cases.
4. **Positive Obligations:** The convention emphasizes the positive obligations of states to prevent violence, protect victims, and prosecute perpetrators. Case law may assess whether states have met these obligations effectively in cases of honour-based violence.
5. **Non-Discrimination:** The Istanbul Convention underlines the principle of non-discrimination based on gender. Case law may invoke non-discrimination principles when addressing honour-based violence, highlighting the disproportionate impact on women.
6. **Access to Justice and Effective Remedies:** The convention requires states to ensure that victims have access to justice and effective remedies. Case law may examine whether victims of honour-based violence were provided with access to the legal system and received adequate remedies.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Best Interests of the Child: Cases involving honour-based violence may intersect with child protection issues. The convention emphasizes that the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration in such cases. 8. Protection Orders: The convention encourages states to provide protection orders to safeguard victims of violence. Case law may assess whether these orders were effectively used to protect victims of honour-based violence. 9. Data Collection and Reporting: The Istanbul Convention urges states to collect and report data on violence against women. Case law can draw on this data to assess the prevalence and impact of honour-based violence.
<p>European judicial standards and procedures in the area of Honour Related Violence: European Union</p>	<p>Legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: The EU Charter includes principles related to the right to life, the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, and the principle of equality. These principles are applicable in cases of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence. 2. Directive 2011/36/EU on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: While primarily addressing human trafficking, this directive can be relevant to honour-based violence cases involving trafficking and exploitation. 3. Directive 2012/29/EU on Victims' Rights: This directive sets out minimum standards for the rights, support, and protection of victims of crime, including gender-based violence victims. It aims to ensure that victims have access to information, support, and justice. 4. Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States: While not specific to honour-based violence, this directive can be relevant to cases involving the movement and residency of family members in the context of honour-based violence. 5. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE): Although not legislation, EIGE provides data, research, and expertise on various forms of gender-based violence, which can be a resource for policymakers and organizations. 6. Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence): This convention sets comprehensive standards for addressing gender-based violence, including Honour Related Violence. It outlines measures for the prevention of violence, protection of victims, and prosecution of perpetrators. <p>Procedures:</p>

1. **EU Gender Equality Strategy:** The EU has adopted a Gender Equality Strategy, which outlines actions and initiatives to promote gender equality and address various forms of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence.
2. **Data Collection and Reporting:** The EU encourages member states to collect and report data on gender-based violence to better understand the scope of the problem and inform policy development.
3. **Funding Programs:** The EU provides funding and support for initiatives, research, and projects aimed at preventing and addressing gender-based violence, including honour-based violence.
4. **National Action Plans:** Member states often develop and implement national action plans to combat gender-based violence, which can include strategies to address honour-based violence.
5. **Directive 2011/36/EU on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings:** While primarily addressing human trafficking, this directive can be relevant in cases of honour-based violence involving trafficking and exploitation.
6. **Directive 2012/29/EU on Victims' Rights:** This directive sets out minimum standards for the rights, support, and protection of victims of crime, including gender-based violence victims. It aims to ensure that victims have access to information, support, and justice.
7. **Non-Discrimination Laws:** The EU has laws that prohibit discrimination on various grounds, including gender and religion, which are essential to address the root causes of honour-based violence.
8. **Protection Orders:** Many EU member states have provisions for issuing protection orders to safeguard victims of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence.
9. **Support Services:** EU member states are encouraged to provide protection and support services for victims of gender-based violence, including shelters, crisis helplines, legal aid, and counselling.

Standards:

1. **Gender Equality:** The EU promotes gender equality as a fundamental principle. EU standards emphasize that gender-based violence, including honour-based violence, is a violation of women's rights and is incompatible with gender equality.
2. **Non-Discrimination:** EU law prohibits discrimination on various grounds, including gender and religion. Discrimination based on honour or culture that leads to violence is not acceptable under EU standards.
3. **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights:** The Charter includes principles related to the right to life, the prohibition of torture

	<p>and inhuman or degrading treatment, and the principle of equality. These principles can be invoked when addressing honour-based violence cases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Protection and Support Services: EU standards stress the importance of providing protection and support services to victims of gender-based violence, such as shelters, crisis helplines, legal aid, and counselling. These services can be relevant for victims of honour-based violence. 5. Access to Justice: The EU emphasizes that victims of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence, should have access to justice and effective remedies to seek redress for the harm they have suffered. 6. Data Collection and Reporting: The EU encourages member states to collect and report data on gender-based violence, which can help assess the prevalence and impact of honour-based violence. 7. Criminalization: EU standards support the criminalization of various forms of gender-based violence, which may encompass practices associated with honour-based violence.
<p>National judicial standards and procedures in the area of Honour Related Violence: Bulgaria</p>	<p>Legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Code of Bulgaria: Several provisions within the Bulgarian Criminal Code address offenses related to violence, threats, and coercion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art. 93, p.31 The crime was committed "in the conditions of domestic violence" if it was committed by exercising physical, sexual or mental violence, placing in economic dependence, forced restriction of private life, personal freedom and personal rights and was committed against an ascendant, descendent, spouse or a former spouse, a person with whom he has a child, a person with whom he is or was in a de facto conjugal relationship, or a person with whom he lives or lived in the same household. • Crimes against marriage: forcing another to enter into marriage through the use of force, threats or abuse of power, Article 177, paragraph 1; abduction of another for the purpose of forcing him to marry, Article 177, paragraph 2; a parent or other relative who received a ransom to allow his daughter or female relative to marry, Article 178, paragraph 1 • Crimes against youth: forcing a person to cohabit with someone through the use of force, threats, or abuse of power, Article 190, paragraph 1; Article 190, paragraph 2 kidnapping another in order to force him to live conjugal life with someone; cohabitation of an adult on a conjugal basis with a female person under the age of 16, Article 191, paragraph 1 2. Law on Protection against Domestic Violence: This law provides a legal framework for protecting victims of domestic

violence, which can include cases of honour-based violence within a family context.

3. **Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings:** While primarily focused on human trafficking, this law can also be relevant in cases of honour-based violence involving trafficking and exploitation.
4. **Law on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men:** This law promotes gender equality and is essential for addressing the root causes of gender-based violence, including Honour Related Violence.
5. **Non-Discrimination Laws:** Bulgaria has laws that prohibit discrimination on various grounds, including gender, religion, and culture, which are essential to address the root causes of honour-based violence.
6. **Family Code of Bulgaria:** The Family Code contains provisions related to marriage, divorce, and family matters. It may be relevant in cases involving forced marriages or other family issues.
7. **Anti-Discrimination Legislation:** Bulgaria has laws prohibiting discrimination on various grounds, including gender. These laws may be invoked to address Honour Related Violence cases that involve gender-based discrimination.

Procedures:

1. **Criminal Complaints:** Victims or witnesses of honour-based violence can report incidents to the police. The police are responsible for conducting investigations, collecting evidence, and taking appropriate legal action.
2. **Protection Orders:** Victims of honour-based violence can seek protection orders through the Bulgarian legal system to ensure their safety. These orders can impose restrictions on the perpetrators' movements and actions.
3. **Legal Aid and Counselling:** Legal aid and counselling services are available to victims to help them navigate the legal process and seek justice. These services provide support and guidance to victims.
4. **Law Enforcement and Legal Proceedings:** Law enforcement authorities and the judicial system handle cases of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence. Legal proceedings aim to hold perpetrators accountable for their actions.
5. **Domestic Violence Protection Measures:** Bulgaria has laws aimed at protecting victims of domestic violence, which may encompass cases of honour-based violence within a family context.
6. **National Hotlines and Helplines:** Bulgaria operates national hotlines and helplines that provide immediate assistance to victims of violence, including honour-based violence. These services offer support and guidance.

7. **Awareness and Education:** The Bulgarian government, civil society organizations, and international organizations conduct awareness campaigns, training programs, and educational initiatives to sensitize the public, law enforcement, and judicial authorities to issues related to honour-based violence and gender-based violence.
8. **Data Collection and Reporting:** Bulgaria is encouraged to collect and report data on gender-based violence, which includes honour-based violence. This data is vital for understanding the scope of the problem and developing effective policies.
9. **National Action Plans:** Bulgaria may develop and implement national action plans to combat gender-based violence, which can include strategies to address honour-based violence.

Standards:

1. **Criminal Code Provisions:** The Bulgarian Criminal Code contains provisions that address various forms of violence and threats against individuals. These provisions can be invoked to address cases of gender-based violence, including those with elements of honour-based violence.
2. **Law on Protection against Domestic Violence:** This law provides a legal framework for protecting victims of domestic violence, which can include cases of honour-based violence within a family context.
3. **Protection Orders:** Victims of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence, may seek protection orders through the Bulgarian legal system to ensure their safety.
4. **Legal Aid and Counselling Services:** Legal aid and counselling services are available to victims to help them navigate the legal process and seek justice. These services provide support and guidance to victims.
5. **Non-Discrimination Laws:** Bulgaria has laws that prohibit discrimination on various grounds, including gender, religion, and culture. These laws are important to address the root causes of gender-based violence.
6. **Access to Justice:** Victims of gender-based violence, including honour-based violence, are entitled to access to the legal system and the opportunity to pursue legal remedies without fear of reprisals.
7. **Interdisciplinary Approaches:** The coordination of various stakeholders, including law enforcement, social services, healthcare professionals, and legal experts, is emphasized to address violence effectively.
8. **Awareness and Education:** Awareness campaigns, training programs, and educational initiatives are conducted to sensitize the public, law enforcement, and judicial authorities to the issue of gender-based violence, including Honour Related Violence.

	9. Data Collection and Reporting: Bulgaria collects and reports data on gender-based violence, which is essential for understanding the scope of the problem and formulating effective policies.
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

	Judicial procedures	Learning Objectives		
		Knowledge	Skills	Attitudes
		At the end of the module participants should be able to...	At the end of the module participants should be able to...	The module aims at cultivating the following attitudes:
	<p>Unit 1: Methods to transform difficult legal terminology to concepts YAT's relate to.</p> <p><u>Topic 1:</u> Promoting creativity to approach theoretical matters differently.</p> <p><u>Topic 2:</u> Using real life examples to explain legal terminology.</p> <p><u>Topic 3:</u> Dealing with assumptions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize when young men, community members and community stakeholders are able to actively and correctly participate in a legal discussion about existing international and European legal procedures for protecting victims of HRV and GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrate the importance and demonstrate the difference between all sections international and European procedures for protecting HRV and GBV victims. Provide examples of legal terminology and procedures that speak to young men. Transform general legal knowledge by using real life examples. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify the international and European procedures in a manner that speaks to young men. Understand that legal terminology and procedures can be explained in different ways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translate difficult legal language that is understood by young men and then are able to use this translation to teach the definition of legal terminology and procedures for protecting HRV and GBV victims. 	
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ACTIVITIES

A2.1 Ask a Question

Activity Name	Ask a question
Goals	Identification of the legal terminology and procedures for protecting GVB and HRV victims and transformation to concrete examples.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show the presentation to the group of participants and ask: What is the question associated with this answer? Plenary share their questions and see if this is the question that goes with the answer. Discuss with the participants what the 'right' question is and why this is the right question.
Type of activity	Brainstorm – exchange knowledge
Duration	20 Minutes
Space & Materials	PowerPoint presentation with the theoretical legal introduction and the answers.
Learning Outcomes	<p>Translate difficult legal language that is understood by young men and then are able to use this translation to teach the judicial procedures for victims of HRV and GBV.</p> <p>Illustrate the importance and demonstrate the difference between all sections of international and European legal procedures for protecting victims of HRV and GBV.</p>
Module	Judicial procedures
Source	Based on: https://www.eur.nl/en/teacheur/whats-question
Best used in module	<p>Learning : Understanding Human rights</p> <p>Learning: Understanding gender Equality</p> <p>Learning: Honour Related Violence</p>

	Tools for action: Communication tools	
Proposed terminology to use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations - Declarations of the United Nations - Conventions of the United Nations - United Nations judicial procedures - International Human Rights Treaty Bodies - Council of Europe - Conventions of the Council of Europe - Council of Europe judicial procedures - European Union - European Union regulations and directives - European Union judicial procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to life - Non-discrimination - Gender-based violence - Honour related violence - Due diligence - Positive obligations - Customary and cultural practices - Access to justice and legal remedies - Protection orders - Support services - Best interest of the child

A2.2 Time to Discuss

Activity Name	Time to discuss
Goals	Determine if the participants have the same knowledge of specific legal terminology and International/European procedures used in the course/module and are able to transfer this knowledge in to examples that fit the legal terminology.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask the group a specific question. For example: What do you know about International/European law and procedures for protecting victims of HRV and GBV? - Ask the participants to think about the question and what their answer is. - Pair up the participants and ask them to share their thoughts and answers. - Collectively exchange the experiences the pairs had while sharing their answers. What was different, what was the same and what do we take away from it. - Ask the group if they can come up with a real life example, and discuss if it fits the right legal terminology.
Type of activity	Group discussion
Duration	20- 30 minutes (depending on the number of participants)
Space & Materials	Set of questions related to legal terminology and procedures for protecting victims of HRV and GBV
Learning Outcomes	Recognize when young men, community members and community stakeholders are able to actively and correctly participate in a legal discussion.

	Understand that legal terminology can be explained in different ways.	
Module	Judicial procedures	
Source	Based on: Emancipator	
Best used in module	Learning : Understanding Human rights. Learning: Understanding gender Equality Learning: Honour Related Violence	
Proposed terminology to use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations - Declarations of the United Nations - Conventions of the United Nations - United Nations judicial procedures - International Human Rights Treaty Bodies - Council of Europe - Conventions of the Council of Europe - Council of Europe judicial procedures - European Union - European Union regulations and directives - European Union judicial procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to life - Non-discrimination - Gender-based violence - Honour related violence - Due diligence - Positive obligations - Customary and cultural practices - Access to justice and legal remedies - Protection orders - Support services - Best interest of the child

A2.3 Working in Couples

Activity Name	Working in couples
Goals	Helping each other in practicing ways to transform difficult legal terminology.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divide the group of participants in couples, and give each couple a legal procedure regarding the module that has been discussed. - Ask both participants to come up with a real life example to explain the procedure and its application in practice. - Both participants present the example they have come up with to each other. - Have the participants rate each other example on qualities such as: correct use of legal terminology, connection to the target audience and creativity.
Type of activity	Interactive exercise – peer to peer learning

Duration	20 minutes	
Space & Materials	A list of legal procedures that can be used.	
Learning Outcomes	<p>Transform abstract legal terminology and procedures by using real life examples.</p> <p>Provide examples of legal terminology and procedures that speak to young men.</p>	
Module	Judicial procedures	
Source	Refugee Team	
Best used in module	<p>Learning : Understanding Human rights.</p> <p>Learning: Understanding gender Equality</p> <p>Learning: Honour Related Violence</p>	
Proposed terminology to use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations - Declarations of the United Nations - Conventions of the United Nations - United Nations judicial procedures - International Human Rights Treaty Bodies - Council of Europe - Conventions of the Council of Europe - Council of Europe judicial procedures - European Union - European Union regulations and directives - European Union judicial procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to life - Non-discrimination - Gender-based violence - Honour related violence - Due diligence - Positive obligations - Customary and cultural practices - Access to justice and legal remedies - Protection orders - Support services - Best interest of the child

A2.4 Nurture Creativity

Activity Name	Nurture creativity
Goals	A quick activity to encourage creativity
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask every participant to pick one of the explained legal terms and procedures and write a paper in one minute to explain the term/procedure they chose. - To help the participants ask them to answer these two questions in their one minute paper. 1: What was most important? 2: What questions do you have about the topic? - Set a timer for one minute and have the participants carry out the assignment.

	- Ask a few participants to share/present their one minute paper.	
Type of activity	Activate and encourage creativity	
Duration	15 minutes	
Space & Materials	PowerPoint with the introduction of the legal procedures for protecting victims of HRV and GBV.	
Learning Outcomes	Clarify the procedure in a manner that speaks to young men. Provide examples of legal terminology that speak to young men.	
Module	Judicial procedures	
Source	Based on: https://www.eur.nl/en/teacheur/one-minute-paper	
Best used in module	Learning : Understanding Human rights. Learning: Understanding gender Equality Learning: Honour Related Violence Tools for action: Communication tools	
Proposed terminology to use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations - Declarations of the United Nations - Conventions of the United Nations - United Nations judicial procedures - International Human Rights Treaty Bodies - Council of Europe - Conventions of the Council of Europe - Council of Europe judicial procedures - European Union - European Union regulations and directives - European Union judicial procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right to life - Non-discrimination - Gender-based violence - Honour related violence - Due diligence - Positive obligations - Customary and cultural practices - Access to justice and legal remedies - Protection orders - Support services - Best interest of the child

