HATE TRACKERS INTO ACTION



Compendium

A project designed to foster civic engagement and counter hate speech across European cities

A project by:

With support from:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Clarifications

Web 3.0 and the Good Practices Approach — **p. 4**

Introduction

Foreword: Hate Trackers Into Action — **p. 7**

The HTIA Pathway and the Compendium — **p. 9**

Cross-country Methodological Notes — **p. 14**

National Good Practices

Cyprus - Hope For Children CRC Policy Center — **p. 22**

Czech Republic - Youth Included — **p. 29**

Italy - C.I.F.A. ETS — **p. 36**

Greece - Hellenic Youth Participation — **p. 44**

Hungary - Cromo Foundation — **p. 51**

Lithuania - AY Institute — **p. 59**

Spain - RINOVA — **p. 67**

Bibliography

Sources, Bibliography and Acknowledgements — **p. 75**

CLARIFICATIONS

The role of digital technologies and Web 3.0.

Hate Trackers Into Action, the European project that has generated this Compendium, is founded on a precise belief: innovative and digital technologies are not an accessory to anti-hate-speech work but a fundamental condition of its solidity and sustainability. Throughout the project, the partners have invested in tools that allow young activists to document, archive and counter hateful content with the same speed at which that content circulates online, and to do so within a shared European infrastructure rather than within the proprietary architectures of single platforms.

It is for this reason that **Web 3.0** is given particular emphasis in these pages. Throughout the volume the term refers specifically to the HateTrackers application developed within the project: a decentralised online environment, accessible through a MetaMask wallet, in which young activists could collect, categorise and counter-reply to instances of hate speech encountered on public platforms. The choice of this architecture was deliberate: it allowed the partner organisations to maintain a shared evidentiary record without entrusting that record to any single platform owner, and it gave the young activists direct experience of a digital environment that, at the start of the project, was largely absent from European school curricula.

The conviction underpinning this choice is that an activism solid enough to last cannot be merely declarative. It must rest on technical infrastructures that the activists themselves can use, understand and steward over time, and on a culture in which young people are not the audience of awareness campaigns designed elsewhere but the architects of the response itself.

What we mean by 'Good Practices'.

By **good practice**, in this volume, the editorial team means an activity actually tested by one of the seven national groups during the project lifetime, which the partners themselves considered particularly significant and instructive, and which appears to be transferable to other European contexts as a building block of an exportable Hate Trackers model. The criterion for inclusion is therefore neither popularity nor scale, but methodological clarity: a good practice is an activity that another organisation, in another country, could read and reproduce with limited adaptation.

Each of the practices that follow has been chosen because the partners involved were able to articulate not only what they did but also why it worked, and what they would refine the next time around. Read in dialogue with one another, the seven national chapters outline a coherent and exportable model of activism against hate speech, online and offline, in which the digital and the embodied, the formal and the creative, the metropolitan and the territorial reinforce one another instead of competing.

Five complementary methodological families.

Five complementary methodological families, drawn from the seven national experiences, recur across the chapters that follow. The first is **school-based pedagogy**, used by the Italian, Hungarian and Greek partners through Forum Theatre, the Pyramid of Hate, the Compass Identity Molecule and related tools. The second is **media production**: school radio in Turin, micro-films and Reels in the Czech Republic, awareness videos in Lithuania, youth-led podcasts in Cyprus and Spain. The third is **creative and embodied work**: ceramic workshops in Vilnius, the NOHATE Concert in Prague, the street-art tour in Malaga. The fourth is **digital evidence collection** through the HateTrackers Web 3.0 application, particularly intensive in the Italian, Hungarian and Spanish chapters. The fifth is **community mapping** in Huelin, Vilnius, Athens, Nicosia and Nagyharsany.

An invitation to the European network.

An encouraging finding of HTIA is that the partners did not need to invent new infrastructures in order to do meaningful work. Radio Einaudi in Turin, Polo Digital in Malaga, the Ordogkatlan Festival in Nagyharsany, Makes Sense Studio in Vilnius, the University of Nicosia and a small constellation of NGOs across the seven countries were already in place when HTIA arrived, and the project demonstrated how to mobilise them productively. The good news for organisations across Europe is that the building blocks already exist in most cities; the HTIA contribution is the methodology that knits them together, and the digital backbone that allows the resulting work to be shared, sustained and refined over time.

The seven national chapters that follow are written so that any youth organisation, school or local administration can identify a methodology and adapt it to its own territorial context. Each chapter opens with a short introduction and an Activity Timeline, develops a series of good practices in continuous narrative form, closes with a cross-cutting reflection and offers a section of direct voices from the participants. The volume can be read sequentially or used as a reference catalogue.

INTRODUCTION

The compendium you are holding is the result of the collective work and lived experiences of young activists and seven civil society organizations from Czechia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Spain, and Hungary. It was developed within the framework of HateTrackers Into Action — a project designed to foster civic engagement and counter hate speech across European cities. Rather than presenting theoretical frameworks alone, this collection documents real stories and concrete actions carried out by young people during the project, offering authentic experiences that we believe will inspire and guide activists of tomorrow.

The main goal of HateTrackers Into Action is to combat racism and discrimination by preventing and addressing hate speech online and offline. The project empowers young people, youth organizations, and citizen committees with the knowledge, tools, and skills needed to identify, analyze, and respond effectively to expressions of hatred that undermine human dignity and equality. Crucially, this initiative recognizes that hate speech is not a normal feature of European political and social discourse, but rather a structural political problem that demands urgent attention from all citizens. We firmly believe that countering hate speech requires mobilization at all levels of society — from individual activists to institutions — and that every citizen has a role to play in building a more inclusive Europe.

This compendium is rooted in the European Union's legal and policy framework for equality and human rights, operating under the principles set out in the Council Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (the "Racial Equality Directive") and the Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law. Both instruments establish a clear legal obligation for EU Member States to prevent and penalize hate-motivated acts, ensuring that all individuals enjoy equal protection before the law. The collection also aligns with

the objectives outlined in the EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020–2025 and the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child (2021–2024), both of which emphasize education, youth participation, and the promotion of inclusive societies.

The structure of this compendium reflects the diversity of contexts across Europe, with each section presenting good practices developed by young activists in their respective national contexts. We believe that countering hate speech requires a deep understanding of the social, cultural, and political environments in which it emerges. By showcasing these seven national experiences and strategies rooted in real-world action, we aim to highlight the value of context-sensitive, locally grounded solutions. While each practice is specific to its own national reality, the methods and approaches presented here can be easily adapted and applied in other settings by activists, educators, and communities committed to this vital work.

We hope this compendium will serve as a source of inspiration and a concrete resource for all those committed to building a Europe where diversity is celebrated, equality is upheld, and hate has no place in our political and social life. The voices and actions of young activists echo throughout these pages — take them as your guide, learn from their experiences, and join the movement for change.

Web 3.0 Activities in the Hate Trackers Into Action Project

Introduction

The Hate Trackers Into Action (HTIA) project aims to empower young people across Europe to counteract hate speech through creative, reflective, and technologically innovative methods. A central pillar of the project is the integration of Web 3.0 tools, which offer decentralized, transparent, and participatory platforms for activism. This report summarizes the Web 3.0 activities implemented by project partners, highlighting both the technical infrastructure and the educational and social impact.

Diverse Approaches to a Shared Mission

The countries involved in the Hate Trackers Into Action project approached the task of countering hate speech through Web 3.0 in notably diverse ways, shaped by their local contexts, youth cultures, and available resources. While all teams engaged with the core digital tools—MetaMask and the HTIA platform—their methods of engagement and emphasis varied, reflecting different understandings of activism, creativity, and community outreach.

In Hungary, the Cromo Foundation led a deeply community-rooted process that gradually built digital literacy and activism among rural youth. Their approach was highly participatory and developmental, starting with technical onboarding and evolving into a blend of digital reporting, emotional reflection, and creative outreach. The Hungarian team's drawing competition and public engagement at the Ördögkatlan Festival demonstrated how activism can be both expressive and inclusive, reaching beyond the digital space into schools, festivals, and local communities.

In contrast, the Italian team took a more media-savvy and satirical route. Their activity focused on meme creation as a form of counter-narrative, using humor and irony to challenge hate speech. By uploading memes to the Web 3.0 platform and allowing others to vote on them, they introduced a gamified, peer-driven element to activism. This approach emphasized the power of digital culture and

visual communication, while also prompting critical reflection on the ethics of humor and the fine line between mockery and harm.

Meanwhile, the Lithuanian and Spanish teams focused more directly on the digital documentation of hate speech. Lithuania's activity was more exploratory, with participants grappling with the abstract nature of Web 3.0 and expressing a need for clearer guidance. Still, the experience sparked important conversations about the role of technology in activism. The Spanish team, on the other hand, used the platform to share powerful real-life stories—from xenophobic attacks to online harassment and public solidarity. Their reflections revealed a deep emotional engagement with the material and a growing awareness of the systemic nature of online hate. They also highlighted the importance of safe digital spaces and the potential of anonymous activism.

Together, these varied approaches illustrate the richness of youth-led activism across Europe. Whether through art, satire, storytelling, or technical experimentation, each team found its own way to engage with the challenge of hate speech. The project not only fostered digital skills but also cultivated empathy, critical thinking, and a shared sense of purpose among young people determined to make online spaces more just and inclusive.

Web 3.0 Infrastructure: The HateTrackers Dapp

At the heart of the project's digital innovation is the HateTrackers Dapp—a decentralized application built on the Ethereum blockchain. This Dapp leverages smart contracts and decentralized storage systems (such as IPFS and SWARM) to create a secure, transparent, and participatory environment for youth activism.

Key Features of the Dapp:

- Wallet-based login via browser extensions like Metamask or Rabby, linking users' social identities to blockchain wallet addresses.
- NFT-based access control, where only HateTrackers activists with a unique NFT badge can interact with the platform.
- Leaderboard of "Memerable Comments", showcasing creative, constructive responses to hate speech.

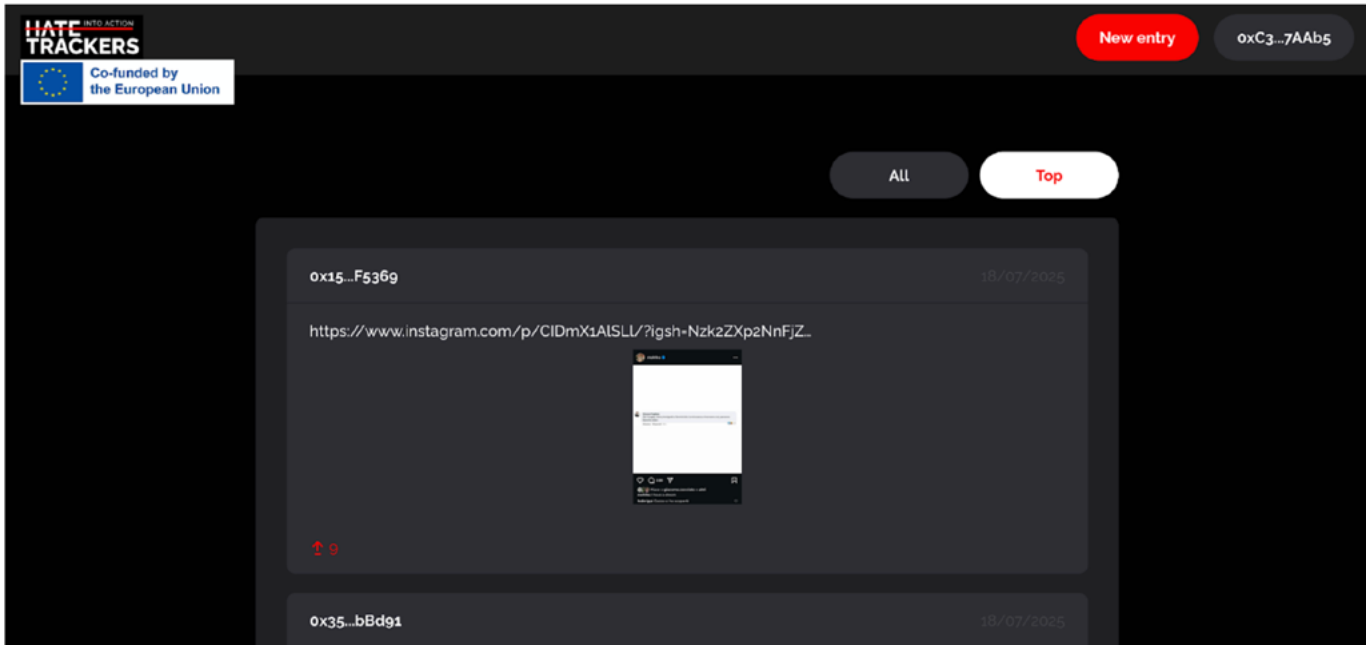
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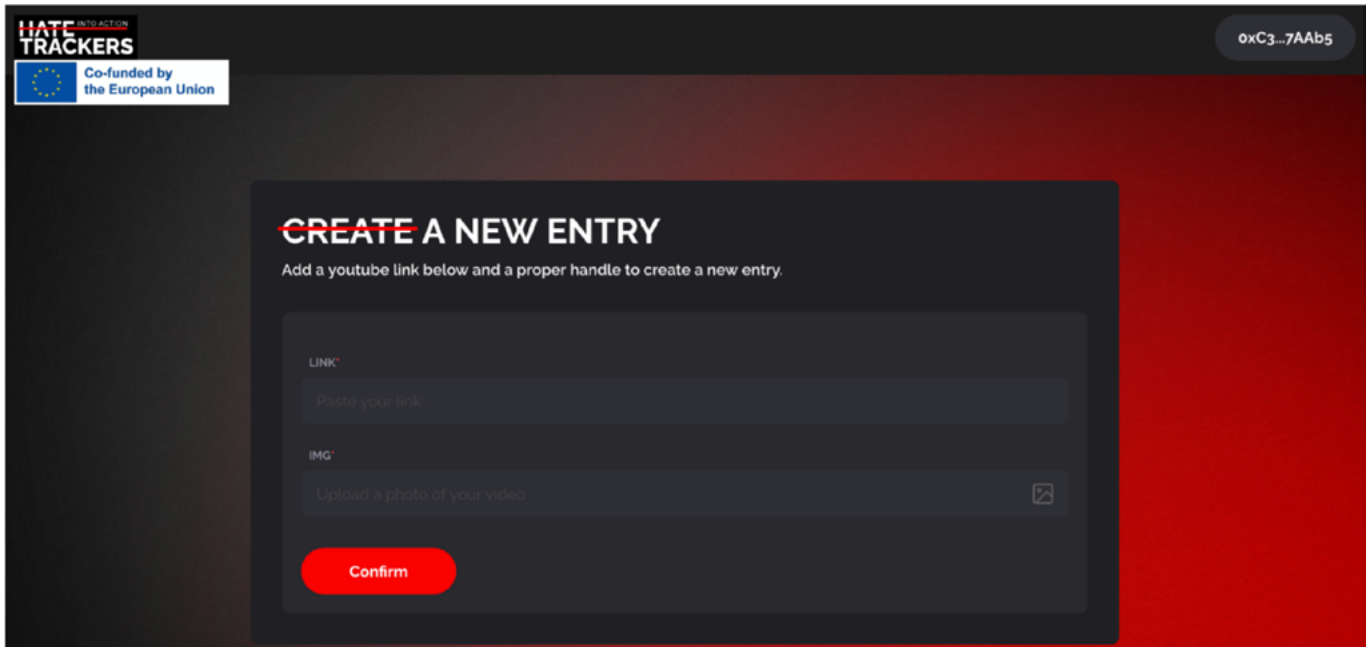
- View and vote on posts
- Upload their own responses
- Track popularity and engagement

Link of the app:
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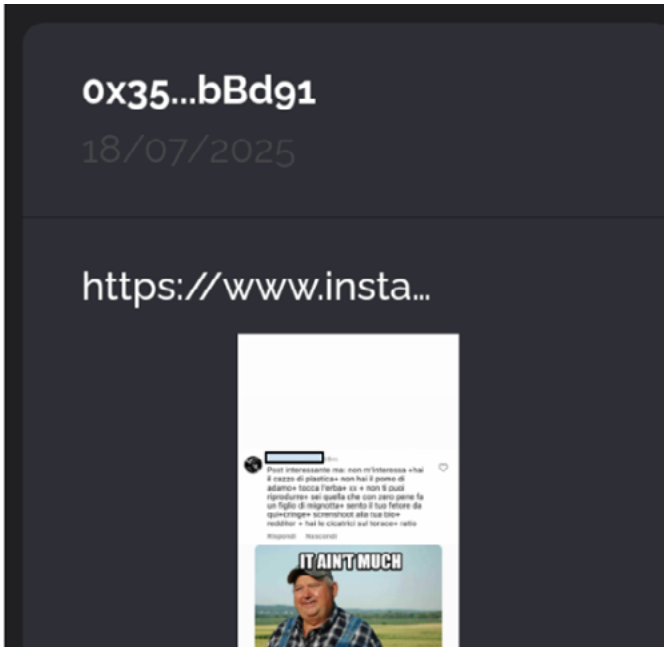
Screenshots from the app

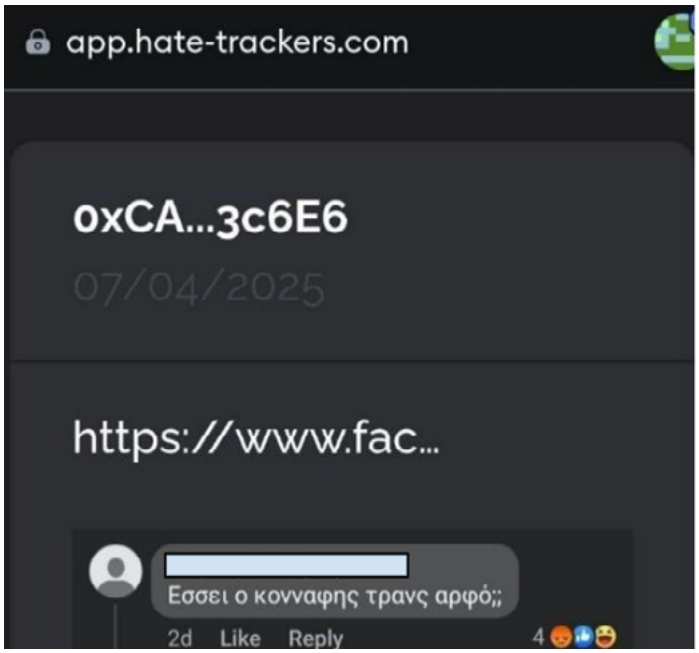


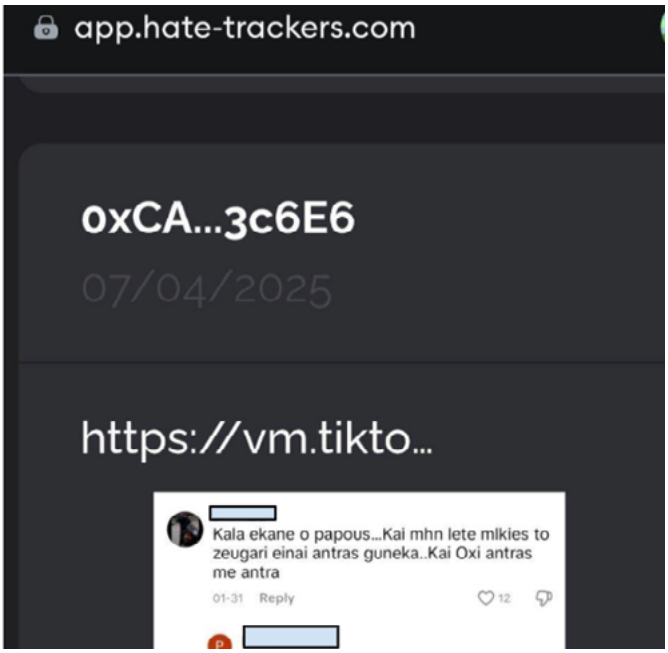



HATE TRACKERS
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Educational & Strategic Goals

Teach activists the basics of Web3 and internet decentralization through online and in-person training.

Provide safety guidance for using Web3 tools.

Enable self-sovereign coordination among activists to share hate speech evidence and mitigation strategies.

Gamify activism through a contest-based system that rewards positive engagement.

This infrastructure was developed through a partnership between SpaghettETH Impact and C.I.F.A. ETS, with ongoing mentoring, technical assistance, and co-branding support.

Implementation Across Partner Countries

Cyprus-Hope for Children

In Cyprus, the SGYG team carried out two impactful online activities as part of the Hate Trackers Into Action initiative, both centered around the use of the Web 3.0 platform to counter online hate speech. These sessions were led by the IT specialista team member with a strong background in information technology and a deep understanding of Web 3.0 tools. His leadership and technical expertise played a key role in shaping the activities and ensuring their success.

The first activity, held on April 7, 2025, brought together seven SGYG members who collaborated to identify real-life examples of hate speech posted online. Rather than confronting these comments with hostility, the team crafted thoughtful, respectful responses and shared them publicly through the Web 3.0 platform. The goal was to model how empathy and calm communication can be powerful tools in the face of online negativity. This approach not only reached the immediate participants but also engaged a broader online audience, sparking reflection and dialogue about responsible digital behavior.

The second activity, conducted remotely on April 25, 2025, expanded on this approach. Marios and the SGYG Cyprus team systematically searched for hate speech across platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok. Once again, they responded with care and composure, uploading their interactions to the Web 3.0 platform to serve as examples for other activists. This session also created a safe and open space for participants to share their personal experiences and discuss the emotional challenges of engaging with hateful content. Many reflected on the importance of staying calm and respectful,

even when faced with deeply upsetting material.
Both activities highlighted the emotional toll that online hate can take, but also demonstrated the power of choosing empathy over anger. Participants recognized that while they may not change the minds of those spreading hate, their actions could influence bystanders and inspire others to adopt more respectful communication habits. The sessions underscored the importance of emotional resilience and suggested that future activities could benefit from additional support in this area.
Overall, the Cyprus team made a meaningful contribution to the HTIA project by showing that even small, thoughtful actions can have a ripple effect. Their work not only countered hate speech in real time but also inspired a broader culture of digital empathy and activism among young people.

Czech Republic, Youth Included

In Prague, the SGYG team from Youth Included designed their HateTrackers Into Action activities around the lived experiences of young people with migration backgrounds. These participants included both recent arrivals and those who had been living in the Czech Republic for several years. The group created a safe and inclusive space at the Atma Community Space, where they could explore the topic of hate speech through dialogue, reflection, and digital expression.
The activities took place across several meetings in October 2025 and were structured to move from personal storytelling to collective insight and action. The sessions began with open-ended questions such as "What is hate speech?" and "How have you experienced it in your home country or here in Prague?" These questions sparked deep, emotional conversations. Participants shared personal stories of exclusion, discrimination, and misunderstanding, reflecting on how hate speech manifests in different cultural and social settings — from schools and public spaces to online platforms.
As the meetings progressed, the group delved into the psychological and social roots of hate speech, discussing how fear, stereotypes, and the human need for belonging can sometimes lead to exclusionary or aggressive behavior. They also examined how media and social environments can normalize such communication, often without people realizing it. This part of the process helped participants understand that hate speech is not just a matter of words, but a

reflection of deeper social dynamics.

A key focus of the sessions was on how to respond to hate speech, both as direct targets and as witnesses. Participants exchanged strategies for speaking up, protecting their emotional well-being, and choosing when to engage or disengage. Facilitators introduced simple tools for emotional regulation and communication, empowering the group to remain grounded and confident in difficult situations.

The final stage of the activity involved translating these reflections into digital action. Participants registered on the Web 3.0 platform and shared their insights through short texts, comments, and creative expressions. This step allowed them to practice conscious digital communication, using online space to promote empathy, awareness, and inclusion.

In the collective debriefing, participants expressed how transformative the experience had been. They noted that the process helped them understand hate speech not only as a social issue but as a deeply personal and emotional one. Many felt more empowered and responsible for the kind of communication they engage in online. The supportive group atmosphere allowed them to process difficult emotions and discover new ways to turn discomfort into clarity and compassion.

Overall, the Czech Republic's contribution to the HTIA project demonstrated that countering hate speech begins with listening, reflection, and everyday choices. The activities showed that activism is not limited to public campaigns — it also lives in the way people speak, respond, and create space for others. Through shared dialogue and creative digital practice, the Prague team helped build a foundation of empathy, awareness, and responsibility — values that are central to the mission of HateTrackers Into Action.

Greece-Hellenic Youth Participation

In Greece, the SGYG team based in Athens implemented a comprehensive and evolving series of activities that guided young adults through the process of understanding, confronting, and responding to hate speech both online and offline. Through a mix of in-person and online sessions, the group explored the topic from multiple angles — theoretical, emotional, ethical, and practical — while gradually building their skills in digital activism using the Web 3.0 platform.

The journey began with introductory sessions that helped participants

define hate speech in their own words, compare it with official definitions, and reflect on how it manifests in their daily lives. These early meetings created a strong foundation of awareness and group cohesion, supported by energizers and open discussions. Participants also began identifying real hate comments online, which they later used as material for practice and reflection.

As the project progressed, the team moved into more hands-on and strategic activities. They learned how to create Web 3.0 wallets, practiced crafting responses to hate speech, and explored different ways of reacting — from replying and reporting to disengaging or launching activism campaigns. Interactive methods such as the "four corners" and color-coded object exercises allowed participants to express their instincts and reasoning in a safe, non-judgmental environment. These sessions emphasized that there is no single correct way to respond to hate, and that each situation requires thoughtful consideration.

The group also tackled complex topics like freedom of speech, discussing its boundaries and the ethical dilemmas of content moderation. They debated who should decide what stays online and what gets removed, and how these decisions affect public discourse. Another session focused on counter-narratives and alternative narratives, helping participants understand how to challenge hate speech not only by opposing it directly but also by offering new, inclusive perspectives.

Throughout the process, participants were encouraged to upload their reflections and responses to the Web 3.0 platform, turning their insights into visible digital actions. They also reviewed contributions from other Hate Trackers across Europe, fostering a sense of solidarity and shared purpose.

Across all sessions, the Greek team demonstrated a strong commitment to building empathy, critical thinking, and digital responsibility. Participants became more confident in their ability to recognize hate speech, respond constructively, and engage in respectful dialogue. The activities empowered them to see activism not just as public protest, but as a series of everyday choices — how we speak, how we listen, and how we shape the online spaces we inhabit.

Hungary-Cromo Foundation

In Baranya County, Hungary, the Cromo Foundation led a deeply

engaging and community-rooted implementation of the Hate Trackers Into Action project, working primarily with students and young workers aged 16 to 22 from rural areas. Over the course of ten sessions between February and September 2025, the group evolved from curious newcomers to confident digital activists, blending technical skill-building, creative outreach, and emotional reflection.

The journey began with the introduction of the MetaMask system and the Hate Trackers app, where participants used roleplay to explore how digital tools could be used to report and respond to hate speech. Despite limited access to devices and initial technical challenges, the group persisted—taking turns on a single laptop, supporting one another, and gradually mastering the platform. They learned how to upload and categorize hate speech cases, reflect on the difference between offensive and harmful content, and discuss the emotional impact of online hostility.

As their confidence grew, the group introduced a new method of engagement: not only documenting hate speech but also responding to it with empathy and respect and uploading both the original comment and their reply. This shift helped participants see themselves not just as observers, but as active contributors to a more respectful digital culture.

Parallel to their digital work, the group launched a drawing competition titled "Do Not Harm Others!", aimed at raising awareness about bullying and everyday aggression among children and teenagers. They promoted the campaign in local schools, collected submissions, and curated an exhibition for the Ördögkatlan Festival, where they also hosted live drawing sessions and launched a Photo Contest. These creative activities brought the project into the public eye and gave younger voices a platform to express their experiences and hopes.

The final chapter of their journey took place in Budapest, where the group participated in a Forum Theatre performance and visited museums, many for the first time. This experience opened their eyes to the power of art as activism and inspired them to continue using creativity and technology to challenge hate speech. The trip also strengthened their connection with other youth activists and sparked ideas for future projects.

Throughout the project, the Hungarian team demonstrated that activism can be both digital and deeply human. They built a supportive community, developed critical thinking, and discovered that kindness, humor, and creativity are powerful tools in the fight against hate. Their

work stands as a testament to the potential of rural youth to lead change—when given the tools, trust, and space to grow.

Italy, C.I.F.A. ETS

In Turin, the Italian SGYG team organized a large-scale and innovative activity on July 18, 2025, engaging around 100 young adults aged 18 and over in a creative and tech-driven approach to countering hate speech. The session combined Web 3.0 technology with meme-making as a form of digital activism, offering participants a fresh and engaging way to reflect on and respond to online hate.

The activity followed an introductory session on Web 3.0 and the use of MetaMask wallets, where participants learned how blockchain technology—typically used for cryptocurrency and NFTs—can also be applied to social impact and digital expression. The facilitators then guided the group through the process of identifying real hate speech online, including discriminatory comments from public figures and social media users.

Instead of responding with anger or confrontation, participants were encouraged to create memes that used humor, irony, and popular culture to challenge and mock hate speech. These memes were then uploaded to a Web 3.0 network, where each was linked to the creator's wallet ID. Other participants could vote on their favorite memes, adding symbolic "value" to the most impactful or clever responses.

The session concluded with a group debate, where participants discussed the memes, they had created, reflected on the tone and effectiveness of their responses, and voted on the most powerful entries. This sparked important conversations about how to balance humor with sensitivity, and how to avoid reinforcing harm while still challenging hateful narratives.

Participants found the activity both useful and emotionally complex. Many shared that encountering hate speech often triggered anger, making it difficult to respond constructively. Creating memes that were both funny and respectful proved to be a challenge—but also a valuable exercise in empathy, restraint, and critical thinking.

This activity demonstrated how digital creativity can be a powerful tool for activism. It helped participants reframe their approach to online hate, showing that humor and irony can be effective in disarming hostility and promoting reflection. At the same time, it encouraged a deeper understanding of the emotional dynamics behind hate

speech and the importance of thoughtful, non-escalatory responses.

Lithuania, AY Institute

Throughout the Hate Trackers Into Action project, the Lithuanian SGYG team engaged in a Web 3.0-based digital activism activity, involving ten young adults aged 19 to 30. Their work focused on identifying and documenting hate speech online using the Hate Trackers app, while also navigating the challenges of understanding and applying emerging technologies in a meaningful way.

The activity began with participants registering on the Web 3.0 platform and learning how to use the MetaMask wallet. Once onboarded, they searched for hate speech across various platforms—including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and online news media—and uploaded approximately 36 hate comments to the app. The process was straightforward in terms of functionality, but the conceptual framework of Web 3.0 proved more difficult to grasp.

Participants expressed that while the technical task of uploading content was manageable, the purpose and long-term impact of using Web 3.0 for activism remained unclear. This created some frustration but also sparked curiosity and critical discussion about the role of digital tools in social change. The experience highlighted a need for clearer instructions, practical demonstrations, and a stronger connection between the digital task and its activist goals.

Despite the challenges, the activity served as an important first step in digital civic engagement. It introduced participants to new forms of online activism, encouraged them to reflect on how hate speech manifests in digital spaces, and prompted them to think about how technology can be used not just for communication, but for social impact. The experience also underscored the importance of combining innovation with accessibility, ensuring that young people are not only equipped with tools, but also understand their purpose and potential.

In the end, the Lithuanian team's participation demonstrated that even when the path is unclear, experimentation and reflection are essential parts of learning. Their willingness to engage with unfamiliar tools and concepts laid the groundwork for deeper digital activism and a more informed, tech-savvy generation of changemakers.

Spain, RINOVA

The Spanish SGYG team carried out a Web 3.0-based activity that

brought together young activists in an online environment to explore how decentralized digital tools can be used to document and reflect on hate speech. Drawing on knowledge from two earlier training sessions, participants learned how to install the MetaMask extension, create a wallet, and access the HTIA Web 3.0 platform. Once registered, they began uploading content—real-life stories and examples of hate speech and resistance—collected from across Spain.

The posts they shared reflected a wide range of social issues and personal experiences. One post highlighted the Torre Pacheco case, where a violent incident involving a Moroccan individual led to a wave of xenophobic online comments, with over 130,000 messages targeting North African communities. Other posts included a young man's account of living with Tourette syndrome and the social stigma he faces, a woman's testimony about being harassed and blackmailed by her ex-partner, and a follow-up post from someone offering public support and solidarity. The team also shared stories of migrants who, after arriving in Spain in search of a better life, found their rights unprotected and their hopes unmet. Another post addressed a direct attack on a SGYG member from years ago, while one more responded to racist abuse directed at footballer Vini Jr., who had launched a campaign against racism in Spanish stadiums.

Participants described the Web 3.0 platform as a safe and empowering space where they could share without fear of being attacked. They appreciated learning how to use Web 3.0 for something beyond cryptocurrency and valued the ability to access and contribute to a growing archive of activist content. Some even created anonymous Instagram accounts to challenge hate speech more safely, protecting their identities while continuing to speak out.

The activity also prompted deep emotional reflection. Many participants were shocked by the volume and intensity of hate online and found themselves questioning the roots of such hostility. These conversations often led to a shared sense of confusion and frustration about why people choose to spread hate, especially toward those they don't know. The HTIA Web 3.0 platform became more than a tool—it became a space for reflection, solidarity, and collective action.

Ultimately, the Spanish team saw this activity as a powerful way to inspire activism among young people. It showed that by working together across borders, sharing stories, and using technology creatively, they could build a stronger, more connected movement against online hate. The experience reinforced their belief that

activism can take many forms—from public campaigns to quiet acts of resistance—and that every contribution matters.

Why these matter

The Hate Trackers Into Action project brought together young people from across Europe to explore how digital tools—particularly Web 3.0—can be used to counter hate speech. What emerged from the diverse national approaches was not only a collection of activities, but a deeper understanding of how youth activism can evolve in the digital age. Each country brought its own cultural lens, technological familiarity, and creative energy to the task, resulting in a rich mosaic of strategies that reflect both local realities and shared values.

What mattered most in this project was not just the technical use of the Web 3.0 platform, but how it became a space for reflection, expression, and solidarity. In Hungary, the process was gradual and deeply rooted in community-building, with rural youth learning to navigate digital tools while also creating emotional and artistic responses to bullying and exclusion. In Italy, humor and satire were used to disarm hate through memes, showing how irony can be a powerful counter-narrative. Spain's approach was deeply emotional and story-driven, using the platform to document real-life experiences of racism, harassment, and solidarity, while Lithuania's experience highlighted the challenges of engaging with new technologies and the importance of clear guidance and support.

Across all countries, several key elements emerged. First, digital literacy is essential—not just in terms of using tools, but in understanding their purpose and potential. Second, safe spaces matter. Whether through anonymous accounts, creative expression, or peer support, young people need environments where they can speak out without fear. Third, activism is multifaceted. It can be technical, artistic, emotional, or strategic—and often, it is all of these at once. Finally, the project showed that youth are not passive consumers of digital content; they are capable of shaping online culture, challenging harmful narratives, and building communities of care and resistance.

Key Outcomes

Digital literacy: Participants learned to navigate blockchain tools, understand NFTs, and engage with decentralized platforms.

Creative activism: Memes, drawings, and forum theatre became tools for social change.



CYPRUS

HOPE FOR CHILDREN

CYPRUS

Hope For Children CRC Policy Center

Throughout 2025, the Cypriot Semiological Guerrilla Youth Group (SGYG), coordinated by the Hope For Children CRC Policy Center, transformed the general mission of the Hate Trackers Into Action project into a coherent year-long programme that combined education, creativity and direct public engagement. The chapter that follows documents four interlocking good practices that may be transferred, with limited adaptation, to any European city in which civil society organisations operate alongside universities, public broadcasters and book fairs.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Public Workshop on Free Speech vs Hate Speech (15 march 2025); Youth-led Podcast (30 july 2025); Festival Stand at the Up TO YOU(th) Festival (20 september 2025); and Delete the Hate Photo Competition Exhibition (12 october 2025). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - Public Workshop on Free Speech vs Hate Speech

Date: 15 March 2025. Location: University of Nicosia, 46 Makedonitissas Avenue. Audience: seven SGYG members, members of the public (youth and families).

The Research and Development team of Hope For Children designed an afternoon-long awareness event whose pedagogical core was a Whiteboard Activity. Real online comments, sourced from social media platforms and printed on laminated cards, were displayed in the workshop space. Participants were invited to

physically place each comment under one of two columns, Free Speech or Hate Speech, and then to discuss their reasoning with the facilitators. Polarising comments, where the hateful nature was not immediately obvious, were deliberately preferred over extreme cases. The workshop was complemented by a Human Library (individuals as living books sharing personal stories), a collective painting activity led by four local artists, a live music performance and a special MI FM Cyprus broadcast that amplified the message to a wider radio audience.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) collect 20-30 real online comments on topics relevant to the local context (environment, migration, gender), printing each on a separate laminated card; (2) prepare a whiteboard with two columns labelled Free Speech and Hate Speech; (3) prepare three guiding questions for post-classification discussion; (4) recruit two to three living books available to share their stories in 10-15 minute one-to-one conversations; (5) negotiate, weeks in advance, a partnership with a local radio station for live broadcasting.

The activity attracted a smaller audience than expected, and the SGYG concluded that future events require earlier and more targeted promotion through university channels. Nevertheless, participants produced articulated discussions on the line between freedom of expression and discriminatory speech, confirming the value of the tactile, low-tech format.

Good Practice 2 - Youth-led Podcast

Date: 30 July 2025. Location: Black Lemon TV Podcast studio, Nicosia. Audience: general public, online listeners. Public link: youtube.com/watch?v 6zC TTilSAc

An SGYG member hosted a podcast episode entitled Tackling Hate Speech and Promoting Human Rights Among Youths , with a single guest, a lawyer and activist. The conversation moved from definitions and real-life Cypriot examples of hate speech to the influence of social media, the lack of legal consequences for youth offences and the proposed legislation banning minors from social media. Five SGYG members contributed to scripting, recording and dissemination.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) draft a 10-question script aligned with three thematic blocks (definitions, current cases, policy horizon); (2) invite a guest whose professional position lends the conversation legal or institutional credibility; (3) record on professional equipment in an external studio rather than improvising audio set-ups; (4) plan promotion before the recording date so that the audience is built in advance, not in retrospect.

Listeners requested follow-up episodes on youth rights, digital wellbeing and justice. The single most replicable lesson is structural: a youth-hosted podcast positioned next to an experienced legal voice demystifies legal frameworks (participant feedback) and gives young listeners a tangible model of civic engagement.

Good Practice 3 - Festival Stand at the Up TO YOU(th) Festival

Date: 20 September 2025. Location: Acropolis Park, Nicosia. Audience: youth, university students and volunteers attending the festival.

During the ninth edition of the Up TO YOU(th) Festival, three SGYG members and the Director of the R D; Department staffed a Hope For Children stand to present the HTIA project and to launch the Delete the Hate photo competition for young people aged 19-28. When attendance at the stand was low, the team did not wait passively but circulated through the festival carrying the project poster and engaging festival-goers individually. This proactive turn proved decisive in reaching participants who, by shyness or distraction, would not have approached the stand.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) secure a stand at a public festival with high youth attendance; (2) prepare two parallel activation modes - the static stand and a mobile poster team moving through the venue; (3) launch a low-friction creative call (in this case, a photo competition) that gives participants a reason to stay in contact; (4) collect feedback on the spot to refine future activities (the SGYG received explicit suggestions to extend the competition to people over 29 and under 18).

The lesson is operational: in environments of competing stimuli, the most engaged participants are reached by going to them, not by waiting for them. A festival stand without a complementary mobile outreach team underperforms its potential.

Good Practice 4 - 'Delete the Hate' Photo Competition Exhibition

Date: 12 October 2025. Location: Acropolis Park, Nicosia, during the Nicosia Book Fest. Audience: youth, families, school teachers, children.

The four finalist photographs of the Delete the Hate competition were displayed at a dedicated stand inside the children s section of the Book Fest. More than 50 votes were collected during the day to select the winning image, with the public invited to consider compositions celebrating unity, acts of kindness and peaceful protest. The project manager and one SGYG member used the voting moments to engage families in conversations on the impact of hate speech online and offline.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) launch a photo call several months earlier, framing it around inclusion rather than around hate (positive framing increases participation); (2) curate a shortlist of four to ten photographs and present them on uniform display panels; (3) use a simple paper-ballot voting system that creates a brief reflective pause for the visitor; (4) place the stand in a high-traffic area frequented by families and educators.

Allowing the public to vote was not only an engagement device but a pedagogical one: they seemed genuinely interested in choosing the image that best represented the values of the competition (SGYG diary). When confronted with an organisational error that double-assigned the stand to two organisations, the SGYG demonstrated cooperative flexibility, rearranging the space rather than escalating the conflict - a stance that itself models the civic culture the project seeks to disseminate.

Cross-cutting Lessons for Other European Organisations

Three transferable principles emerge from the Cypriot portfolio. First, co-creation by SGYG members at every stage produces authenticity that no top-down event design can replicate. Second, the deliberate combination of formats - workshop, podcast, festival stand, exhibition - reaches audiences that no single channel could capture. Third, resilience under operational stress (low turnout, double-booking, weather constraints) is itself a form of activism, as it prevents the energy of the team from being dissipated by predictable contingencies.

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Cypriot trajectory is particularly transferable to medium-sized European cities where universities, public broadcasters and youth NGOs already exist as separate ecosystems. The Hope For Children team showed that an HTIA-style programme need not invent new infrastructures: it can knit together the ones already in place. For other partners building an exportable model, Cyprus offers a useful template - a public workshop to set the conceptual frame, a youth-led podcast to extend reach beyond the room, a festival stand to meet new audiences, and a creative competition that gives the public an active role rather than a spectator one.

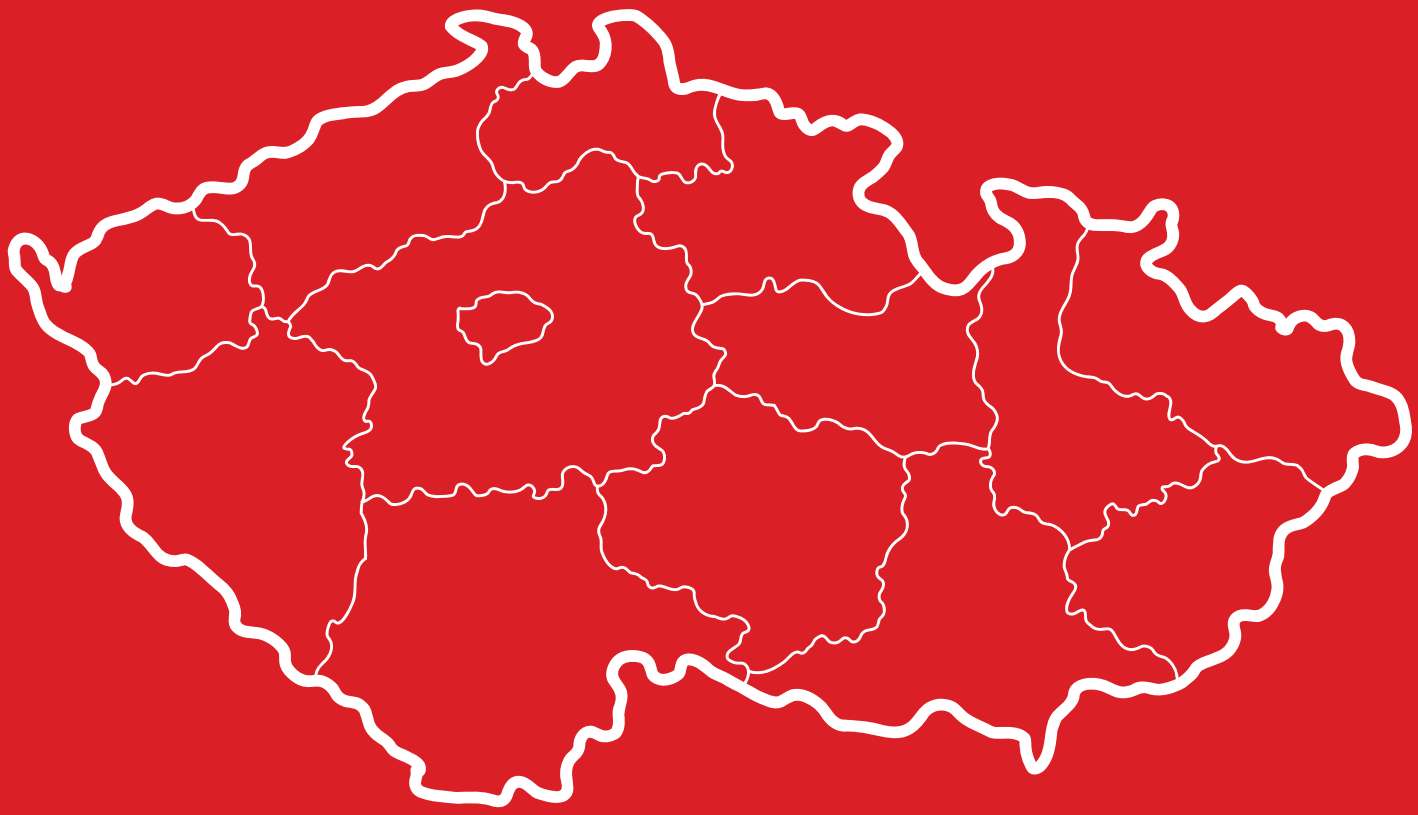
Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "In conclusion, I found this experience to be highly valuable and personally enriching."
>
> **— SGYG member, final reflection on the workshop programme**

> "Overall, the conversations we had were engaging and provided valuable insights."
>
> **— SGYG diary, Up TO YOU(th) Festival stand**

> "To spark meaningful debate, we prioritized polarizing comments - those where the hateful nature was not immediately obvious."
>
> **— SGYG note on the Whiteboard Activity at the University of Nicosia**



CZECH REPUBLIC

YOUTH INCLUDED

CZECH REPUBLIC

Youth Included - ATMA Community Space, Prague

The Czech chapter of the Hate Trackers Into Action project, coordinated by Youth Included at the ATMA Community Space in Prague, addressed hate speech as it manifests inside the lived experience of young people with migration backgrounds. Personal stories of exclusion, domestic silence and the search for belonging were translated into short-form digital media (Instagram Reels) and into a public musical event. The four good practices documented below show how creative self-expression, supported by safe-space facilitation, can become an effective tool for preventing hate and strengthening community resilience.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Reels You Would Run Too and It s Not Okay to Stay Silent (15 and 29 june 2025); Different, Yet Every Voice Matters (29 june 2025); This Is Also My Home and Welcoming the Newcomer (25 may 2025 and 15 june 2025); and NOHATE Concert: Sound of Self (26 july 2025). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - Reels 'You Would Run Too' and 'It's Not Okay to Stay Silent'

Dates: 15 and 29 June 2025. Channel: Instagram Reels. Target reach: 1,000 viewers per video.

Three to four participants per video produced two short Reels exposing the invisible side of domestic violence. You Would Run Too follows a teenager who, after a long

period of internalised pain, leaves home and is shown in scenes of therapy and art-therapy. It s Not Okay to Stay Silent captures a couple on a park bench: the boy is aggressive, the girl sits with a bandaged arm, and the closing twist is her text message to friends - I m fine. Filming was carried out on a smartphone, but with deliberate attention to perspective, light and close-ups.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) hold a creative workshop in which participants share personal observations of hidden harm; (2) draft a dialogue-free script of 30-60 seconds; (3) divide roles (concept, framing, performance) according to natural affinities; (4) film with a smartphone, prioritising body language over verbal explanation; (5) publish on Instagram Reels and accompany the release with reflective captions.

Audience reactions confirmed that a 30-second clip can open up conversations that usually stay hidden (workshop debriefing). The team learnt to balance honesty with ethical restraint: enough detail to make the story recognisable, never so much as to retraumatise viewers. Future iterations will include a referral caption with national support numbers.

Good Practice 2 - 'Different, Yet Every Voice Matters'

Date: 29 June 2025. Channel: Instagram Reels. Participants: 15 individuals aged 16-39, of different genders, professions and nationalities.

A single empty chair was used as a neutral symbol. Each participant took the same seat, in the same pose, repeating the same sentence in their own language. Close-ups of eyes, lips and hands were edited together to compose a rhythm of diversity. The final scene gathered all fifteen participants with the on-screen text I am here. I have a voice.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify a single neutral object that becomes a stage for repeated micro-performances; (2) write a short universal phrase that can be translated into the languages spoken by the group; (3) film fifteen to twenty very short cuts; (4) edit them in sequence so that diversity of

voice and appearance becomes the visual statement; (5) close with a collective frame stating the call to recognition.

The Reels demonstrated that inclusion is not about erasing differences but amplifying them. This good practice is particularly suitable for multi-cultural classes, language schools and intercultural community centres.

Good Practice 3 - 'This Is Also My Home' and 'Welcoming the Newcomer'

Dates: 25 May 2025 and 15 June 2025. Channel: Instagram Reels. Estimated reach: 1,000-1,200 viewers each.

This Is Also My Home documents ordinary moments of chosen family - a coffee with friends, laughter in a kitchen, a metro ride - to argue that belonging can be built far from the place of birth. Welcoming the Newcomer stages, without dialogue, the dynamic of a group of friends that first excludes a newcomer and then, through a single hand extended in invitation, welcomes them. The closing frame shows everyone together, underlining that inclusion strengthens rather than weakens the group.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify a relatable micro-scenario of exclusion or belonging; (2) cast peers willing to play themselves rather than professional actors; (3) film in real everyday locations (cafes, parks, public transport); (4) use a single decisive gesture as the narrative pivot.

These two videos prove that countering hate speech does not require shouting against it. As the Czech team observed, you push back against hate not just by calling it out, but by showing something better. The methodology is particularly effective in school settings where polarised messaging risks generating defensiveness.

Good Practice 4 - NOHATE Concert: Sound of Self

Date: 26 July 2025. Location: Prague. Audience: youth and young adults aged 16-30, activists, students, members of the creative community. Participants: approximately 15 SGYG members, organisers and volunteers.

Conceived by Maria Goya, a Prague-based vocal and body therapist, the NOHATE Concert was structured as a joint creative statement against hate speech and discrimination. Young performers presented musical numbers inspired by solidarity and dignity. Between performances, short activist talks, video screenings and installations created by SGYG members linked individual artistic expressions to the broader HTIA mission. Documentation through photo and video ensured that the message extended beyond the room.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) recruit a creative anchor (a music school, a vocal therapist, a community choir) willing to dedicate a public performance to the project s themes; (2) interleave musical numbers with three- to five-minute activist talks; (3) display visual work created by the SGYG in the venue; (4) ensure that audio and video recordings can be shared on partner channels.

The concert illustrates that countering hate speech is not only about policy or education but also about culture, creativity and community action. It also confirms that combining online (Reels) with offline (concert) formats produces the strongest community-building effect.

Cross-cutting Lessons for Other European Organisations

The Czech experience underlines three transferable principles. First, the safe-space methodology of ATMA Community Space (facilitated workshops where participants can address trauma, discrimination and the sense of not belonging) is a precondition for honest creative output. Second, short-form video, often dismissed as superficial entertainment, is in fact a powerful pedagogical container if scripted with care. Third, an offline embodied event (the NOHATE Concert) is indispensable to convert digital narratives into community ties: as the team observed, only through direct interpersonal encounters do norms and behaviours shift, and only there does hate lose its comfortable distance .

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Czech experience shows the European network how short-form digital content can be paired with embodied offline events to produce a coherent counter-narrative. The Reels-and-concert combination is not a marketing trick: it is a deliberate pedagogy in which the online piece raises a question and the offline piece answers it through encounter. Other partners interested in adopting this dual format should plan the two layers in parallel from the very first project meeting, not as a sequence of disconnected outputs.

Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "What if my voice doesn t sound strong enough?"
>
> **— Participant question recorded during the Reels production workshop**

> "We show that connection is possible - and needed - across cultures."
>
> **— Czech SGYG, reflection on 'This Is Also My Home'**

> "Transform silence into voice, and pain into a call for change."
>
> **— Czech SGYG, NOHATE Concert programme note**



ITALY

CIFA

ITALY

C.I.F.A. ETS, Turin

The Italian chapter of the Hate Trackers Into Action project, coordinated by C.I.F.A. ETS in Turin, mobilised more than forty young people aged 14 to 28 across the metropolitan area of Turin and the city of Alba. The Italian SGYG (Semiological Guerrilla Youth Group) operated both as a structured collective, anchored to a school radio, and as a loose constellation of individual activists producing podcasts, AI-training datasets, school workshops, expert interviews and personal-narrative video reels. The seven good practices below have all been tested in real Italian school and civic settings and are designed to be replicated by partners with comparable infrastructure.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Clic Positivi School Web Radio (january 2024 - may 2024 (season 1) and december 2024 - june 2025 (season 2)); Deescalate AI Training (november 2024 - january 2025); School Training at Liceo Pininfarina (1 -18 february 2025 (local training days 1-2) and 19-28 february 2025 (local training days 3-10)); Expert Interview as Shareable Reels (1 december 2024); Personal-Narrative Video Series (june - september 2025); and Web 3.0 Meme Workshop (18 july 2025). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - 'Clic Positivi' School Web Radio

Dates: January 2024 - May 2024 (Season 1) and December 2024 - June 2025 (Season 2). Location: Liceo Luigi Einaudi, Alba (CN) - Radio Einaudi. Target audience: secondary school students aged 14-20 plus online listeners on Spotify.

A stable cell of student-speakers (Auro, Sto, Lore, Taki, Fab, Kalu in Season 1; Giacollo, Fiore, Lore, Samu in Season 2) produced a series of episodes of 45-60 minutes each on hate speech, web regulation, Web 3.0 and artificial intelligence. Each episode pairs the student hosts with one expert guest - psychologists, activists, the Web 3.0 expert Tambussi, the AI expert Stefano Barale - and is published on Spotify.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify and adopt a pre-existing school broadcasting infrastructure (microphones, editing software, official channel); (2) build an editorial team of four to six students and renew it as cohorts graduate; (3) for each episode, agree on a thematic angle, invite one external expert and draft a minute-by-minute outline; (4) record, edit and publish on Spotify; (5) promote each episode on the school s social channels.

The format proved sustainable across cohort change and even drew alumni back as guests. The recurring weakness reported by the team was the difficulty of expanding the audience beyond Radio Einaudi s existing listenership; the team concluded that an external promotion plan must be designed alongside the editorial calendar.

Good Practice 2 - 'Deescalate' AI Training

Dates: November 2024 - January 2025. Location: fully online. Participants: 1 SGYG members from across the HTIA partnership. Partner: Aequa-Tech (civic-tech start-up).

Activists were asked first to complete a moral-foundations questionnaire, designed to surface their own evaluative biases, and then to assess the aggressiveness of comments posted under six celebrity-related videos. The exercise produced an internationally-fed dataset for an AI moderation tool while simultaneously training participants to recognise the role of context in the labelling of online content.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) partner with a local civic-tech organisation developing an AI moderation tool; (2) recruit a transnational pool of 15-20 activists; (3) administer a moral-foundations questionnaire before any

labelling task; (4) ask participants to label aggressiveness of comments according to a shared rubric; (5) debrief collectively on the difficulty of the task and on the implications for automated moderation.

As one participant observed, we could understand some basis of how AI works and how it can be fed information that can bias the way it works, which is one of the reasons why AI can spread hate speech narratives (SGYG member). Critical media literacy emerges not from theoretical lectures but from the embodied experience of trying to label edge-cases.

Good Practice 3 - School Training at Liceo Pininfarina

Dates: 1 -18 February 2025 (Local Training Days 1-2) and 19-28 February 2025 (Local Training Days 3-10). Location: Liceo Pininfarina, Moncalieri (Turin). Target: a full IT class specialising in long-distance communication, aged 1 -18. Facilitators: 3 SGYG members.

The first two mornings introduced the IT class to hate speech literacy through tools drawn from the Council of Europe s Compass manual: Identity Molecule, Hate Pyramid, Tree of Causes, accompanied by short audiovisual clips on dopamine and social-media design. From day three onwards, the same students moved into a Training of Trainers cycle, co-developing - jointly with their IT teacher and an external technician - a prototype social-media application with built-in moderation logic. Their explicit ethical requirement was a social-media platform with less hate speech than Instagram (training participant).

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) translate hate-speech literacy into the audience s existing professional language (in this case, software design); (2) deliver one introductory module using Compass tools; (3) move immediately into a co-design phase in which students produce their own response artefact; (4) always prepare a Plan B (the team had to drop the Privilege Walk for lack of space and Netflix titles for licensing reasons).

By the tenth day the class had begun coding a prototype social network. Translating awareness into a buildable artefact converts passive learners into co-designers of the response and dramatically increases retention.

Good Practice 4 - Expert Interview as Shareable Reels

Date: 1 December 2024. Location: Toolbox co-working space, Turin. Target audience: Hate Trackers Instagram audience. Guest: actress Manuela Grippi.

Two SGYG interviewers conducted a structured conversation with the actress on four pre-defined thematic blocks: public image, industry challenges, social media exposure and personal activism. The conversation was filmed in a neutral co-working location with a professional crew so that the material could be cut into multiple Instagram reels.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify a public figure whose professional activity is touched by hate speech; (2) hold one preparatory online meeting to co-define the questions; (3) film in a neutral, reusable location; (4) plan the cut into multiple short formats from the outset, not in post-production.

Public figures bring their own followers to the project, extending its reach far beyond the partnership s organic audience. The interview format also generates evergreen content that can be re-used for several months.

Good Practice 5 - Personal-Narrative Video Series

Dates: June - September 2025. Location: Turin. Target: social-media audiences interested in bullying, immigration, racism and gender double standards.

Five reels, each typically produced by a two-person crew, explored personal experiences of discrimination. As the creator of one of the videos wrote, this video is personal to me as an Egyptian living in Europe for 4 years. It shows the double standards in society where people feel forced to give up their values to satisfy others. Freedom is for everyone, and you should be able to live according to your own values as long as you don t harm others .

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) organise an open call within the SGYG for personal-narrative ideas; (2) provide minimal but consistent technical support (camera, tripod, microphone, lighting); (3) prioritise authenticity over production polish; (4) release on a regular cadence (one reel every three to four weeks).

The format consistently outperforms scripted educational videos in engagement metrics. Its main risk - the difficulty of generating consistently new ideas - is mitigated by rotating the lead creator on each release.

Good Practice 6 - Web 3.0 Meme Workshop

Date: 18 July 2025. Location: Turin. Target audience: approximately 100 young adults aged 18 and over. Tool: HateTrackers Dapp MetaMask wallet.

Following an introductory session on Web 3.0 and MetaMask, participants identified real hate speech (including comments from public figures) and crafted memes in response, using humour and irony as counter-narratives. Each meme was uploaded to the HateTrackers Web 3.0 platform and linked to the creator s wallet ID. Other participants then voted on the most effective entries. The session closed with a group debate on the ethical line between irony as disarmament and humour that reinforces harm.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) deliver a short technical onboarding to MetaMask and the HateTrackers Dapp; (2) curate ten to fifteen real hate-speech examples of varying sensitivity; (3) provide simple meme-making tools; (4) close with a structured debate on the ethics of humour.

Many participants reported that hate speech often triggered anger, making it difficult to respond constructively (workshop debriefing, of the original Compendium). Composing a meme that is simultaneously funny and respectful is itself an exercise in empathy, restraint and critical thinking.

Cross-cutting Lessons for Other European Organisations

Three principles emerge. First, anchor youth activism in an existing institutional asset (a school radio, a co-working space, a civic-tech start-up) before considering building anything new. Second, translate hate-speech literacy into the participants own language of expertise: IT students design moderated platforms, podcasters design episodes, video creators design reels. Third, combine internationally validated educational tools (Compass Identity Molecule, Hate Pyramid) with first-person narrative formats. The first ensures pedagogical rigour; the second produces emotional resonance. Neither, alone, is sufficient.

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Italian portfolio is the most heterogeneous of the seven national chapters, and for that reason it is the most useful as a menu of options for other European organisations. Each Italian practice represents a different entry point into hate-speech literacy - radio, AI, school curriculum, expert interview, personal narrative, Web 3.0 meme creation - and each can be lifted independently. The cross-cutting insight is that a single national partner can sustain multiple parallel tracks if it has access to a stable institutional anchor (in Turin, the lead organisation C.I.F.A. ETS plus the school radio at Liceo Einaudi).

Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "We definitely want our app to have less hate speech than apps like Instagram. When we manage to finish developing it, we might even inspire someone else to create something similar."
>
> **— Pininfarina training participant**

> "It was an interesting experience because we could understand some basis of how AI works and how it can be fed information that can bias the way it works, which is one of the reasons why AI can spread hate speech narratives."
>
> **— SGYG member after the Deescalate AI training**

> "This video is personal to me as an Egyptian living in Europe for four years. It shows the double standards in society where people feel forced to give up their values to satisfy others. Freedom is for everyone, and you should be able to live according to your own values as long as you don t harm others."
>
> **— SGYG video creator, Personal-Narrative Reel**



GREECE

HELLENIC YOUTH PARTICIPATION

GREECE

Hellenic Youth Participation, Athens

The Greek SGYG, hosted by Hellenic Youth Participation in Athens, developed an iterative, semester-long pathway designed to move young adults from a vague awareness of hate speech to a structured ability to respond - online and offline. The team relied on a small but stable group, on outdoor research in the streets and parks of central Athens, and on indoor workshops at the HYP office. The four good practices below trace this path from public mapping to digital activism, concluding with a podcast that sustains the conversation beyond the project s lifespan.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Outdoor Mapping at Freedom Park (28 june 2024); Four Corners Workshop on Reactions to Hate (30 january 2025); Zero Hate - April Online Campaign (april 2025); and Three-Episode Podcast (produced after the zero hate campaign). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - Outdoor Mapping at Freedom Park

Date: 28 June 2024. Location: Freedom Park, Athens. Audience: passers-by and people relaxing in the park.

The SGYG approached members of the public with simple questions on what they thought hate speech was and whether they had ever faced or witnessed discrimination. The team had originally prepared structured exercises, but strong

wind and the lack of an enclosed space forced an improvisation: the activity was reconfigured as a conversational survey. The most striking discovery was that many respondents didn t even know / never heard of the term hate speech.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify a public space with high intergenerational footfall; (2) prepare three to five short open questions; (3) train SGYG members in non-confrontational approach techniques; (4) treat the unexpected (weather, logistics) as an opportunity to simplify the format rather than as a failure.

Public ignorance of the very expression hate speech is, in itself, a finding that should orient the entire downstream strategy. An organisation that begins its programme with complex deliverables, before mapping the public s lexical starting point, risks speaking to itself.

Good Practice 2 - 'Four Corners' Workshop on Reactions to Hate

Date: 30 January 2025. Location: HYP office, Athens. Audience: six adults over 18.

After a brief Web 3.0 review of comments collected the previous week, the room was divided into four corners representing four possible reactions to a hate-speech comment: reply, avoidance, report, launch a counter-campaign. Hate-speech comments were read aloud and participants moved physically to the corner that represented their instinctive response. A facilitated discussion followed each round. The session closed by stating an explicit pedagogical principle: there is no single correct reaction to a hate-speech comment, and each situation requires thoughtful evaluation.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) compile fifteen to twenty real hate-speech comments; (2) define four possible reaction categories and label four corners of the room; (3) read each comment aloud; (4) ask volunteers to articulate why they chose their corner; (5) close by collectively noting that no corner is structurally superior to another.

Embodied movement, more than seated discussion, exposes the diversity of instinctive reactions inside the same group. It also normalises the legitimacy of disengagement: not every hateful comment requires an answer, and recognising this protects the activist from burnout.

Good Practice 3 - 'Zero Hate - April' Online Campaign

Period: April 2025. Format: four interactive online meetings. Audience: adults over 18, seven participants per session.

A month-long online campaign opened by an introductory session on the HateTrackers app and continued with presentations, discussions and collaborative activities. The campaign was the connective tissue between the offline outdoor and indoor workshops and the digital component of the Web 3.0 platform, and prepared the ground for the podcast season that followed.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) define a one-month thematic window with a recognisable name (Zero Hate); (2) schedule four weekly online meetings of one to two hours; (3) alternate formats (presentation, discussion, collaborative activity, guest); (4) ensure that the same core group attends all four sessions to build cumulative learning.

A short, branded campaign produces more retention than a longer, unmarked sequence of events. The Zero Hate label gave participants an identifiable container to refer to.

Good Practice 4 - Three-Episode Podcast

Period: produced after the Zero Hate campaign. Format: three audio episodes. Hosts: two SGYG members. Topic: why hate speech is so intense on social media.

Two participants of the Zero Hate campaign, motivated by the intensity of the discussions, decided independently to produce a three-episode podcast exploring the social-media amplification of hate speech. The decision is a measurable indicator of project sustainability: participants did not merely consume content, they

generated their own.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) leave space, in any final debriefing, for participants to propose follow-up actions of their own; (2) provide minimal structural support (a microphone, a publishing channel, basic editing skills) but resist the temptation to direct the editorial line; (3) commit, in advance, to amplifying the participant-led product through the organisation s channels.

The most reliable indicator that an awareness programme has worked is that participants begin to produce their own output. An organisation that does not plan for this scenario risks letting that energy dissipate.

Pedagogical Principles in the Greek Programme

The Greek programme also developed the concept of counter-narratives and alternative narratives, helping participants see that hate speech can be challenged not only by direct opposition but also by offering new, inclusive perspectives. It explored, in dedicated sessions, the complex topic of freedom of speech and the ethical dilemmas of content moderation, debating who should decide what stays online and what gets removed. Across all sessions the team demonstrated a strong commitment to building empathy, critical thinking and digital responsibility, encouraging the view of activism as a series of everyday choices - how we speak, how we listen, and how we shape the online spaces we inhabit (Compendium synthesis).

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Greek programme is the most pedagogically rigorous of the seven, with explicit and well-documented use of Compass tools and counter-narrative theory. For the European HTIA network, Greece is the chapter to consult when designing training-of-trainer modules: the Pedagogical Principles section can be read almost as a stand-alone manual on how to introduce hate-speech literacy to a group of adult activists. The Greek experience also shows how a small SGYG (six to seven adults) can produce a disproportionately large set of outputs when each member chooses a different methodology.

Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "It was a meaningful experience that facilitated discussions around hate speech."
>
> **— Participant feedback after the Greek SGYG workshop**

> "Allowed us to engage with the moral implications of harmful online behaviour."
>
> **— Greek SGYG reflection during the Zero Hate - April campaign**



HUNGARY

CROMO FOUNDATION

HUNGARY

Cromo Foundation - Budapest and Baranya County

The Hungarian chapter of the Hate Trackers Into Action project, coordinated by the Cromo Foundation, ran on two complementary tracks. A Budapest-based SGYG of around five young leaders worked from April 2024 onwards on the artistic and pedagogical side - mapping the local context, consulting legal and hate-speech experts, training in Forum and Debate Theatre, and bringing the methodology into Budapest secondary schools. A second SGYG based in Kisharsany, Baranya County (members aged 16-22), took on the digital component, populating the HateTrackers Web 3.0 application with hate-speech evidence, organising a regional drawing competition and presenting all outputs at one of Hungary s largest cultural festivals. The two cells converged in September 2025 in Budapest. The Hungarian context is marked by the strong politicisation of the very expression hate speech , which led the team to deliberately frame its actions around everyday hate speech in schools, on social media and in casual conversations.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Layered Expert Consultation (5, 12 april and 6 june 2024); Forum Theatre with the Influencer Story Scenario (13 december 2024 and 22 may 2025); Multi-Session MetaMask / HateTrackers Cycle (15 february, 13 march, 23 march, 30 march, 16 april, 30 april, 28 may, 23 july 2025); Do Not Harm Others! Children s Drawing Competition (april-july 2025 (call launched 16 april; submissions and selection between 28 may and 23 july)); and Combined Playback and Forum Theatre Encounter (5- september 2025). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - Layered Expert Consultation

Dates: 5, 12 April and 6 June 2024. Location: Cromo office, Budapest. Participants: SGYG core team IT, legal, hate-speech and artistic experts.

Before involving young participants directly in workshops, the Hungarian team held three sequential meetings: with an IT expert on Web 3.0; with a legal expert in person paired with a hate-speech expert online; and with an artistic expert specialising in drama-pedagogy. This sequence equipped the SGYG to frame the topic with technical, legal and creative confidence and produced a critical strategic decision: abandoning a traditional play in favour of Debate Theatre, later refined into Forum Theatre.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) before opening any participant recruitment, schedule three expert sessions of two to three hours each; (2) hold the legal session in person, the technical session in a hybrid format, the artistic session in a creative space; (3) document each session and use the outcomes to make formal design decisions before workshops begin.

Investing two months in expert framing avoids the much longer cost of redesigning an entire programme mid-stream. The Hungarian team s early choice of Debate Theatre over a scripted play would have been impossible without these preliminary consultations.

Good Practice 2 - Forum Theatre with the 'Influencer Story' Scenario

Dates: 13 December 2024 and 22 May 2025. Locations: Nemes Nagy Agnes High School and Alternative Economy High School, Budapest. Target: high-school students. Duration: three hours per session.

The first Budapest workshop used a generic Debate Theatre scenario. Following an internal evaluation, the team reshaped the format into a more inclusive Forum Theatre structure built around a fictive conflict between a social-media influencer

and a content-management company over the moderation of hateful comments. Role cards were prepared for influencer, CEO, legal advisor, PR manager, content moderator and audience members. Sessions opened with a warm-up phase, moved into a structured in-character debate and closed with an out-of-role reflection.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) write a single, easily translatable scenario in which a real ethical dilemma is staged; (2) prepare printed role cards covering five to six perspectives (including at least one soft role and one hard role); (3) facilitate in three explicit phases - preparation, in-character debate, out-of-role reflection; (4) capture key audience statements on a flip-chart for use in the closing debrief.

The Influencer Story turned out to be a powerful and relatable tool for high-school students (Alternative Economy session), and proved equally effective later in the festival s digital booth. As an SGYG member noted, activism isn t just about having strong ideas - it s about adapting, listening, and finding ways to move forward together (Nemes Nagy Agnes session).

Good Practice 3 - Multi-Session MetaMask / HateTrackers Cycle

Dates: 15 February, 13 March, 23 March, 30 March, 16 April, 30 April, 28 May, 23 July 2025. Location: Kisharsany, Baranya County. Target: rural youth aged 16-22.

The Baranya SGYG progressed through eight sessions of increasing complexity: from initial group meeting and roleplay of user scenarios, through troubleshooting and supervised registration on a single shared laptop, to systematic harvesting of hate comments from Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube and Hungarian online media. By March alone the group had uploaded 62 cases, rising to approximately 80 by the May session. From May onwards, the team added a constructive-response module, uploading the original hate comment together with a respectful reply.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) plan a multi-session ramp-up, never expecting full digital adoption from a single workshop; (2) always have at least one shared device available so that participants without smartphones

are not excluded; (3) maintain a shared folder of categorised examples to support newcomers; (4) introduce, after the documentation phase, a constructive-response module that converts the activist from observer to interlocutor.

The SGYG repeatedly described the Web 3.0 framework as opaque and the app as initially unsupported on smartphones. These technical frictions are best addressed not by withdrawing the digital component but by adding the responsibility of constructive response, which restores a sense of agency and re-motivates participation.

Good Practice 4 - 'Do Not Harm Others!' Children's Drawing Competition

Dates: April-July 2025 (call launched 16 April; submissions and selection between 28 May and 23 July). Location: schools across Baranya County, exhibition at the Ordogkatlan Festival. Target: children and teenagers.

Designed by youth for younger children, the competition invited submissions on bullying and everyday aggression. Posters and flyers were distributed in two to three local schools; submissions were judged anonymously on message, creativity and emotional impact. The selected works were exhibited, alongside live drawing sessions and a Photo Contest, at the Ordogkatlan Festival in Nagyharsany (31 July 2025). An online museum extended the visibility of the children s work beyond the festival.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) frame the call positively (Do Not Harm Others!) rather than around a problem to be denounced; (2) distribute posters and flyers in a small, manageable circle of schools; (3) judge anonymously; (4) secure a high-visibility public venue for the exhibition; (5) complement the physical exhibition with an online museum that gives the work indefinite afterlife.

As the Baranya SGYG observed, the club members understood that you don t become cool by hurting others, but by being funny, nice, and popular … we strive to create a positive attitude in the community, where there is no place for aggression

and bullying (drawing competition session).

Good Practice 5 - Combined Playback and Forum Theatre Encounter

Dates: 5- September 2025. Location: Katakomba Theatre, Budapest. Target: youth aged 15-30. Participants: 5 SGYG 3 Cromo Baranya group Zoli, the new IT coordinator.

The September weekend opened with a short Forum Theatre warm-up - the audience suggesting alternative endings to a hate-speech scenario - and transitioned into Playback Theatre, in which audience members shared personal stories of misunderstanding, conflict or discrimination, and a small ensemble reflected them back through movement, voice and improvisation. The encounter was also the moment in which the metropolitan and rural cells of the project met in person.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) recruit a trained Playback Theatre ensemble of three to five performers; (2) open with a low-barrier Forum Theatre warm-up; (3) allow the audience to contribute brief personal stories; (4) close with a facilitated conversation about what was witnessed. Avoid scheduling more than three hours: the emotional intensity of the format is high.

Bringing rural youth from Baranya to Budapest produced a major personal-development outcome: we became more open to art and creative expression ... considering that many of our families and communities don t really value art or see its importance (Baranya SGYG member). This exchange justifies the cost of moving rural participants to a metropolitan venue.

Cross-cutting Lessons for Other European Organisations

Three transferable principles emerge from the Hungarian experience. First, in contexts where the term hate speech is politically charged, deliberately re-framing the topic as everyday hate speech expands the universe of partner schools willing to host the project. Second, twinning a metropolitan SGYG and a rural SGYG around complementary competences (artistic-pedagogical in Budapest, digital-creative in Baranya) protects the project from drop-out in either group and produces cross-pollination effects. Third, always keep an analogue Plan B for digital activities: paper-based competitions, printed role cards and physical exhibitions that allow the project to keep moving when Web 3.0 friction stalls the digital component.

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Hungarian double track - metropolitan Budapest plus rural Baranya - is a structural innovation other European partners should consider replicating. By assigning the artistic-pedagogical track to one team and the digital-evidence track to another, then bridging the two only at a late stage, the Hungarian partner protected itself from the drop-out risk that affects most volunteer-based projects. The Forum Theatre methodology is the single most exportable Hungarian contribution and is documented in enough detail in this chapter to be reproduced by any partner with access to a trained drama pedagogue.

Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "Before this project, most of us didn t really think much about art. We used our phones like everyone else - mostly for scrolling and chatting. But through this program, we started using digital tools more creatively, considering that many of our families and communities don t really value art or see its importance."
>
> **— Baranya County SGYG member after the Budapest exchange**

> "Activism isn t just about having strong ideas - it s about adapting, listening, and finding ways to move forward together."
>
> **— SGYG member after the Forum Theatre workshop in Nemes Nagy Agnes High School**

> "The club members understood that you don t become cool by hurting others, but by being funny, nice, and popular. We strive to create a positive attitude in the community, where there is no place for aggression and bullying."
>
> **— Baranya County SGYG, drawing competition session**



LITHUANIA

AY INSTITUTE

LITHUANIA

AY Institute, Vilnius

The Lithuanian SGYG, hosted by the AY Institute in Vilnius, designed its 2025 activism around a single, urgent and locally specific theme: the objectification of women as a normalised form of hate speech. In a country where sexist remarks are still routinely dismissed as harmless jokes, the team united research, advocacy and creative practice under the campaign banner NotObject (NeObjektas). The five good practices below are presented in chronological order, mirroring a deliberate pathway from listening to public visibility.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Recruitment Cafe Meeting (30 january 2025); Demographic-focused Neighbourhood Mapping (january-april 2025); NotObject Public Awareness Event (2 march 2025); Hands Against Silence Ceramic Workshops (10 and 12 june 2025; 8 and 10 july 2025 (18:00-21:00)); and Final Exhibition Symbolic Completion Gesture (12 september 2025). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - Recruitment Cafe Meeting

Date: 30 January 2025. Location: The Bookest World cafe, Vilnius. Audience: youth aged 19-28, mostly university students in journalism, communication, psychology and social sciences. Participants: 12 young people (50 per cent women, 3 international students).

The SGYG reserved a private cafe area for two hours and invited a recognisable guest speaker (Rusne Kirtiklyte from Ribologija) to introduce the chosen topic. A short slide presentation outlined the project and the partner countries. Participants were invited to suggest follow-up meetings via a Google Form. Outreach had been carried out through Instagram, student group chats and word of mouth.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) reserve a private cafe area for two hours; (2) invite one guest speaker close to the topic; (3) keep the slide presentation short (10-15 minutes); (4) close with an interactive form for follow-up suggestions; (5) provide drinks and snacks.

Recruiting through an informal, hospitable setting produces a more engaged starting cohort than recruitment through formal calls. The mid-twenties, university-adjacent profile of the cohort proved well suited to a topic requiring academic and emotional fluency.

Good Practice 2 - Demographic-focused Neighbourhood Mapping

Period: January-April 2025. Location: Vilnius, central districts of Senamiestis and Naujamiestis. Target: women aged 18-30 experiencing hate speech online and in nightlife areas. Participants: 5 SGYG researchers 20 women engaged through consultations and a national training session.

Over three months the SGYG progressed through desk research, outreach to four specialised NGOs (Women s Information Centre, Human Rights Monitoring Institute, Ribologija, Stebek Teises), informal stakeholder consultations and field visits in identified high-risk areas. The phase culminated in a national training session that brought together eleven directly affected women aged 19-28 to share experiences and build trust.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify a single demographic and a single thematic frame; (2) progress sequentially through desk research, NGO outreach, stakeholder consultations and field visits; (3) conclude with a national training session that turns the mapping into a visible community of allies.

Some women were initially hesitant to speak openly due to fear of judgement or retaliation. The team addressed this through informal settings and intentional trust-building. Mapping should be read as an instrument of relationship-building, not only of data collection.

Good Practice 3 - #NotObject Public Awareness Event

Date: 2 March 2025. Location: Altspace, Vilnius. Audience: public, university students, NGO representatives, working professionals interested in women s rights. Participants: 90 registered, 4 attended in person (average age 26).

The event opened with two short expert presentations - by human-rights lawyer Greta Kin and by Ula Kietaviciute on cinema and advertising - framing the legal and cultural dimensions of objectification. It continued with a moderated panel of five women practitioners, moderated by Rusne Kirtiklyte. The use of the explicit hashtag NotObject / NeObjektas anchored the conversation in a specific, memorable label.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) structure the event in two acts - two expert presentations followed by a moderated panel; (2) compose the panel with practitioners from different sectors (law, media, art, civil society); (3) ensure adequate A; time; (4) brand the event with a single visible hashtag.

The team explicitly noted that the A; had been too short and that promotion had begun too late. These are the most common failure modes of public events of this kind and should be planned for from the design phase.

Good Practice 4 - 'Hands Against Silence' Ceramic Workshops

Dates: 10 and 12 June 2025; 8 and 10 July 2025 (18:00-21:00). Location: Makes Sense Studio, Vilnius. Target: women of various ages and backgrounds. Participants: 50 across four sessions.

Each three-hour evening unfolded in three phases. (1) Welcome and Framing, with anonymous real-life examples of online hate. (2) Safe-space agreement and shared

reflection on personal encounters with hate speech. (3) Creative phase with clay: participants wrote offensive comments they had received onto clay surfaces, then physically broke the clay, then created a positive vase focused on self-appreciation. The session closed with an optional sharing circle. Materials included air-dry and kiln-fired clay, ceramic tools, reflection cards, tea, cushions and calm music.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) recruit a craft facilitator; (2) limit registration to approximately twelve participants; (3) structure the evening in three phases - framing, reflection, creation; (4) build the sequence around a single physical metaphor (in this case, breaking clay inscribed with hateful words); (5) close with a non-compulsory sharing circle.

As the workshop facilitator wrote, the act of breaking the clay with offensive words and then reshaping it into something beautiful is a powerful metaphor and tool for reclaiming agency. The methodology is replicable in any context where a safe space, a craft facilitator and basic materials are available.

Good Practice 5 - Final Exhibition + Symbolic Completion Gesture

Date: 12 September 2025. Location: Makes Sense Studio, Vilnius. Audience: open public, young adults, community members, local creatives, former workshop participants. Participants: 30 attendees, 4 SGYG coordinators.

The closing event was simultaneously the project's conclusion and the official opening of Makes Sense Studio. More than 25 ceramic pieces from the workshops were displayed on pedestals with curated lighting and a DJ set. Former workshop participants were invited to bring small items - flowers, incense sticks, jewellery - that physically completed their activist artworks (vases, incense holders, jewellery boxes), transforming the exhibition from a static display into a participatory closure ritual.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) align the closing event with the opening of a partner civic infrastructure to mutually reinforce visibility; (2) display the workshop outputs on uniform pedestals; (3) invite former workshop participants

to bring symbolic items that complete their pieces; (4) design a minimal soundscape (DJ, ambient music) to sustain an attentive but informal atmosphere.

Transforming a closing event into a participatory ritual produces a far stronger emotional closure than a conventional exhibition. As the team summarised, activism doesn t always start with a megaphone - sometimes it starts with clay, with hands, with shared silence (workshop debriefing).

Cross-cutting Lessons for Other European Organisations

Three transferable principles emerge from the Lithuanian experience. First, frame a culturally normalised behaviour explicitly as hate speech: by naming objectification as such, the SGYG repositioned the conversation from personal sensitivity to human rights and discrimination. Second, use art and the body as a way out of abstraction: hands-on creative practice externalises harm in a way that verbal-only formats cannot. Third, build a deliberate multi-step pathway from listening to public visibility, where each phase feeds the next - women consulted during mapping became participants in workshops, workshop participants saw their pieces exhibited at the closing event.

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Lithuanian experience demonstrates that a focused, single-theme programme (objectification of women) developed coherently over a full year can outperform diversified portfolios in depth of qualitative impact. For the European network, Lithuania is the case study to consult when a partner has decided to concentrate on one specific manifestation of hate speech rather than the broader category. The Hands Against Silence ceramic workshop is the most replicable Lithuanian contribution, and the choice of pairing the closing event with the opening of a new civic space (Makes Sense Studio) is a structural lesson in itself.

Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "The act of breaking the clay with offensive words and then reshaping it into something beautiful is a powerful metaphor and tool for reclaiming agency."
>
> **— Hands Against Silence facilitator's reflection**

> "Being able to physically hold their protest in clay gave them a sense of agency they had not felt before."
>
> **— Workshop facilitator's note, Hands Against Silence Round 2**

> "Activism doesn t always start with a megaphone - sometimes it starts with clay, with hands, with shared silence."
>
> **— Lithuanian SGYG, workshop debriefing**



SPAIN

RINOVA MALAGA

SPAIN

Rinova Malaga

The Spanish chapter of the Hate Trackers Into Action project, coordinated by Rinova in the Malaga district of Huelin, addressed verbal, physical and cyberbullying as overlapping manifestations of hate speech. The Spanish SGYG built a coherent local programme combining victim-centred storytelling, neighbourhood research, public street outreach and community art. The seven good practices below trace this programme from a single confidential interview with a survivor of bullying, through podcasts and street-art tours, to a beach event designed to spread the message more love, less hate to over forty young people in a single afternoon.

The chapter develops the following good practices, in chronological order: Confidential Interview with a Bullying Survivor (10 december 2024); Neighbourhood Mapping uestionnaire in Huelin (5 june 2025); Street-Art Tour and Video Documentary (8-11 august 2025); Score a Goal Against Hate Speech Beach Event (12 september 2025); Web 3.0 Documentation of Real-Life Stories (throughout the project); and Professional Podcast Production (from 1 july 2025 onwards). Each practice is then explored at length in continuous narrative form, with attention to the local context, the steps that proved replicable elsewhere, and the lessons learnt by the team.

Good Practice 1 - Confidential Interview with a Bullying Survivor

Date: 10 December 2024. Location: in person at the University of Malaga, Spain. Participants: 1 SGYG member as interviewer, 1 university student as interviewee.

The interview was conducted in person without audio or video recording, in order to fully protect the interviewee s anonymity. The questions were structured around how the survivor realised she was being bullied, how it began, the type of harassment (verbal, physical or both), the mental impact, the search for help and the advice she would give to others in the same situation. The transcript was later used as the source for a professional podcast (Good Practice 6).

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) prepare a list of seven to ten questions structured around recognition, evolution, impact and advice; (2) conduct the interview in person, without recording, if anonymity is the survivor s preference; (3) negotiate explicit and written consent for the later use of the testimony in derivative formats; (4) avoid questions that could retraumatise the interviewee.

As the SGYG summarised, we believe the impact this could have is that it s just a normal student at our university. It could be anyone we talk to in the hallways . A single, well-conducted survivor interview is more powerful than ten generic statistics on bullying.

Good Practice 2 - Neighbourhood Mapping Questionnaire in Huelin

Date: 5 June 2025. Location: in person at Polo Digital, Malaga, with field administration in the Huelin neighbourhood. Participants: 4 SGYG members. Target: Huelin residents.

The SGYG designed a ten-question instrument focused on two themes: online hate and harassment in the neighbourhood. uestions covered direct experience, awareness of victims, knowledge of reporting procedures, perception of school bullying as a serious problem, perceived adequacy of support and resources, and willingness to participate in future local campaigns. Designing the instrument was easy; the challenge was in field administration.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) divide the questionnaire into two thematic blocks; (2) prefer short closed questions to minimise refusal; (3) include a final open question on what should be done; (4) include a clear opt-in for follow-up campaigns; (5) train the team in respectful approach techniques and in accepting

refusal without discomfort.

The most consistent finding was that people don t want to take the time to help, even though hate speech and harassment are so common in our society . This low responsiveness is itself part of the problem and should orient future engagement strategies (e.g., shorter engagement formats, ambient activations such as the beach event below).

Good Practice 3 - Street-Art Tour and Video Documentary

Dates: 8-11 August 2025. Location: Huelin neighbourhood, Malaga. Participants: 5 SGYG members. Outputs: video on Instagram podcast episode 2.

The SGYG researched inspiring murals in the Huelin neighbourhood, drafted a narrative explaining their purpose, recorded a short video tour while wearing project T-shirts (more love, less hate) and complemented the visual material with a longer-form podcast. The video is publicly accessible on Instagram (instagram.com/p/DPjBhZyjKBy/) and on rinova.es/street-art.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) survey the local murals as cultural infrastructure; (2) write a short narrative script around the social meaning of each work; (3) film a walking tour with a single mobile phone, using the project s branded T-shirts; (4) extract the audio for a podcast episode; (5) publish on at least two channels.

As the SGYG observed, communities and neighbourhoods can come together to improve their streets and spaces. These murals are well-respected, cared for, and in good condition . Street art turns out to be both a subject of activism and a method - a low-cost vehicle to tell stories of local resilience.

Good Practice 4 - 'Score a Goal Against Hate Speech' Beach Event

Date: 12 September 2025. Location: in person on a Malaga beach. Participants: 6 SGYG members. Reach: more than 40 T-shirts distributed.

An SGYG member brought a small football goal and a ball; another brought a folding table and a speaker. The setup displayed all the project T-shirts. The activity gave each participant three attempts to score a goal: those who succeeded received a T-shirt and were invited to learn about the HTIA project. After thirty minutes of proactive outreach, members of the public began approaching the stand spontaneously.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) identify a high-traffic outdoor location during favourable weather; (2) build the activation around a popular and low-barrier game; (3) link participation to a tangible reward that itself spreads the message (a branded T-shirt); (4) use the first thirty minutes for proactive outreach and let the gathering grow organically thereafter.

An unexpected but recurring conversation took place with a coach of a women s football team who described how players are exposed to hate speech during matches and online. The exchange illustrates the value of street-level activism: encounters of this kind do not occur in conference rooms.

Good Practice 5 - Web 3.0 Documentation of Real-Life Stories

Period: throughout the project. Channel: HateTrackers Web 3.0 platform. 16-1 .

Spanish SGYG members uploaded a wide range of testimonies to the HateTrackers platform: the Torre Pacheco case (a violent incident involving a Moroccan individual that triggered over 130,000 xenophobic online messages targeting North African communities); a young man s account of living with Tourette syndrome; a woman s testimony about being harassed and blackmailed by her ex-partner; a public solidarity post; testimonies of migrants whose hopes were not met after their arrival; the case of footballer Vini Jr. and his anti-racism campaign in Spanish stadiums.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) treat the Web 3.0 platform as a narrative archive, not only a denunciation tool; (2) encourage participants to upload both negative cases and positive solidarity events; (3) create anonymous profiles where the security of the activist requires it.

Some SGYG members created anonymous Instagram accounts to challenge hate speech more safely. The need for anonymity is not a sign of weakness but a structural feature of online activism that organisations must support, not discourage.

Good Practice 6 - Professional Podcast Production

Dates: from 1 July 2025 onwards. Location: Polo Digital recording studio, Malaga. Participants: SGYG members Rinova staff.

Polo Digital made its recording room and equipment available. The SGYG learnt for the first time how to set up cables, microphones and a mixing console, and how to use the Reaper recording software. Episode 1 was based on the December 2024 confidential interview with a bullying survivor (Good Practice 1); the survivor agreed to the use of her testimony but preferred to keep her identity confidential.

In terms of replicable methodology: replicable steps: (1) negotiate access to a professional studio rather than improvising; (2) plan a brief technical training session before the first recording; (3) use one single source interview as the basis for two parallel products (podcast later derivative formats); (4) honour anonymity requests through voice editing if necessary.

Investing in professional production at the very start establishes a quality threshold that subsequent episodes must respect. The reverse - starting amateur and professionalising later - is far harder.

Cross-cutting Lessons for Other European Organisations

Three transferable principles emerge from the Spanish experience. First, anchor the programme in a single neighbourhood (Huelin) and accept its specific cultural infrastructure - in this case, murals, beaches and a football culture - as starting material. Second, design for reuse: a single survivor interview becomes a podcast becomes a campaign; a single mural tour becomes a video becomes a podcast. Third, accept that public refusal is the most common response in street outreach, and design low-friction activations (the beach football game, the T-shirt distribution) as alternatives to the questionnaire.

Implications for the European HTIA Network

The Spanish portfolio is the closest to a community-organising methodology and is therefore the chapter to consult when a partner wants to anchor an HTIA-style programme in a specific neighbourhood rather than in a network of institutions. The Rinova model relies on three pillars - mapping the neighbourhood, occupying its public spaces (beaches, streets), and giving voice to those who have lived through hate speech - and is replicable in any urban context with comparable demographic features. The decision to film the bullying-survivor interview without audio or video, and to publish only its substance, is a model of ethical practice that the rest of the European network should adopt.

Direct Voices from Participants

The quotations that follow are drawn from the post-activity debriefings collected by the partner organisation. They are reproduced as direct evidence of the qualitative impact of the project, in the voices of those who lived it.

> "We believe the impact this could have is that it s just a normal student at our university."
>
> **— Spanish SGYG reflection after the bullying-survivor interview**

> "We were very excited; it was our chance to be in a professional recording studio."
>
> **— Spanish SGYG, Polo Digital podcast production session**

> "We simply struggled to avoid questions that might upset the victim."
>
> **— Spanish SGYG note on ethical preparation of the survivor interview**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

About this Compendium.

This volume is the compendium of good practices produced within the project **Hate Trackers Into Action (HTIA)**, co-funded by the Erasmus Programme of the European Union. It documents the experiences of seven national groups of young activists - the SGYG, Semiological Guerrilla Youth Groups - who, between 2024 and 2025, designed, tested and refined concrete tools to recognise, prevent and react to hate speech online and offline.

How to read this volume.

Each national chapter opens with a short introduction and develops a series of good practices in continuous narrative form, followed by a cross-cutting reflection and a section of direct voices from participants. The volume can be read sequentially or used as a catalogue of activities to adapt locally.

Bibliography and reference framework.

Council of Europe, Compass - Manual for Human Rights Education with Young People, Strasbourg, latest revised edition. Council of Europe, Recommendation R(9)20 on hate speech. European Charter on Local Youth Information. The Hate Trackers Into Action partnership reports and national diaries produced by the seven partner organisations. Aequa-Tech technical notes on the Deescalate moderation tool used in the Italian training. Anthology of online materials produced by the project on the HateTrackers Web 3.0 platform.

GLOSSARY, PARTNERS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Glossary of recurring terms.

Hate speech - any form of expression that propagates, incites, promotes or justifies hatred based on intolerance, including through stereotypes and discriminatory language (Council of Europe, Recommendation R(9)20). **SGYG** - Semiological Guerrilla Youth Group, the national group of young activists set up by each project partner to design, implement and evaluate the local activities. **Web 3.0 application** - in the HTIA context, the HateTrackers application, a decentralised database accessible through MetaMask, used to upload, categorise and counter-reply to hate-speech content. **Forum Theatre / Debate Theatre / Playback Theatre** - three participatory drama formats originally developed by Augusto Boal and adapted in Hungary to address everyday hate speech in schools. **Compass** - the Council of Europe s manual on human rights education with young people, used as the principal pedagogical reference across the partnership.

Partner organisations.

C.I.F.A. ETS, Turin, Italy (lead partner); Hope For Children CRC Policy Center, Nicosia, Cyprus; Youth Included, Prague, Czech Republic; Hellenic Youth Participation, Athens, Greece; Cromo Foundation, Budapest, Hungary; AY Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania; RINOVA, Malaga, Spain; and the technical partner Aequa-Tech, which contributed the AI moderation tool used in the Deescalate training.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND FINAL NOTE

Ethical framework.

The editorial work has been guided by the Council of Europe Compass manual on human rights education and by the European Charter on Local Youth Information. In the editorial choices concerning artificial intelligence and digital technologies (the AI moderation tools, the HateTrackers Web 3.0 application, the use of generative media), the framework adopted is that of **Isaac Asimov's three laws of robotics**, restated as: do not harm any human being; protect human dignity and autonomy; remain accountable to human oversight.

Acknowledgements.

Sincere thanks to all the young activists, facilitators, teachers, artists, lawyers, podcasters, IT experts and community members whose voices populate these pages. The strength of the HTIA Compendium lies in their willingness to share, with honesty, both what worked and what did not.

A final invitation.

This Compendium is intended as a living tool. Educators, youth workers, artists and local administrators are warmly invited to extract, adapt and recombine the practices presented here, and to share back their own experiences with the HTIA partnership. Activism against hate speech is, by its very nature, a collective long-term endeavour: every methodology refined in one local context becomes a small but durable contribution to the European common ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REPLICATION

1. Anchor the programme in an existing institutional asset.

Before designing activities, map the civic assets already available in the local context: school radios, community libraries, civic-tech laboratories, recording studios, public broadcasters, university faculties, festivals. The HTIA experience consistently shows that anchoring a programme in a recognised local infrastructure produces continuity, quality and reach that a freshly built platform cannot match.

2. Identify the local manifestation of hate speech.

Hate speech does not look the same in every European city. The Lithuanian focus on the objectification of women, the Hungarian focus on everyday school hate, the Czech focus on micro-films exposing invisible violence and the Spanish focus on bullying-survivor stories are not interchangeable: each addresses a specific local phenomenon. Replicators should resist the temptation to import a methodology wholesale, and should instead select the methodology that best fits the local manifestation they have decided to address.

3. Plan a pathway, not an event.

The most effective national programmes in this Compendium are not single events but year-long pathways: research, recruitment, training, public event, creative production, exhibition or final encounter. Each phase feeds the next, and participants encountered at one stage frequently return at later stages. Replicators should plan for at least nine months of activity, with deliberate sequencing.

4. Always hold an analogue Plan B for the digital track.

Wherever the project relies on a specific digital platform - the HateTrackers Web 3.0 application or any successor - replicators should always maintain a parallel analogue track. If the platform fails, has connectivity issues or proves inaccessible to part of the audience, the analogue track keeps the programme moving.

RESOURCES FOR REPLICATORS

Reference framework.

The Compass manual of the Council of Europe remains the principal pedagogical reference for human rights education with young people, and is freely available online from the Council of Europe Youth Department. Recommendation R(9)20 on hate speech, also issued by the Council of Europe, provides the foundational definition adopted across the HTIA partnership. The European Charter on Local Youth Information offers the wider professional framework within which youth-information services - and, by extension, anti-hate-speech services - are expected to operate at the local level.

Project documentation.

Each of the seven partner organisations has produced its own national documentation during the project lifetime: SGYG diaries, post-activity debriefings, workshop facilitator notes and feedback questionnaires. These materials are held by the partner organisations and may be requested through the project lead, C.I.F.A. ETS in Turin. The HateTrackers Web 3.0 application maintains a permanent record of the hate-speech entries and counter-narratives uploaded by the SGYG groups.

Continuing the work.

Organisations interested in joining or extending the HTIA model are invited to contact the partnership directly. Three avenues are particularly welcome: hosting an SGYG-style group within an existing youth organisation; organising a local workshop drawing on one of the methodological families catalogued in this volume; and contributing new entries to the HateTrackers application, with attached counter-narratives. The Compendium will continue to evolve with the experiences contributed by new partners.

HATE TRACKERS INTO ACTION