

## **MARTAs**

### **EVENTS ACHIEVEMENTS CHANGES**

MARTA is the only women's rights advocacy organization in Latvia. MARTA finds effective solutions to improve women's lives, inspired by prominent examples of women's rights enforcement all over the world.

MARTA has provided support to more than 15 000 women who have suffered from violence and human trafficking, and who have experienced economic vulnerability and ignorance, throughout Latvia during the past 14 years.

Having had experience providing Professional assistance to women in crisis, MARTA believe that positive change can be achieved through creative ideas and by influencing political decisions, thus raising public awareness.

Austra's mother and stepfather had problems with alcohol. The girl was very lonely. Sometimes, Austra did not have any food at home, although she had enough clothing. She very much lacked attention from her mother.

She lived in a two-bedroomed apartment – Austra in one room, and her mother and step-father in the other. Sometimes, when Austra felt very sad, her step-father soothed and comforted her.

Austra remembers one evening in November, before her tenth birthday: *“He used me brutally to satisfy his sexual needs.”*

Since then, Austra's step-father continued to use her sexually. *“I could not get over it and accept what had happened between me and him. I started drinking. I was 11.”*

Austra met a girl, and soon they became friends. Now that Austra finally had someone who listened to her and comforted her, she decided to start living with her friend.

She did not have any money for alcohol, so she looked for those who did have money and who could afford to pay for alcohol. *“I had to thank them somehow.”* Austra's friend sometimes brought her along when she went *“to earn money”* and afterwards shared what she had earned.

Austra had sexual intercourse with her step-father, her neighbour, and many other men. The first few times were excruciating. After that Austra saw it as a chance to survive. At the age of 13 she became involved in street prostitution. Alcohol no longer helped her when she wanted to escape her memories. At the age of 15 she started using drugs.

Some time has passed, and now Austra has grown up. She now receives treatment for drug abuse, but still faces the difficult task of *exiting prostitution*.

The young woman receives psychological and social support, and the help of other professionals at the MARTA centre, forming a healthy self-esteem and eliminating the traumatic consequences of sexual abuse and the violence she has experienced.

## EXIT NEEDED. Collaboration and efficient exit programmes.

**MARTA comment:** *The short and condensed story of the life of a woman who had become engaged in prostitution reveals a complicated experience and abstruse vulnerability that allowed her to be manipulated, and led the victim into deadlock. The risk factors are resulting from her childhood experience (the situation in the family and experience of sexual violence), as well as the desire of a girl, later on a woman, to survive in this environment and under these circumstances. Drug abuse is closely linked with the involvement of a girl in prostitution and her inability to exit prostitution.*

*MARTA's experience shows that lack of alternatives is a serious barrier keeping women in prostitution. Here, also, drug dependence has a major role. The attempts of women involved in prostitution to get paid employment most frequently result in failure, in particular due to the above-mentioned condition. At the moment there are no specific rehabilitation centres in Latvia for women with problems of drug-dependence. Such a centre is crucially important for women to be able to find real options to exiting prostitution. In 2013 the MARTA centre succeeded to include a review of the issue of prostitution within the agenda of the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Health. It has also provided recommendations for the development of a holistic vision on exiting prostitution and for a complex exit programme that would correspond with the needs of the target group. The MARTA centre believes that in order to achieve this, an efficient interinstitutional co-operational model (consisting of various ministries, ministerial institutions, municipalities and NGOs) must be formed to develop and introduce sustainable and efficient exit programmes.*

## ASSISTANCE

During 2013 the MARTA centre assisted a total of **296** women, out of which 228 visited the centre for the first time.

### **Most frequent assistance-seekers – women aged from 25 to 44 years.**

#### SCOPE OF THE ASSISTANCE

The social worker has provided **1029** consultations, out of which 347 were face to face, and the others were by phone, Skype or e-mail.

Lawyers have provided **741** consultations, in person as well as over the phone or in electronic form. Free legal consultations have been provided to 184 women suffering from violence.

**179** legal documents have been drawn up.

Psychologists have provided **389** consultations; psychotherapists, **311** consultations; and individual growth instructors, **24**.

**17** psychologist opinions have been prepared.

#### TOPICAL

Assistance was provided to **10** child victims of violence.

Throughout the year a total of 142 hotline calls were received.

- 68 calls regarding domestic violence
- 2 calls regarding sexual harassment in childhood or sexual abuse of children
- 9 calls regarding possible human trafficking cases and risk while searching for a job abroad
- 4 calls from children seeking support in relation to violence and communication difficulties
- 61 calls regarding the assistance of experts, matters related to disability and unemployment, retirement and benefits, adolescent problems, volunteer work, desire to help the victims of the Zolitūde tragedy, same-sex relationships, difficult divorce cases, pursuit, maintenance payments, child protection and communication matters, conflicts with the orphan's court, or protection in an unregistered partnership.

## EVENT

MARTA organised the first discussion for men, #vīrietisLV, seeking an answer to the following question: What does it mean *to be a man* in a century and society where external accounting systems and official value carriers no longer operate?

Kristaps Petermanis, Artūrs Mednis, Artis Svece, Klāvs Sedlenieks and Ansis Jurgis Stabiņģis participated in the discussion about masculinity and machismo in modern society.

Daila was 10 years old when she was sexually harassed by her adult brother for the first time. Only a year later she became courageous enough to tell her mother about this. Daila's mother paid no attention to it and said that "her brother wanted to keep himself warm at night".

The brother used his little sister to satisfy his sexual needs until she reached the age of 15. He strangled the girl while doing this.

Daila has grown up now. A couple of weeks ago, she realised – *I was sexually harassed in my childhood*. Of course, she had not forgotten it. She forced herself not to think about what had happened. She does not feel hatred towards her brother. When her brother got married, Daila was extremely angry because she felt unable to engage in a relationship.

Most of all, Daila is suffering from constant self-harm. "I cannot show my pain to anyone – parents, relatives, friends. This is the quickest way I can silence my despair. Physical pain kills the pain in my soul and I can live once again. However, at the moment I feel I cannot any more..."

GLOBAL PROBLEM. AGAINST sexual exploitation of children

**MARTA comments:** *A grown-up woman was looking for help at the MARTA centre due to sexual violence experienced in her childhood. Over the years the consequences of such violence have caused destructive reactions.*

*This is a case of both incest and paedophilia, which is a very severe and concealed reality in Latvia. Sexual violence, experienced by children in families, frequently remains unnoticed and unrecognised among adults –other members of the family, teachers and doctors. Challenges in discovering such crimes and preventing the setting in of the limitation period for criminal liability are related to close emotional ties, as in this case – a link between the victim and her adult brother as an offender and the inadequate reaction of the mother that crushed the child’s desire to trust.*

*MARTA ensures the help of a psychotherapist for the woman to help her overcome the consequences of the violence she experienced.*

*Such cases being part of everyday life at the MARTA centre call for a need to assess and improve legal norms, as well as to acknowledge and enforce the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse to prevent sexual violence against children in the future. At the moment, rape committed against close family members is also subject to the imposition of criminal liability in Latvia.*

*In 2013, in the presence of MARTA representatives, several draft laws were reviewed during the Saeima committee meetings: Amendments to the Criminal Law; Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law; Amendments to the Protection of the Rights of the Child Law; Amendments to the Law On Pornography Restrictions; Amendments to the Civil Procedure Law; and Amendments to the Law On Police. Consequently the rights of children who have experienced sexual violence will be expanded, providing for mandatory provision of legal aid and rehabilitation. In the future children will have the right to less ruthless criminal proceedings. Meanwhile, liability in relation to criminal offences against morals and sexual inviolability of children will be made stricter.*

## NEW RESEARCH

The research “Recruitment for Human Trafficking and Portrayal of Women in the Online Environment: Latvia, Estonia, and Great Britain” dispels many of the prejudices and myths regarding the situation women face in Latvia, and acknowledges that the role of the protection of women’s rights is still not seen as sufficiently valuable or important within society.

Society follows broadly-used stereotypes, sustaining the expected images of a woman and a man, as well as their corresponding behavior. Stereotypes are used and kept alive on a daily basis through the mass media, where women are portrayed as lifeless, passive creatures; luxury items and prizes.

To what extent does the mass media in Latvia form public opinion and demands on women?

**You can’t be what you can’t see.**

How do stereotypes limit women and opportunities for personal growth and freedom?

Do women become involved in prostitution because they have a loose lifestyle and want easy money?

**Women are engaged in prostitution because of the difficulties in their lives and a lack of support.**

A: *“I wanted to survive. I did not want to do anything criminal or to be put in jail. I have been there already. I do not want to go back there for a second or third time.”*

B: *“I started running away from home, living on my own... Then I was a fish seller... I got married, he took me here, to Riga; afterwards, he left me. I did not know where to go.”*

C: *“I just felt...why can't I do it for money, if they rape me anyway?”*

Women surveyed in the research, who have been involved in prostitution, admit that street prostitution in Riga is increasing. Young girls aged 15 or 16 – girls straight from school – appear on the street.

D: *“At the age of 16 I was raped. Afterwards, I realised that all men are [censored] and they must be used.”*

Showing care and support, and thus exploiting women's vulnerability, women are eventually subjected to drug abuse and prostitution.

There is also another mechanism: the provision of sexual services in Latvia is becoming institutionalised; it is being regarded in the same way as any other job with career possibilities, flexible working hours and other advantages. This tendency should be regarded as an attempt to normalise and legalise prostitution.

## EVENT

ARE WE HUMANS? AND ARE WE DANCERS? On Human Rights Day on 10 December, the MARTA centre organised a dynamic event at Kaņepes Cultural Centre. As part of the event the 2012 film *Naked Harbour* by Finnish director Aku Louhimies was premiered at KINOBIZE. LOVE DANCE, headed by DJ Kārlis Krustojums, started at 20.00, urging everyone to dance and add their signatures to support unregistered relationships.

On this day, the MARTA centre emphasised legal protection and protection of the rights of those women who have been involved, or are still involved, in unregistered partnerships.

Stella is a strong woman. People like Juris are seen as *the ideal man* in society. Stella and Juris lived together for seven months.

It is difficult for Stella to call this period *a life*.

The relationship started at a time when she had a good job and she had quite a large sum of money in her bank account.

After a short period of living together, Juris started to have intense fits of rage and made scenes out of jealousy more frequently. He controlled Stella. If Juris was drunk, he “turned into a demon”.

Stella left her job “for the sake of peace at home”. Juris spied on her. Then Stella found out he had spied on her from the day they first met.

Juris called her names, hit her, strangled, kicked and raped her. Then he took all means of communication away from her and locked her up in the apartment for a week.

When Stella's wounds had healed, Juris let her out of the apartment.

Stella did not have any proof and did not go to the police.

Stella was locked up after each of her attempts to end the relationship.

Nobody had a clue about what was happening. Stella felt ashamed. After all, she was beautiful, intelligent and successful.

Juris was also hiding his behaviour very skilfully from Stella's eight-year-old son. If Stella went somewhere, her son was kept as a hostage: "Remember that your child is WITH ME! There is plenty of room in the woods; nobody will find you cut into pieces!" Stella was so anxious that she did not attempt to tell anyone about this.

Juris emptied Stella's bank accounts rather quickly as they "started up a business together". The only witness of the situation was a friend of Juris', who did not interfere because he had suffered when trying to protect Juris's previous girlfriend.

One day when Juris started shouting, Stella understood "he will attack me once again". When her son was at school, Stella ran away from home. She rushed to get her child because she realised that the only chance for her to escape would be if neither of them were taken as hostages.

Afterwards, the surgeon told her: "It's a wonder that you're still alive!"

Police proceedings have been initiated against Juris regarding his previous relationship and attempted murder.

A lawyer, a psychologist, and a support group for women suffering from violence are already working with Stella at the MARTA centre.

#### ACHIEVED RESULT. Broader view on domestic violence

**MARTA comments:** *Stella's experience illustrates violence against a woman within a family as a very complex phenomenon. Most frequently a physical offence helps the woman recognise violence and to honestly admit to herself that her beloved man or father of her children is an offender.*

*Physical assault has been the reason for identifying domestic violence and has also served as grounds for interference by social workers, police officers and doctors. So far, the legal framework has stipulated that an offender can be held liable mainly in the case of provable physical violence. Meanwhile, action policy was focused on the protection of children's rights and protection from violence, BUT the woman, an adult, was able to get support in the case of domestic violence only if it directly had a negative impact on the interests of the child. Nevertheless, domestic violence is a considerably broader and deeper phenomenon. Stella's experience clearly shows that violence also includes the control of a woman's actions as well as pursuit that, at a particular stage, may or may not be accompanied by physical and sexual assaults. Pursuit and control, as well as the emotional manipulation of a woman, have serious consequences, destroying not only the woman's life, but also greatly influencing the quality of life of the children.*

*New amendments to the Civil Procedure Law (the MARTA centre is actively involved in the elaboration and advancement of this at the Saeima) provide a possibility to demand protection from pursuit. Furthermore, these legislative amendments significantly broaden the view of domestic violence in general and the possibility for a woman to be protected from various types of emotional and psychological violence, diminishing the burden of proof on the victim.*

## INFLUENCE OF POLICY AND DECISIONS

### VICTORY

#### **Attitude changes towards victims and offenders of violence**

Specialists of the MARTA centre shared their opinion at the Legal Affairs Committee of the *Saeima*, advancing amendments to regulatory enactments that will ensure additional protection against violence.

#### **Amendments to the Civil Procedure Law determine new possibilities for the protection of persons against violence by applying civil procedure measures.**

Amendments to the law will establish a procedure ensuring that the offender, rather than the victims, must leave the home. The court will have to take immediate action in such cases, deciding no later than the following day the definite restrictions on the person committing the violence; for example, imposing a prohibition to approach the victim and the joint dwelling place.

Temporary protection is required in situations where the victim does not have an immediate solution in relation to various matters; e.g. filing for divorce, ending a relationship with a violent husband, raising a claim for maintenance payments, or solving issues with children (for example, communication and custody restrictions). Temporary protection will keep the victim safe during the proceedings, when the offender still has the chance to influence the victim physically and psychologically.

Temporary protection will be a significant support for women who have suffered from violence, as it will provide an opportunity for them to be protected and solve problems through legal measures. New amendments stipulate that the woman suffering violence must submit an application to the court herself or through the police to request temporary protection from violence, and the court, upon assessing the application and the case, adopts a decision on protection, including eviction of the husband for a period of one month to several months in some types of protection. The woman must raise a claim at the court within the term specified by the court.

Efficient police work is also directly linked to the mentioned amendments. In the future, upon fulfilling their official duty to prevent domestic violence, the police will have the opportunity to protect the victim by immediately taking a decision on the separation of the violent person from the victim; thus, eviction.

### SUCCESS

Defending the interests of women suffering from violence, the MARTA centre participated in the working groups of the Ministry of Justice, as well as in the work of the Legal Affairs Committee of the *Saeima*, attaining the result that women suffering from violence will be released as much as possible from the provision of evidence in relation to their protection against violence. Legislative amendments should facilitate

the application submission process, and the victim must have the opportunity to apply through the police.

#### EVENT

A support group for women suffering from violence and women whose children have suffered from violence has been created at the MARTA centre.

#### SUCCESS

Issue on the punishment of buyers of sexual services has been included in the National Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings 2014-2020.

#### DEFENCE OF INTERESTS IN EUROPE

The MARTA centre is involved in the European Commission platform against human trafficking.

Malda's husband died 13 years ago. Malda raised her daughters alone, and they have now grown up. Malda had always dreamed of having her own garden; of working in the garden, and the joy a garden could bring.

Malda moved to live with her relatives in the countryside. She met a slightly younger man, quiet and reserved. He was divorced, and his ex-wife and daughter were living abroad. Malda, encouraged by the man, sometimes helped him on his farm, in the house and garden. Later on, they started living together; they prepared the land for farming together, and arranged repair work at the house and in the surrounding area together.

The man began to drink more frequently, and while he was drunk he criticised Malda, stating that she was "a nobody" and that "nothing belonged to her here". He became aggressive. She learned to remain silent and to sense when it was time to run. Malda was afraid, and felt ashamed in front of their neighbours.

The last couple of months have been unbearable. Every day, Malda is being told that "he [the man] owns everything" and that "she is too lazy". Malda does not have the courage to tell her daughters. In moments of aggression against her she calls the police, but the police are powerless because Malda does not have any bodily injuries.

Malda does not have another home. She has spent all of her money on this house, as well as her time, labour and love.

#### VULNERABILITY. A woman, ending a relationship, ends up with nothing

**MARTA comments:** *An unregistered partnership is initially based on mutual trust. The woman places her emotions and her finances into the relationship. In such a relationship, the woman more frequently faces psychological violence and threats of*

*physical offences. The victim realises her vulnerability and, using her emotional resources, tries to overcome the violence.*

*In order to find a solution, by providing assistance to women in a similar situation, MARTA is convinced that changes in the present legislation and state policy are required.*

*New amendments to the Civil Procedure Law, the Law On Police and the Law On Orphan's Courts are important for the support of victims. MARTA is taking part in the development and advancement of these amendments. The mentioned alterations in legislation will ensure efficient temporary protection against various types of violence, also for people engaged in an unregistered partnership. The police will be able to act immediately to protect the victim.*

*The MARTA centre believes such legal regulations should be developed further and enforced in Latvia in order to defend the interests of females who have created a family, permanent relationship or cohabitation without concluding a marriage, as well as to provide for the provision of property rights.*

#### **PLEASE PARTICIPATE**

MARTA urges you to sign for the legal protection of persons engaged in unregistered partnerships: [www.manabalss.lv](http://www.manabalss.lv)

#### **MARTA YOUTH**

Youth groups are working in seven cities and urban localities in Latvia. In total, 140 adolescents have acquired new knowledge, skills and experience by using the METHOD BOOK FOR GIRL AND BOY GROUP LEADERS (author: Mia Hanstrom).

Youth-group leaders admit that the book is a great aid:

*“The book has provided practical ideas for how to vary methods when talking with young people and adults; within the project I have learnt to look at matters from the perspective of gender equality.”*

*“We used games in the book; for instance, ‘hot chairs’ and ‘affirmations’. The games have been adjusted to corresponding topics.”*

*“The methods described in the book are useful for discussing dependencies, sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality.”*

#### **THE METHOD IS SPREADING**

The girl-and-boy group method is also being used successfully in youth work outside the project groups. In total, 370 adolescents have been *reached* within a period of four

months in 2013 by organising classes and providing training to young people in the Dobele region.

Leader of Jēkabpils youth groups: *“I have also used the ideas described in the method book in my work with youths in camps and with the non-governmental organisation ‘13. pirmdiena’ by using both the games and the theoretical part.”*

Eleven youth-work leaders from Rēzekne have successfully applied the girl-and-boy group method. Work with young people in Malta has also been commenced.

## SEXUAL BULLYING. REALLY?

### **What should a victim of sexual bullying do? IGNORE IT!**

*SEXY PEOPLE: I would step into a bubble.*

*MENTOR: What is a bubble?*

*SEXY PEOPLE: It is when nobody can hear you, nobody can harm you.*

*SMILEY: Yes, so you will!*

*SEXY PEOPLE: I will step into a bubble, even when someone touches me it will not hurt. I will be in my bubble and will not feel disturbed if you do or say something to me.*

*SMILEY: What?*

*MONSTER: So he will not listen to what you say. Or if you mock him - he will not listen.*

*MENTOR: So you suggest ignoring the others?*

*SEXY PEOPLE: Yes.*

MARTA is a partner organisation in the project “Addressing Sexual Bullying in Europe”. The goal of the project is to raise understanding among 13- to 18-year-olds about bullying related to, for instance, a person’s gender or sexual orientation.

52 adolescents (27 girls and 25 boys) aged from 13 to 18 residing in cities and rural areas in Latvia were surveyed regarding sexual bullying, its forms of expression and possible solutions. Professionals working with victims and offenders of sexual bullying participated in the survey as well, studying the best examples from experience.

Studies have also been conducted in Bulgaria, Italy, Great Britain, and Slovenia.

The results of the study will be published in 2014, but the most important conclusions are as follows:

- Limited understanding of youths regarding different kinds of sexual bullying.
- Helplessness when becoming a victim in early adolescence.
- Risk and major impact caused by modern technologies and social networks, harm caused by bullying and the extent thereof.

## Results:

- Drawbacks in Latvia's education system were revealed; deficiencies in study programmes and in the work of school administration and teachers.
- Acknowledgement of massive pressure in the media, forming the opinions and behaviour of youth.

*REGĪNA: Contemporary songs, composed by Latvian performers... For example, Bermudu Divstūris... It goes almost like: I like a girl who has big boobs or a big ass...it's the same in other songs, by other artists... where women are not women but bitches. From one side it is offensive. The songs are catchy, but offensive.*

*SOLVEIGA: It influences boys, too. Maybe they didn't think like that before but now – oh, yes!*

*ZENTA: And if they sing well [the artists]. Then it is fine, and then they [boys] can talk and use it.*

## EVENT

The seventh European Anti-Trafficking Day was launched by the MARTA centre in collaboration with the Embassy of Great Britain in Latvia. People were invited to come to the courtyard of the Splendid Palace cinema on the morning of 18 October to participate in a public event during which the Ambassador of Great Britain to Latvia, Sarah Cowley, delivered a speech. The informative film *Two Little Girls* was premiered at the event. Those who attended were also addressed by the former Minister for the Interior, a member of the MARTA centre Linda Abu Meri, State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice Mārtiņš Lazdovskis and co-ordinator of the “Two Little Girls” campaign, Holly Bain.

On the same day the MARTA centre sent unusual presents to the Prime Minister and ministers of Latvia – dolls wrapped for sale, a greetings card and a proposal for politicians to take a significant step to turn against prostitution as a severe form of human trafficking by expanding the definition of human trafficking, including the vulnerability of a person therein, and providing an explanation of the notion.

## MARTA WORLDWIDE

\*Collaboration with organisations in Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan to raise the capacity of NGOs and local public administration.

\*Help desks for women have been opened in Tashkent, Andijan and Ferghana (in Uzbekistan). A hotline, as well as psychological and legal services, is provided there. MARTA has reached an agreement with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan regarding joint collaboration projects. Large-scale discussions have been organised with professionals from Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Ferghana, Kokand and Tashkent in

order to create women's support centres and promote cross-institutional collaboration by assisting women in difficult situations.

#### EVENT

**3897** women in Uzbekistan have received help and support.

*The daughter of Gulnara, a citizen of Uzbekistan, was born in Russia. Gulnara could not get a passport for her daughter for four years; the document attesting the birth of the girl in Russia was lost, even though other documents demanded by the passport department had been submitted to the state institution. In this situation, Gulnara could not receive any state services.*

*The lawyer at the support centre acknowledged that the demands of the employees at the passport department were unreasonable. Furthermore, a document issued in Russia, which clearly certifies the birth of the girl, was among the documents submitted by the woman. Eventually, Gulnara received a passport for her daughter.*

#### **Development of collaboration**

MARTA participated in a conference in Uzbekistan devoted to a discussion regarding the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Proposals for the next United Nations programme, for the development of collaboration from 2015, were provided.

#### EVENT

##### **New friends across the world**

Residents and institutions of the Aust-Agder region in Norway have joined forces and established a support association, implementing creative activities to fundraise to support MARTA.

#### **FRIENDS AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS**

The ideas, values and work of the MARTA centre in 2013 were supported by Nordea Banka's affiliate in Latvia, VAS Latvijas Dzelzceļš, The Body Shop, SIA MADARA, *airBaltic*, Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Equality Now, the Ruth Turner Foundation, Finland's Svenska Marthaförbundet, Stockholm-Lidingö Soroptimist Club, Kungsors Atervinnings Centre, Oppna Forskolan Sala, Fellesorganisasjonen, Agenda kurs + reiser (Norway), individual donations and the portal [www.ziedot.lv](http://www.ziedot.lv), Donoraction aid benefactors, the Embassy of the Kingdom of Norway in Latvia, the Embassy of the Kingdom Netherlands in Latvia, the Embassy of Finland in Latvia, and the Embassy of the United States of America in Latvia.

#### **FINANCING ATTRACTED FOR VARIOUS PROJECTS**

- 1) *"Save Yourself, Stop the Violence"*, a project by the Open Society Foundation.
- 2) *"Zero Tolerance of Abuse of Children"*, a project by the World Childhood Foundation.

- 3) *“Save Yourself — Save Peers!”* a project by the OAK Foundation.
- 4) *“Youth against Violence: I Will Be”*, a project by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Latvia.
- 5) *Training for police officers “Best Practices in Police Response to Domestic Violence” and roundtable discussion for NGOs and law-making officers*, a project supported by the United States of America.
- 6) Launch of the campaign *“Two Little Girls”* in Latvia, a project supported by the Embassy of Great Britain.
- 7) *“INSPIRE Youth for Sustainability!”*, a project by the Nordic Council of Ministers.
- 8) *“Safety Compass: Signposting Ways to Escape Trafficking”*, a project by the EC programme “Prevention of and Fight against Crime”.
- 9) *“EU Comparative: Counselling Survivors of Domestic Violence”*, an international project under the EC Daphne III programme.
- 10) The EC project *“Enlarging the network of Women Help Desks — an Integrated Project to Reduce Social Marginality and Empower Vulnerable Women in Ferghana, Andijan, and Tashkent”*.
- 11) *“Addressing Sexual Bullying in Europe”*, an EC Daphne III programme project.
- 12) *“Empowering women to fight against domestic violence through an integrated model of training, support and counselling”*, an EC Daphne II programme project.
- 13) The Eaves Housing for Women Ltd campaign *“Two Little Girls”*.

#### CONTACT CENTRE MARTA

Follow Centre MARTA on Facebook, Twitter and draugiem.lv

Visit Centre MARTA webpage: [www.marta.lv](http://www.marta.lv)

Toll free anti-trafficking hotline: 80002012

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