

Gender-Reflective Prevention and
Intervention Concepts
for Dealing with Right-Wing Extremism,
Group-Focused Enmity and Militant Religious
Fundamentalism



GENDER-REFLECTIVE APPROACHES

EUROPEAN NETWORKING AND EXCHANGE

YOUTH CULTURAL FACILITATOR TRAINING / PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING

EARLY DISENGAGEMENT TRAINING

PROFESSIONALISATION OF YOUTH WORK / SECONDARY PREVENTION

YOUTH CULTURES AND CIVIC EDUCATION /

PRIMARY PREVENTION / ASSESSING VULNERABILITY

COMMUNITY WORK / REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY

NETWORK GENDER REFLECTIVE PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

CONTENTS

Preface	Page 4
WomEx_ Gender and women in extremism	Page 5
RAN and ENoD_ Two European Networks	Page 9
European Fair Skills_ networking and exchange	Page 10
Fair Skills_ Training courses	Page 11
Distance_ Early Disengagement Training	Page 12
Local_Derad	Page 14
School projects and workshops	Page 21
Cultural Spaces_ A community-embedded approach	Page 22
Network	Page 24
Imprint	Page 27

PREFACE

Cultures Interactive e.V. (CI) is a non-governmental organisation whose staff has engaged in work involving creative youth culture, social pedagogy, therapeutic methods and civic education for many years. Since 2001, CI has been developing and testing a practice approach for both the prevention of and distancing from right-wing extremism, group-focused enmity, and religiously motivated hate ideologies. This approach includes concepts for schools, intensive training, community-oriented 'social space methods' as well as further training and counselling services.

In this publication we will present a variety of approaches of our work. In the European project "WomEx – Women and Gender Aspects in Extremism, and in Intervention" we began to create an international network with stakeholders and organisations working with gender-specific or gender-reflective approaches. Recommendation for gender-reflective prevention and disengagement work have been developed based on their professional experience in anti-violence-work, conflict transformation or exit interventions. By conducting research, biographical interviews, and, in particular, talking with girls and women vulnerable to right-wing extremism and to those who have left the scene, we started

to compile a series of case examples in order to raise awareness for the project's topic. In addition, further trainings, training material and integrated strategies for professionals in the fields of youth and community work, family and youth welfare, nursery schools, schools, universities were developed and tested.

This publication also presents additional approaches developed by Cultures Interactive e.V. dealing with gender-reflective prevention and disengagement intervention. Different approaches and methods have been created for specific target groups and are suited for primary and secondary prevention, for the regional development of democracy, for assessing vulnerability and for early disengagement interventions. The basis of our work is youth cultural peer-to-peer learning to strengthen human rights attitudes and democratic participation, process-oriented group work, and gender-reflective approaches. To ensure continuous improvement in the field of right-wing extremist prevention, disengagement work and strengthening civil society, we participate in national and international committees for networking and the expertise exchange.

Berlin, February 2015

WOMEX

gender in extremism
WomEx
 prevention | intervention

Though often underestimated, a gender perspective is a very important aspect of a specific prevention and distancing methodology for all types of extremism motivated by prejudice and prone to violence. With its European project “WomEx – Women in Extremism and Prevention”, CI has been systematically working on collecting and assessing practical experience and research findings since 2012. The situation of young women in various social milieus against human rights were discussed with experts and practitioners nationwide – partly also EU-wide. The discussions covered aspects to be taken into account in the methodology of outreach and open youth work, prisons, parent counselling and exit interventions.

Gender-specific reasons are crucial for entry into right-wing extremist or Islamist scenes.

When turning to groups motivated by ideologies of discrimination and hate, right-wing extremism or religious fundamentalism, personal ideas about gender roles are very important for both women and men. Traditional images of masculinity and femininity as well as sexism and homophobia are deeply emotional key elements in this process. For example, most right-wing extremist scenes vehemently reject gender mainstream which they consider to be an EU re-education programme. Social movement for women's equality or those from the lesbian, homosexual, bi- or transsexual community (LGBT) are stigmatised as being unnatural. Extreme right and Islamist oriented adolescents have often been socialised with highly conflict-ridden or paradoxical/inconsistent

opinions about gender. They tend towards rigid ideas concerning masculinity and femininity, hetero-sexism and homophobia.

Right-wing extremist as well as Islamist groups place men and women in gender-specific roles.

Right-wing extremism was long considered to be a male domain. At a rate of 80 to 90 percent higher, men are clearly more likely to be held responsible for crimes than women. In prevention, it is therefore all the more important to tackle ideas about masculinity in right-wing extremism. However, it should also not be overlooked that female activists and sympathisers hold inhumane opinions and attitudes which are just as strong as those of their male counterparts and also commit violent acts and, based on ideology, infringe on the rights of others. Sometimes, women also take strategic leadership positions to make right-wing extremist groups seem harmless or more acceptable in the sense that they are based on women and mothers just being worried about the community or engage in voluntary community work to cover their inhumane ideology under the guise of social activism. In fact, the police and youth workers often do not take girls and women seriously as violent parties. In Islamist movements, (young) women also take a strategically gender-specific role: They are responsible for internal and external communication and recruiting “sisters” for the Jihad, translating hate speech and terrorist sentiments from Arabic into many different languages, supporting the militant Jihad on the domestic front and standing by their men to the death.

Prevention and distancing processes should be carried out in a gender aware way.

Youth welfare offices and youth and family assistance need to become more aware of the fact that young women and men are approachable by offers of prevention and disengagement work at different places and require different forms of support. The social environment is also important, of course: the stronger stereotypical gender roles, sexism and homophobia are in a particular social milieu and the stricter the division of roles between men and women is, the more discriminatory and extremist attitudes will be promoted.

RESULTS AND OFFERS:

- Further trainings on the topic of “gender in right-wing extremism, Islamism and other ideologies of inequality” in various fields for students, youth work employees, youth and family assistance, the police and administration
 - Recommendations for the work with (young) right-wing women and men as well as those vulnerable to right-wing extremism, such as adopting gender-reflective approaches in other areas of social work dealing with prevention and disengagement interventions
http://www.womex.org/en/erfolgreiche-praxis_arbeitsfelder/
 - Presentation of promising approaches and methods
http://www.womex.org/en/erfolgreiche_praxis/
- Case studies based on a concept of gender-specific socialisation
http://www.womex.org/en/erfolgreiche-praxis_fallgeschichten/
 - Two international conferences on the project's topic in cooperation with the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) in Berlin, December 2013 and in Frankfurt/Main, October 2014.
 - Networking and awareness-raising on women and gender aspects in extremism and prevention on a national and EU level

WomEx findings can be found at www.womex.org

GENDER REFLECTIVE FURTHER TRAININGS

Gender aspects play an important role for both turning to and distancing from right-wing extremist, Islamist and other groups motivated by prejudice. Thus, reflecting on ideas about masculinity and femininity, gender identity, and personal expectations in terms of “being a man or woman” are key issues for preventing radicalisation processes as well as disengagement work. Gender-specific distribution of roles have to be taken into account in various contexts (right-wing extremist parties and organised groups (e.g. “Kameradschaften” or autonomous nationalists), various youth scenes, extreme right populist movements, Islamist and religious fundamentalist groups, etc.) and (young) women should by no means be overlooked in terms of being an important player.

In order to increase the knowledge about this field and the capacity to act on it, CI offers tailor-made trainings for professionals in youth welfare, youth work, nursery schools, schools, administration, universities, the police and community on gender aspects in right-wing extremist, Islamist and other groups motivated by prejudice.

The further trainings feature a current theoretical foundation based on WomEx research findings, the experience from work in (inter)national networks and a strong practice-oriented approach:

Based on case descriptions of gender-specific phenomena and problem areas, participants receive basic knowledge on ideologically formed ideas about masculinity and femininity in the contexts mentioned above, about gender-specific motives and aspects in radicalisation processes as well as recommendations for gender-reflective prevention and distancing interventions.

In addition, concrete WomEx recommendations for professional fields such as outreach youth work, open youth work, nursery schools, schools, exit work, family-oriented support, community-oriented approaches and anti-violence work will be given.

As a general framework for independent and systematic prevention work, CI provides an intervention plan with specifically developed study materials that can be applied to various fields of action and includes the following aspects/steps:

1. Perceiving problems: Background knowledge on gender-specific traits and vulnerability towards radicalisation in the areas of group-focused enmity, right-wing extremism and religious fundamentalism
2. Analysing the situation: Determining the motives and contexts of vulnerability, especially the ideas at-risk youth have about masculinity and femininity, the family and community situation, and existing offers available to (young) women and men
3. Networking: Building a support network with gender-specific and gender-reflective perspectives
4. Planning, implementing and reflecting on measures

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WOMEX FURTHER TRAINING OFFERS

CI offers training with different focuses which, depending on the need and time available, can also build on each other:

- “Differences in the name of ideology”: Sexism and homophobia as a key idea of inequality in right-wing extremism, militant Islamist ideologies and other movements motivated by prejudice
- “Right-wing activists”: Motives, roles and forms of expression for young men and women in right-wing extremism
- Gender-reflective prevention and intervention in youth work
- “Doing Gender in youth cultures”: Gender aspects in hip hop, reggae/dancehall, skateboarding, punk and other youth cultures
- Developing strategies for dealing with right-wing extremist women and men in universities, social professions, voluntary positions, as parents ...

One to three day seminars

... with 12 to 18 participants

... either on-site at your location or in CI seminar rooms

... with experienced specialists and practitioners

... practice-oriented and methodically varied with different visual aids and study materials, visually supported lectures, exercises, role plays, small group work and reflection circles

RAN AND ENOD

TWO EUROPEAN NETWORKS

In 2011, Cecilia Malmström, the EU Commissioner for Home Affairs, founded RAN to address the increasing threats in Europe in terms of various forms of extremism which are violent and/or violate human rights. The staff at CI have already significantly contributed to setting up the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN). CI currently heads the RAN working group on deradicalisation, disengagement and rehabilitation work together with EXIT Sweden and works closely with the RAN working groups on prevention, prison/ probation services and internet/ social media.

At the same time, the European Network of Deradicalisation (ENoD) was set up in Berlin. Both networks cooperate and consist of experienced practice partners who work with different promising approaches for prevention and intervention. CI works in cooperation with various international initiatives and associations and runs several cross-border EU intervention research projects.

Radicalisation Awareness Network



EUROPEAN FAIR SKILLS

EXCHANGING GOOD PRACTICE IN STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY-EMBEDDED PREVENTION OF GROUP-FOCUSED ENMITY, HATE CRIME AND VIOLENT RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM



In the last eight years, CI has developed and tested many target group specific (model) project approaches and concepts as well as various methods of community-oriented prevention work. Whether it be workshops with young people, further training for education professionals or advising and coaching local civil society, political actors or administration, in order to act long term and sustainably against group-focused enmity, hate crime and violence motivated by right-wing extremism, a holistic community approach as well as offers tailored to different stakeholders are required.

During their involvement with the European Commission's Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN), CI came into contact with many prevention work practitioners, particularly those active in the fields of right-wing extremism and religious fundamentalism. It was made clear that, until now, prevention work has been particularly underdeveloped in Central and East European countries. However, in these countries it has been observed that discriminatory attitudes in certain parts of the society have strongly taken hold which is made apparent by organised militant right-wing groups, anti-Semitic rhetoric, violence motivated by homophobia or attacks on Roma settlements.

Thus, together with the non-governmental organisations Kontiki Szakképző (Hungary), Eruditio Publica o.p.s. (Czech Republic) and CENAA (Slovak Republic), CI will run the two-year project European Fair Skills starting in 2015. The project aims at transferring approaches for community-oriented and target group specific prevention work which have proven effective in Germany to different national contexts.

In cooperation with the local partner organisations, the following three sets of measures will be implemented in each respective country:

- Fair Skills: training facilitators to conduct on-site youth cultural trainings with at-risk adolescents
- Local_Derad: further training aimed at social workers, educators and youth culture stakeholders for primary and secondary prevention work with youth
- Round tables: set up a regional network for right-wing extremist prevention with local stakeholders from the government, administration, civil society, social work, schools, etc.

With the same goal, to transfer knowledge and experience, our partner the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) will introduce further training on successful exit approaches and methods for working with members of right-wing scenes in three countries. In addition, they will work on developing further international networking, particularly in Romania, Bulgaria and Greece. As an associate partner, Phineo (Berlin) will support this project by developing practice-oriented tools for quality assurance.

To help stabilise country-specific multiplication and cooperation, CI also works together with the Open Society Foundation, OSCE (TMT), the Helsinki Committee, RAN and the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus).

European Fair Skills is funded by:



Co-funded by the Prevention of
and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union

FAIR SKILLS_ TRAINING COURSES

FAIR SKILLS

One result of right-wing extremism research is that young people turn to right-wing extremist scenes because attractive offers and activities as well as personal recognition are missing in their environment. This is especially true for those who can be considered educationally disadvantaged or are largely excluded from social participation for various reasons. Adolescents who can barely be reached by means of formal education often have a high potential for becoming involved in forms of youth cultural activities such as rap, breakdance, music production or comic design and also learn the necessary skills that go along with the various forms. This can be used to open new paths to society and transform them to facilitators for the prevention of right-wing extremism.

Fair Skills therefore links two goals together: qualifying and socially including young people on the one hand and, on the other hand, strengthening civic involvement and human rights oriented youth cultural activities and offers. The courses offered to the adolescents are based on new, practice-oriented and interest-driven learning methods which take place in moderated groups. Important soft skills, communication skills, conflict resolution, intercultural cooperation and self-motivation will be taught in youth culture theory and practical seminars. This will be supported by civic education made suitable to the target group as well as with socio-therapeutic group work. With Fair Skills, young people learn from other young people on two levels. In the training course as youth culture trainer, practical skills, techniques of transmission, human rights attitudes and a well-thought out approach to conflict are learned – which is often car-

ried out in a peer-to-peer process. Once the course has been successfully completed, participants will then offer youth culture workshops in their communities with the assistance of CI staff. By conducting beginner workshops for adolescents on, for example, singer-songwriter techniques, photography, DJing or comic illustration, they will become important actors in civil society, feel a sense of belonging and experience self-efficacy.

... The Fair Skills qualification has been designed as an intensive course with three modules taught over five days each – plus practice coaching in between the modules

... The training course takes place in a youth education conference venue. Travel and accommodation will be organised.

... Various youth cultural topics will be offered and can also be combined



GRAPHICS Street Art/Graffiti/Comic Design



SPORT Breakdance/Skateboarding



MUSIC DJing/Rap/Music Production/
Singer-Songwriter/Band Workshop



MEDIA Radio/Video/Photography

... Each course has 12 to 15 participants as well as at least 4 educators from civic education, socio-therapeutic group work and peer trainers from various types of youth culture.

... Adolescents will be supervised both during the training as well as afterward while setting up their own workshops.

DISTANCE_

EARLY DISENGAGEMENT TRAINING FOR AT-RISK YOUTH AND LOCAL CENTRES FOR THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION

Intensive pedagogical offers are lacking for adolescents between 12 and 16 who have developed right-wing extremist or inhumane religious fundamentalist attitudes. When these youth become conspicuous in the community because they suddenly start making hateful statements against “foreigners”, “unbelievers” or on the “Islamisation of the West“ or start to be involved in violent attacks, they are often not prosecuted or addressed due to their age. The adults in charge are often helpless or play down the behaviour and wait until the young people grow out of these behaviours which, however, frequently does not happen. The research findings are clear: the process of militant radicalisation – whether it be right-wing extremism or fundamentalism – usually already starts at around the age of 11 or 12. The earlier one targets and works with these young people, the greater the chance of them distancing themselves from the scene in question.

With a nationwide application, the model project "Distance" creates a novel, community-based approach for intensive pedagogical work with at-risk or radicalised youth. Thus, it should be possible to initiate distancing processes and dissociate from right-wing extremism or attitudes of group-focused enmity with young, at-risk clients who, as experience has shown, are difficult to approach.

The early distancing method uses biographical and psychodynamic one-to-one and group settings. It combines elements from different sources such as exit help, post-classical civic education, youth cultural creativity, media design in a team, anti-violence methods, psychotherapy, psychotrauma work, moderation techniques and theatre education. “Critical attentiveness” and building relation-

ships based on respect, recognition and questioning are an important part of the method. The group training, conducted over several days, can also be understood as a constructive alternative model and functional equivalent to right-wing extremist group experiences and activities.

Key elements of the training

- 15 days of group work (3 modules 5 days in length) with 8 participants. The participants come together from across the country and will be reached by youth welfare offices, outpatient and stationary youth welfare institutions, outreach youth work, parent child counselling centres and other institutions
- On-site visits, one-to-one talk and pedagogical supervision of adolescents both before and in between the modules
- Further training, supervision and advising of the pedagogical team around the young people at risk (teachers, social workers, youth workers)

METHODS APPLIED IN THE TRAINING:

Socio-therapeutic Group work	Civic education and Confronting ideology	Functional equivalents
Biographical approach Anti-violence work	Examine and reflect on right-wing extremism	Interest-based skills building through means of youth culture and media
Mediation	Group-focused enmity Violence motivated by prejudice	Empowerment
Conflict resolution Socio-pedagogical assistance Increase self-esteem in the group	Gender-specific subjects, Ideas about masculinity and femininity	Team work Experiencing sense and purpose

Gefördert vom



im Rahmen des Bundesprogramms

Demokratie **leben!**

Thüringer Landesprogramm
für Demokratie, Toleranz und Weltoffenheit

LOCAL_DERAD

APPROACH FOR HANDLING ADOLESCENTS WITH AN AFFINITY TOWARDS RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM IN YOUTH WORK

DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPROACH

Youth workers must repeatedly stand by and watch helplessly as the children and adolescents who visit their institution turn towards right-wing extremist scenes. Because of the lack of suitable concepts and resources as well as support and guidance structures, it is hardly possible to find a professional way to deal with the right-wing extremist radicalisation of young people. This lack of structure is disastrous because the best chance to reach most 12 to 16 year olds is exactly at this transition phase, therefore protecting them from becoming more deeply involved in the scene.

How do you handle adolescents with a right-wing extremist orientation in open youth work? Throw them out of the youth club! And then? Talk to them! But how? Ask for help! Who should you ask? Work preventatively! With what means?

Through working together with practitioners and experts, CI has developed an integrated approach to professionally deal with the phenomenon of right-wing extremism in youth work, youth welfare and communities. This approach, which has been tested nationwide, was developed from 2011 to 2014 as part of the model project »Local_Derad« which was funded by the federal programme "PROMOTING TOLERANCE – STRENGTHENING COMPETENCE".

Workers in open youth work must be solidly confident in their actions. This involves:

- protecting non-right-wing extremist children and adolescents and to support a diversity of (youth) cultural expressions

- not allowing inhumane or degrading remarks to remain unchallenged
- preventing at-risk youth from slipping further into the right-wing extremist scene through a positive attitude and attractive offers and programmes
- competently referring right-wing extremist oriented adolescents to institutions which can initiate and assist in the distancing process.

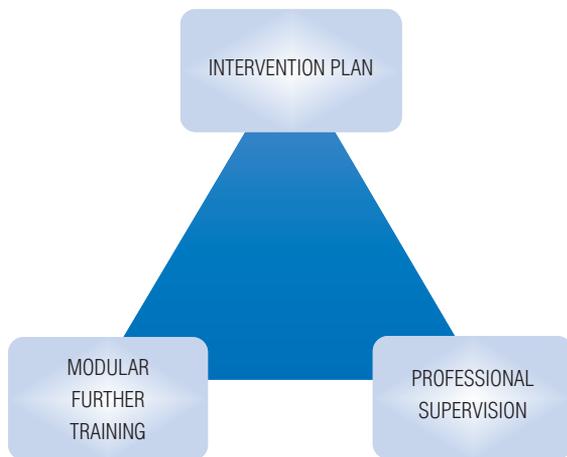
SITUATION ANALYSIS + EXPERTISE EXCHANGE + PROCESS ORIENTED METHOD + PRACTICAL TESTING + EVALUATION = THE LOCAL_DERAD APPROACH

The starting point for the development of this approach was 1) a needs and situation analysis with the help of open youth work professionals in certain communities in Brandenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia. The results gained here were 2) communicated to the regional and specialist experts in the respective topic areas to be considered and discussed and 3) handed over to five scholars (Stefan Dierbach, Michaela Köttig, Beate Küppers, Kurt Müller, Roland Roth), who provided their expertise on the topics of right-wing extremism, prejudice research, gender awareness, distancing processes, violence prevention, human rights pedagogy, social work conditions in regions with weak infrastructure as well as community youth welfare structures.

Local_Derad was evaluated by the PHINEO Institute and awarded the »Method Works« seal.



LOCAL_DERAD_ THE CONCEPT



Local_Derad is an integrated approach with three central elements:

- An intervention plan with concrete suggestions for independently structured action: pedagogical materials, e.g., worksheets with analysis tools, method descriptions, suggestions for good practice measures and background information about expressions of right-wing extremist activities are available for practical support.
- Modular »train-the-trainer« further training (5 Modules in 2.5 days): The focus is on training necessary interventions as well as proactive measures of prevention. This is put into practice with the help of various tools, role plays, argumentation trainings and the supervised development of individual projects.
- Socio-pedagogical coaching for youth workers and others to offer support, provide necessary professional supervision and help set certain goals over a limited period of time.

Right-wing extremism can be effectively countered when local knowledge is used and developed further – and when practitioners have proper outside support on-site.

1. Noticing: This includes competently recognising right-wing extremist symbols, codes, clothing brands, music groups, the increasingly diverse youth culture forms of expression and t-shirt slogans or direct verbal remarks. Statements made by right-wing extremist oriented girls and women in particular are often not recognised or taken seriously, even when it is well-known that they are very active in the scene or when they agitate, incite violence or act violently themselves. In addition, the potential risks of adolescents who move into so-called grey areas in forms of expression which show an affinity to right-wing extremism must be more specifically and accurately observed.

Hate – or only adolescent coolness in the group? The grey area of statements which illustrate notions of inequality, for example, racism, sexism, homophobia, mobbing, etc.

2. In the local situation analysis, at-risk youths are more closely assessed: this includes, for example, a well-trained look at clique structures, the degree of conversion to the right-wing scene, specific hate and violent behaviour, the personal situation and biographical causes. The ability to process observations and information systematically helps make work easier.

LOCAL_DERAD_ INTERVENTION PLAN

PHASES	Resources and measures
1. OBSERVATION Length: open process	Recognise necessity for action Observing youth who are vulnerable to right-wing extremism
2. SITUATION ANALYSIS Length: 4-6 weeks	Local_Derad guidance and analysis worksheets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth's level of vulnerability • Youth's role within the group/gang. Gender aspects • Environment (as well as history of area) and family background • Youth centres: personnel/institution/facilities • Community/community structures • (Trans)regional youth welfare/ civil society support structures
3. DEFINE A TEAM IN PROCESS Length: 2-4 weeks	Speak to the team in the youth centre and/or also from outside the institution (youth welfare, school) and win them over for the process Create a small support network with mobile counselling, coaching systems, exchange with similarly affected on-site institutions, etc. In the best case scenario, a coach / pedagogical specialist counselling is available who/which work with the approach
4. PLANNING STEPS AND SELF-EVALUATION Length: 2 day evaluation	Possible steps towards action, timing and planning measures as well as setting goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do I want and what can I achieve? • Which measures/provisions do I/we want to try? • What existing indicators are used to measure achieving of goals?
5. CONCRETE MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATION FOR INTERVENTION Length: 9-12 months / visit every 6-8 weeks With a coach (8-10 sessions) Local_Derad further training series with 5 modules (80 hours plus intervention)	Intervention and prevention go hand in hand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Necessary interventions b) Proactive measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate democracy education • Strengthen milieu interdisciplinary projects / social skills • Gender-reflective pedagogy • Human rights education c) Further training and qualification

Players

Youth worker and/or team in a centre

Youth worker and/or team in a centre

Youth worker and/or team in a centre

Include coaching / supervision / specialist consulting

Establish contact with mobile counselling, exit support, etc.

Youth worker and/or team in a centre, bring in coaching

Youth worker and/or team in a centre

Coaching / professional socio-pedagogical guidance

Public Order Office

Police

Teachers

Youth Welfare Office

Develop material on various topics. In this way, youth work employees are given specific tools to independently assess what measures are useful and who must be consulted for implementation.

3. The next important step is defining a team in the process: Where can you receive information or help? Who in Saxony is already working with right-wing extremism / prevention? Which type of support can one receive there? Which colleagues and institutions (schools, communities, administration, political organisations, police, associations, regional experts, exit support) should one work with on site? In addition to possible local partners, which national exchange, professional guidance and, where necessary, coaching can be used?

Right-wing extremism cannot be dealt with on an individual level. Youth work is only one aspect among many. Everyone is collectively responsible for developing a non-violent, human rights oriented, open and democratic community.

4. Planning steps of action and self-evaluation: keeping the findings of the situational analysis as well as possible partners in mind, it is important to define and work out concrete goals, a schedule and operational plan. However, this should not involve a rigid system that must be held up, but rather a process during which it is important to continually come together as a team to talk about measures, encounters and results.

Clear criteria and indicators help to regularly examine goals that have been set and, thus, carry out a self-evaluation. Security aspects must also be taken into consideration here.

Pay attention to limitations! Successful work is only possible when the institution provides the necessary professional standards, when youth without an affinity towards right-wing extremism are supported and when no personally threatening situation is present and/or there is sufficient support in the community and from the police.

5. To carry out the methods and intervention, two levels of tasks need to consistently be taken into account .
 - (1) The first level is proactively managing right-wing extremist phenomena. This relates to the direct interaction with youth vulnerable to right-wing extremism, the introduction of youth welfare provisions and clearly defined rules about the approach and handling in youth centres. (2) The second level includes the broad field of preventative measures which make it possible to sustainably support non-extremist and human rights-based attitudes. A well-thought out organisation of the youth centre as well as the design of a programme with regular and project-related offers can contribute to sustainably fostering the ability to engage in democratic participation, social and emotional competence, gender-reflective awareness and human rights attitudes in children and youth.

Local_Derad materials

In order to support practical work with right-wing oriented youth, intervention plans, information sheets, analysis tools and worksheets are currently available online in the intranet area at www.cultures-interactive.de.

Participants in further training receive these materials free of charge. Anyone else who is interested can purchase them by contacting us at info@cultures-interactive.de.

LOCAL_DERAD_ FURTHER TRAINING

Goals of Qualification	<p>As part of the qualification modules you will learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise and assess the risk contexts and factors of right-wing extremism • become aware of the resources, potentials and limitations in your own work • develop, implement and evaluate systematic steps • develop skills for a consistently human rights-oriented youth work
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your own position and role in the pedagogical process • Aspects of prejudice, anti-democracy and right-wing extremism • Situation analysis methods and assessment of individuals, group processes and social spaces • Planning of specific steps for your own field of work • Using support and security structures in your work • Implementation of necessary intervention and prevention measures for inhumane or right-wing oriented phenomenon • Pedagogical intervention techniques: developing a critical yet accepting attitude that embraces understanding, questioning/ confronting and biographical narrative exchange • Civic education methods in youth (culture) work • Developing evaluation indicators in your own working steps
Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialised lectures and theoretical transfer of knowledge • Exercises: methods and techniques of situation analysis, participatory observation as well as qualitative data collection and research will be practiced in pairs and small group work • Case work: participants create specific intervention plans for their own field of work based on the steps in the »Local_Derad« concept, which are expanded upon in the specific areas addressed in each module in the qualification process • Role plays: the pedagogical approaches learned will be practiced in short scenes from the participants' own experience • Project work: developing models and offers for a human-rights oriented youth work in your own field • Feedback: frequent opportunity is provided to give and receive constructive feedback in the group process

LOCAL_DERAD_ PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION AND COACHING

An intervention plan is a good basis for a strategic approach against right-wing extremist phenomena in youth work and the community. The training provides important background information and methodological approaches for the topic. Depending on how challenging the current situation is, it may also be advisable to use professional supervision and coaching.

Cultures Interactive e.V. offers socio-pedagogical coaching for youth institutions during the process. Based on the Local_Derad intervention plan, support will be provided for specific goals within a set period of time. Individual working steps, case-related interventions and preventive projects can be systematically carried out and their effectiveness assessed within a trusting environment. Regional youth workers and teams receive collegial feedback over an extended period of time and a structured exchange of expertise on the topics of right-wing extremism, fostering democracy and violence prevention. In addition, Cultures Interactive e.V. provides contact to regional and international support networks for prevention and disengagement work (e.g. the RAN, OSCE, others).

Coaching and professional supervision are necessary to master this demanding work. The tasks are establishing a cooperative partnership to set things in motion, changing direction locally and collective reflection and strengthening of resources at hand.

OUR PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISORS / COACHES:

- have worked for many years in right-wing extremism prevention and intervention
- the focusses of their work are: social space oriented strategies / youth cultural approaches / extracurricular and school education / social therapeutic group work
- hold a university degree or similar qualification
- also have further specialised qualifications: mediation, supervision, group therapy, anti-violence and intercultural communication

SCHOOL PROJECTS AND WORKSHOPS

It is often difficult for educators to correctly read youth cultural expressions made by adolescents as well as assess their vulnerability to right-wing extremism and other milieus based on hate and violence. For CI school project days and workshops methodological approaches are employed which make it possible to professionally assess pupils' remarks, t-shirt designs, stickers, etc.

Using post-traditional civic education methods, CI connects to the world and interests of the adolescents and starts a dialogue with them in the form of a narrative group session. Various forms of youth culture can help gain access to at-risk youth who are often not very easy to reach. Hip hop, techno, skateboarding, punk, emo, gothic, riot grrrls, metal ... these all offer adolescents important connecting factors to reflect on political and societal questions as well as discuss topics such as democratic participation, social justice, unemployment, inhumanity, right-wing extremist ideologies and violence. An experienced team of around 40 freelance educators, civic educators as well as youth culture and media actors will work together with adolescents at special needs schools, different forms of secondary school, training centres and youth institutions. Through a peer-to-peer process CI brings in authentic role models in order to strengthen human rights attitudes in adolescents.

In order to continue working with right-wing orientated youth at the same time, CI has developed a time out process for handling disruption and threats that continually occur during group discussions. In the further training with teachers, social workers and headmasters the results from the work with the adolescents will be discussed and advice given about further action that can be

taken to help prevent right-wing extremism in school and the community.

The goals of the two-day project days are:

- to become aware of right-wing extremism in schools and youth institutions
- to provide primary prevention through a wide variety of youth culture offers which work towards fostering attitudes of tolerance and openness
- to shake up attitudes which are, for example, racist, sexist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic, anti-Ziganistic or nationalistic
- assess the vulnerability of adolescents towards right-wing extremism, group-hatred and violence

... Project days can be conducted with up to 180 participants with a maximum of 12 workshops running at the same time

... In each group, 12 to 18 adolescents work together with a civic educator and a youth culture or media practitioner

... The adolescents prepare their programme / workshops together beforehand

Select between:

_Parkour, skate boarding, street soccer

_Comics, photography, radio, slam poetry, writing workshop, video

_Hip hop with beatboxing, breakdancing, DJing, graffiti, rap

_Metal, punk, emo, gothic with band, guitar, singer-songwriter workshops, button or fanzine design

_Techno with DJing, digital music production

CULTURAL SPACES

A CONCEPT FOR CITY DISTRICTS, COMMUNITIES AND REGIONS FOR FOSTERING DEMOCRACY AND PREVENTING RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM

When youth turn to right-wing extremist or other inhumane ideologies, not only the personal but also the social environment plays an important role. Youth vulnerable to right-wing extremism grow up in city districts, communities or regions where there is a structure which provides opportunity for entering into right-wing extremist scenes. Included among the opportunity structures are, for example, right-wing extremist comradeships which are active in subcultures and regularly organise concerts and events or right-wing extremist parties which are close to youth and citizens. Whether or not they can attract young people with these offers depends greatly on conditions in the social space.

Resilience and civil society resistance factors against right-wing extremism and hate ideologies are important.

These include:

- cooperation between administration, the police, private organisations and civil society initiatives.
- offering open support for people threatened by right-wing extremism
- a culture which fosters human-rights oriented attitudes in the community, particularly in pedagogical institutions such as pre-schools, school and youth clubs
- structures for democratic participation to shape the social space for young people and adults
- (youth)cultural diversity, commitment against the exclusion of minority groups
- offer programmes that build skills and aim to support at-risk children and adolescents

Young people in an environment which is influenced by these factors will not be tempted by ideologies which are based on hate, ideas about the inequality of certain groups of people and anti-democracy. The KulturRäume (Cultural Spaces) concept enables every community to both set up and further develop these factors.

The approach includes:

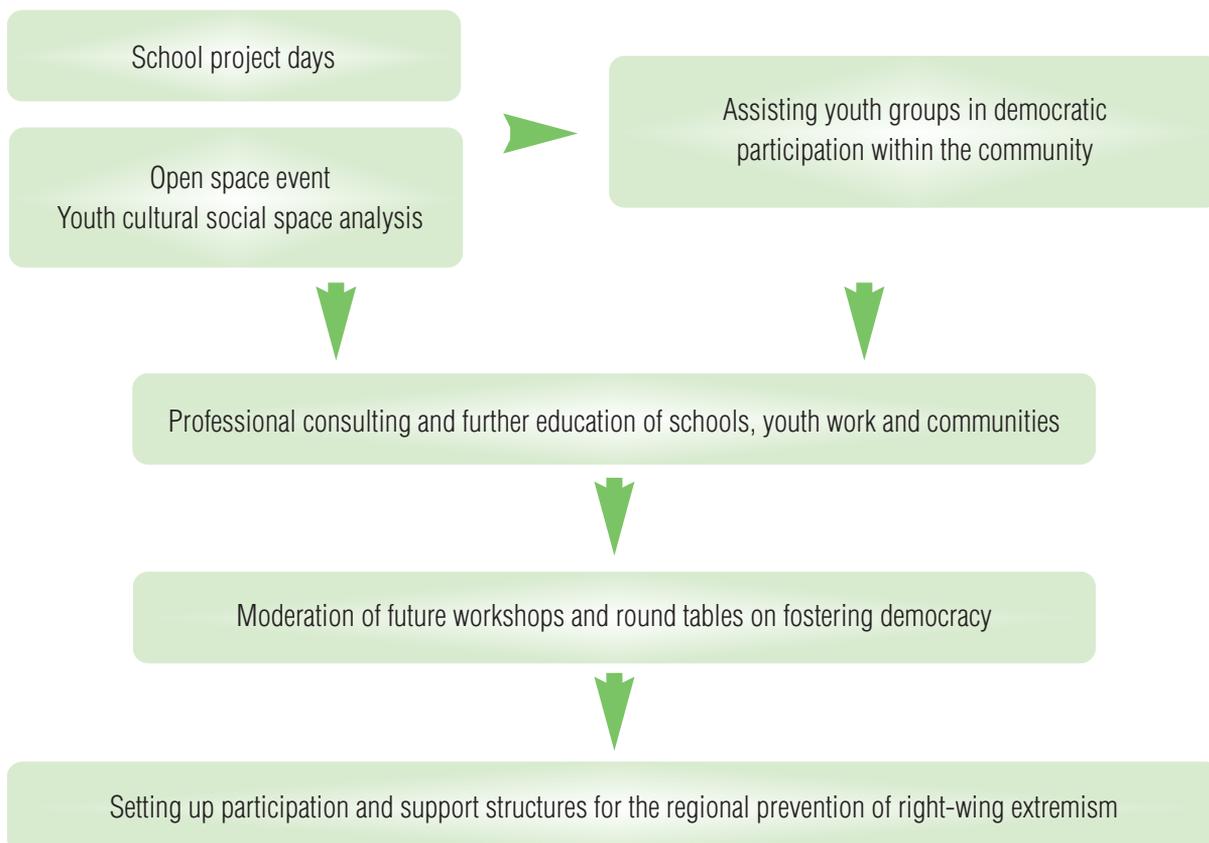
1) Networking, voting and professionalisation of local actors in youth work, schools, politics, the police, press and administration

Professionals from CI organise and moderate a round table to discuss and determine goals and contents in the local prevention of right-wing extremism. Actors can network here about setting up an early warning system and explore intervention possibilities for right-wing extremism. CI also offers further training to raise awareness of the current manifestations of right-wing extremism, including the role women have in the scene (see WomEx, p. 20). In addition, the CI trainers bring their experience and assessments from their direct work with adolescents into the network. Effective measures for primary and secondary prevention will be discussed. In the future workshop, those responsible from the field of youth work and welfare, schools, politics, the police, the press and administration will come together with adolescents and directly discuss their own perspectives in small groups and negotiate ways to improve conditions for youth cultural activities as well as possibilities for proactive prevention.

(2) Developing structure for participation for and with adolescents

At the same time, policy makers, educators and youth culture professionals work directly together with the young people. CI has developed various participatory processes to come into contact with adolescents from all types of schooling backgrounds and social milieus and to assess their resources, resilience and vulnerability in terms of right-wing extremism to, among other things, work together in developing possibilities for participation in social spaces as well as a democratic lifestyle. CI conducts school project days and workshops in which civic education is combined with practical instruction in various youth cultures and media. There the adolescents exchange about their interests and wishes as well as their experience with violence and right-wing extremism (cf., p. 14). Together with the adolescents, and directly in the youth culture social space, we ex-

amine where the youth like to spend time and what places they do not like, which places have been claimed by certain youth groups, organisations/ comradeships and which youth cultural offers are missing in the region/ district. The results could be presented, for example, in a rap, music, video and radio production or a comic and photography project. In open space events the youth discuss topics and goals which they personally consider to be important for improving the community, for example, offers more suitable for youth, mobility, specific possibilities for participation in youth work and protection from right-wing extremist attacks. We build youth initiatives from these discussions whose self-organisation is supported on a peer-to-peer basis with a CI trainer and which will be supervised over a longer period of time.



NETWORK

COUNSELLING AND TRAINING

ARUG Women and Right Wing Extremism
further training and professional exchange / raise awareness about women in right-wing extremism
www.arug.de/

dissens e.V.
training and further education for schools and youth work / programme offers for youth / explore of personal role models and role models in society
www.dissens.de

Fachstelle Gender and Right Wing Extremism
training and professional exchange / raise awareness about women in right-wing extremism / explore neo-Nazi role models
www.gender-und-rechtsextremismus.de/

Mut vor Ort pilot project by AGJF Sachsen e.V.
for providing further training and advising to youth centres / explore neo-Nazi role models
www.agjf-sachsen.de

PRISON AND PROBATION

Rollenwechsel pilot project from Miteinander e.V.
exploring gender role models by theater work www.miteinander-ev.de

Violence Prevention Network e.V.
"Abschied von Hass und Gewalt"
(farewell to hate and violence) – training: exploring

images of masculinity in the context of violent right-wing extremism and Islamic fundamentalism is part of the training
www.violence-prevention-network.de

OPEN AND OUTREACH YOUTH WORK

dissens e.V.
programmes and services for youth to strengthen alternative role models for masculinity and femininity
www.dissens.de

Heroes project from Strohalm e.V.
multiplier training for young men in order to, among other things, promote equality and fight against oppression in the name of honour in peer-to-peer workshops at schools
www.heroes-net.de/

Gangway e.V.
streetwork with right-wing oriented youth and others in Berlin
www.gangway.de/

Vaja e.V.
streetwork with right-wing oriented youth and others in Bremen. Team "recl" work with right-wing extremist cliques
www.vaja-bremen.de/

FAMILY-ORIENTED SUPPORT

Lidice Haus

counsel and accompany parents of right-wing extremist children / consulting for youth centres www.rechtejugendliche-ratloseeltern.de
<http://lidicehaus.de>

pad e.V. / “Eltern stärken”

support for parents of right-wing extremist children / organise self-help groups / consulting and further training for family support workers on how to handle right-wing extremist parents
www.padev.de/elternstaerken.html

Violence Prevention Network e.V. / REXEL

raise awareness about right-wing extremist parents, training offers in prison for right-wing extremist parents
www.violence-prevention-network.de

ANTI-VIOLENCE TRAINING _ WHICH SPECIFICALLY FOCUS ON GIRLS AND / OR REFLECT ON GENDER ROLES IN THE CONTEXT OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR

Institut für genderreflektierte Gewaltprävention (IfGG) / TESYA (Training Empowerment Support Youth and Adults)

systemic solution-oriented anti-violence training for children, youth and young adults
www.tesya.de/ www.ifgg-berlin.de/

Denkzeit

training and programmes against violence, delinquency and disturbed behaviour, Berlin
www.denkzeit.info/

iMMA e.V. / “Cool for life”

anti-violence training / EU project “girls using violence” / ZORA – open youth work for girls / residential and non-residential services, Munich
www.imma.de

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED APPROACHES

Aufbruch Neukölln

fathers group moderated by psychologists / explore masculinity and violence
www.aufbruch-neukoelln.de/

HAYAT

community and family orientated case analysis, advice and mentoring service concerning militant Islamic movements
<http://hayat-deutschland.de>

Kitab von Vaja e.V.

advice centre for parents and educators concerning militant Islamic movements
<http://vaja-bremen.de/teams/kitab/>

Kulturbüro Sachsen e.V.

mobile counselling team (MBT) / expert coaching for youth services / foster democratic participation in the community
www.kulturbuero-sachsen.de/

EXIT SUPPORT WITH GENDER-SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

ARUG Ausstiegshilfe Braunschweig /
Lower Saxony
www.arug.de/

JUMP CJD Waren (Müritz)
ocial space-oriented exit-support work Mecklenburg-
Western Pomerania
www.projekt-jump.de/

(R)auswege exit support / Rheinland-Palatinate
[https://secure.komplex-rlp.de/home/fachkraefte/
wer_hilft_weiter/r_auswege/index.phtml?PHPSES-
SID=24ed](https://secure.komplex-rlp.de/home/fachkraefte/wer_hilft_weiter/r_auswege/index.phtml?PHPSESSID=24ed)

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft “Ausstieg zum Ein-
stieg” e.V. (BAG Ausstiegsarbeit)
Federal Association exit-support work

INTERNATIONAL

Active Change Foundation (United Kingdom)
www.activechangefoundation.org

CENAA Centre for European and North Atlantic Af-
fairs (Slovak Republic)
www.cenaa.org

ERUDITIO PUBLICA o.p.s (Czech Republic)
www.eruditiopublica.com

European Network of Deradicalisation (ENoD)
www.european-network-of-deradicalisation.eu

Fryshuset (Sweden)
<http://passus.fryshuset.se/>

KONTIKI SZAKKÉPZŐ (Hungary)
www.kontikizrt.hu/

Women without Borders - SAVE – Sisters Against
Violent Extremism (Austria)
www.women-without-borders.org/save/

Race on the Agenda ROTA (United Kingdom)
www.rota.org.uk

The RecoRa Institute (United Kingdom)
www.recora.eu

Hjälpkällan (Sweden)
www.hjalpkallan.se

OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation
in Europe
Dept. TransNational Threats/ TNT, Violent Extremism and
Radicalization that leads to Terrorism /VERLT
www.osce.org

Radicalisation Awareness Network
Working group Deradicalisation (RAN DERAD)
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/net-
works/radicalisation_awareness_network/about-
ran/ran-derad/index_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/about-ran/ran-derad/index_en.htm)

Research network on Women and Right Wing Ex-
tremism
<http://www.frauen-und-rechtsextremismus.de>

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Verein zur interkulturellen Bildung und Gewaltprävention

Mainzer Straße 11

12053 Berlin

Germany

Phone: +49 (0)30 60401950

Fax: +49 (0)30 60401946

info@cultures-interactive.de

www.cultures-interactive.de

www.womex.org

Editors

Silke Baer (V.i.S.d.P.)

Anika Posselius

Scientific Consultancy

Harald Weilnböck

Translation

Rebeccah Dean

Layout

Ulrike Rühlmann



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