29th May 2018: World Congress on Justice for Children
Workshop “Building resilience to radicalisation and violent extremism”

PREVENTING RADICALISATION
TOWARDS RESILIENT SOCIETIES

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AGENDA


RESULTS: THE EXPERTS’ RECOMMENDATIONS

- understand the target group
- build capacities among youngsters
- (limits to) international cooperation

CONCLUSION

GERMAN PROGRAMME “LIVE DEMOCRACY!”

CREDITS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

PARTICIPANTS

- Objective: Bring together preventions practitioners, academics, and government officials
- Participants have been recommended by their country’s G20 Sherpa, German embassies, civil society organisations and international networks (e.g. Radicalisation Awareness Network)
- 100 Participants from 21 G20 member states and partner countries plus 8 experts from Austria, Denmark, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sweden, and the United Arab Emirates
- Main challenge: Diverse backgrounds of participants
  - differences regarding the radicalisation phenomena (e.g. right-wing extremisms, religious radicalisation)
  - differences regarding the roles and capabilities of the respective governments
  - differences regarding the magnitude and capacities of civil society actors
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCESS

- **KEYNOTES**
  gave introductions into the main topics and proposed theses

- **5 PANELS**
  discussed prevention and disengagement approached in different sectors

- **PODIUM DISCUSSION**
  built upon the panel results and clustered recurring topics across panels

- **BREAK OUT SESSIONS**
  discussed thematic clusters and developed recommendations for practitioners and government officials

- **ON-SITE VOTING**
  on the recommendations that were developed during the break out sessions
RESULTS

EXPERTS’ RECOMMENDATIONS

▽ SEE CHAIR’S SUMMARY

▽ Understand the target group
▽ Strengthen resilience and build capacities among youngsters
▽ Define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
▽ Identify and build key competencies among stakeholders
▽ Ensure effective collaboration
▽ Build an inclusive dialogue on grievances
RESULTS

UNDERSTAND THE TARGET GROUP

↘ PAY ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUALS
radicalisation is not a linear process -> identify possibilities for different pathways, junctions etc.
how to address radicalised youngsters depends on their background -> analyse carefully for each individual
individuals should not be reduced to their radical ideologies -> reach them through other interests

↘ FUND OR PERFORM RESEARCH
little knowledge on long-term factors of radicalisation -> identify risk and protective factors in (early) childhood

↘ PROVIDE SUPPORT IN LIFE-CHANGING MOMENTS
young people are especially vulnerable to extremism in life-changing moments -> provide resources for support
people change over time -> steady counselling and permanent contact persons needed (e.g. in prison and thereafter)
RESULTS

BUILD CAPACITIES AMONG YOUNGSTERS

- EMPOWER IN CRITICAL THINKING
  we cannot impose the ‘good’ ideologies -> strengthen youngsters to question ideologies
  messenger needs to be credible and authentic -> create open spaces for youngsters
  people question own beliefs if exposed to cognitive conflicts -> bring youngsters together with other social groups

- SUPPORT DIGITAL LITERACY
  youngster should be able to recognise propaganda online -> keep pace with sophisticated propaganda tools

- FACILITATE PEER-TO-PEER SUPPORT
  anti-radicalisation messenger needs to be credible and authentic -> facilitate opportunities for peer-to-peer support
  prevention campaigns tend to be perceived as moralising -> allow youngsters to develop their own campaign
RESULTS

(LIMITS TO) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- BUILD NETWORKS OF PRACTITIONERS
  prevention approaches are constantly modified -> practitioners should exchange ideas and experiences

- PAY ATTENTION TO LOCAL CONTEXTS
  reasons for radicalisation differ between contexts as are prevention actors -> analyse local contexts carefully prevention approaches are highly dependent on the local context -> adapt approaches to your context

- GATHER AND COMPARE RESEARCH RESULTS
  research results are contingent to the context analysed -> perform research in different contexts
CONCLUSION

THE KEY (TO BASICALLY ALL OF IT): SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY

- **GOVERNMENT IS LIMITED**
  - far away from the target group
  - unfamiliar with local needs
  - inauthentic

- **DIVERSITY OF PREVENTION STAKEHOLDERS**
  - multipliers have important roles, especially families, teachers, and youth workers and hence need to be supported
  - community-based grassroots “organisations” can help implementing prevention strategies locally and hence need to be supported
  - all relevant prevention stakeholders should be included in the design period of prevention programmes

- **NEED FOR LONG-TERM FUNDING**
  - in order to build lasting relationships, stable personnel is needed
  - in order to understand the target group and notice ongoing radicalisation, training is needed
  - in order to build local networks, ensure stable personnel and training, long-term funding is needed
GERMAN PROGRAMME
“LIVE DEMOCRACY!”

❖ FUNDING
115 Mio. Euro has been made available in 2018
funding of civic engagement and democratic practice
funding period of up to 5 years

❖ LOCAL LEVEL
265 Towns, cities, municipalities, districts
competence and coordination units
action and initiative funds
participation, public relations and networking
youth participation via youth funds
**German Programme**

**“Live Democracy!”**

- **Federal State Level**
  - Federal state-wide coordination, networking and counselling
  - Network of counselling and support services
  - Mobile counselling and victims’ counselling services
  - Disengagement and exit counselling

- **Federal Level**
  - Funding of structural Development of 36 nation-wide NGOs
  - Development of a nation-wide infrastructure with nation-wide impact
  - Professional, pedagogical, and methodological expertise exchange and networking at the national and international level
GERMAN PROGRAMME
“LIVE DEMOCRACY!”

PILOT PROJECTS
95 pilot projects on selected phenomena of group-related-hate
82 pilot projects on prevention of radicalisation
38 pilot projects on online engagement—against online hate speech
16 pilot projects on prevention in prisons and probationary services
GERMAN PROGRAMME
“LIVE DEMOCRACY!”

CONCEPTUAL APPROACH TOWARDS PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION

- holistic understanding of prevention
- potential-oriented (instead of deficit-oriented) pedagogical approaches
- well-interlinked relevant actors and stakeholders at all levels
- strengthening civil society structures for more sustainability
- inclusion of the Muslim community and Muslim stakeholders
- peer-group-approach
- field-testing of approaches on online-prevention work and social media
- special focus on disadvantaged and (social) conflict-driven neighbourhoods
- disengagement approaches tailored towards specific target-groups
- counselling services for parents, family and friends of radicalised young people
CREDITS

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