



Violence  
Prevention Network

# Annual Report 2014

## VISION

Our vision is that ideologically vulnerable people and violent offenders motivated by extremism change their behaviour through deradicalisation efforts, lead independent lives and become part of the democratic community, in order to prevent and avert extremism of any kind.

Violence Prevention Network works to ensure that people have the tools and resources available to reflect on and overcome their previous behaviour patterns. The goal is to enable them to live a life in which they do not harm themselves or others.

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### Subject of the report

#### *Scope*

The subject of this report is Violence Prevention Network e.V. (hereinafter referred to as the „Violence Prevention Network“). The organisation works with ideologically vulnerable people, deradicalises offenders motivated by extremism and accompanies them during their re-integration into the democratic community.

#### *Reporting period and reporting cycle*

The reporting period is the 2014 financial year from 01 January 2014 until 31 December 2014. The report is prepared annually.

#### *Application of the SRS*

The report was completed on 26 March 2015 under application of the „Reporting Standards for Social Organisations“. All information is current as of 26 March 2015 in as far as the information does not relate only to the previous 2014 financial year.

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## Introduction



Judy Korn



Thomas Mücke

„I’m determined. This time, you’ve got me, but next time, I’ll make it across the border.“ Soran is 14 years old. Following lengthy discussions after returning from the Turkish border, he is willing to meet with a coach to talk. The coach wants to know why Soran is determined to fight for the IS. „We Muslims are oppressed around the world. I want to do something about it. The IS is there for Muslims and defends our rights.“ The coach asks Soran what the meaning of his name is. Soran shrugs. „Don’t know. Something Kurdish. My family, we’re all Kurds.“ „I looked it up,“ the coach responds. „Your name is the name of a Kurdish principality. It used to have its territory at the exact spot where the fights with the IS troops are taking place today.“ Soran seems interested. „Well, one more reason to go there,“ he says. „But don’t you know“ the coach asks, „that the IS is fighting there against the Kurds? The IS is trying to destroy the Kurds there.“ Soran looks confused. „I didn’t know that.“

This is how many of the dialogues go that coaches from Violence Prevention Network are currently having with adolescents and young adults who are more or less already well on their way down the road of radicalisation. In most cases, the first contact is made by the parents. Desperate mothers and worried fathers call and ask the same question again and again: „I’m afraid for my child, what can I do? But it is not only the parents who have to face this question, given the fact that hundreds of

young people in war zones leave their countries and are involved to some extent in serious human rights violations. They are following an ideology of political extremism that spreads hatred and violence. The members of this scene also do not shy away from exploiting minors as child soldiers. It is the children from our society, who have become radicalised in our society, and it is in our society that we have to solve this problem. All social institutions are called upon to dissuade young people at risk of following this way of inhuman attitudes and actions and to reintegrate them into the local society. If we no longer talk to the young people at risk, only the extremists will.

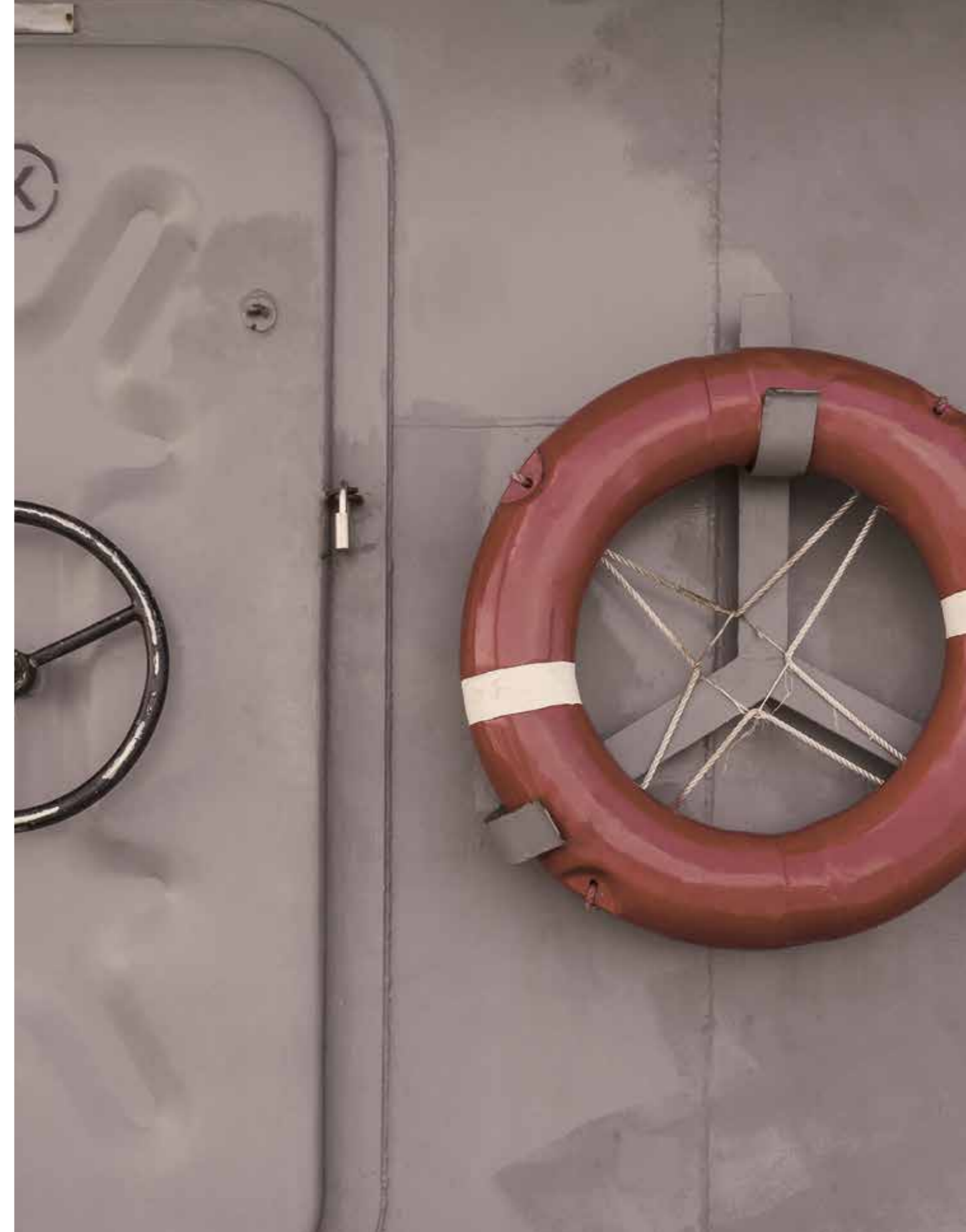
What can society do so that radicalisation careers like Jamal’s do not become the mainstream? Jamal is the middle child of five. His mother goes cleaning three times a week; and his father works at various construction sites throughout Germany and is often only home on the weekends. The family goes to the mosque once in a while, but the faith is not practised intensively. Jamal was born in Germany and has never been in the home village of his parents in Lebanon. Although he is in fact an intelligent boy, he’s slacking in school out of laziness. He drives himself around, takes drugs every now and then and skips class. He is in danger of not graduating. His mother’s warnings do not accomplish anything. More and more, he has been starting arguments with his father. Why doesn’t he pray and go to the mosque regularly? Jamal accuses his father of not being a good Muslim. At the mosque, Jamal meets a preacher who gives him answers to the many questions that he, as a 15 year old, has. On the Internet, Jamal finds forums that give him more information. Jamal gets the wrong answers and the wrong information. But he gets recognition there and finds support in the community, until one day he no longer comes home after school.

We can tell a lot of stories like this one. And there is still a lot to do, so that teenage boys like Jamal or Soran come back home after school.

*Judy Korn,*

*Thomas Mücke,*

*April 2015*



The social problem  
*and its potential solutions*

## THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

Parts of German society are displaying increasing tendencies to become radicalised in different directions. Young people are increasingly confronted with recruitment attempts by right-wing extremists as well as Islamists or Salafists and, in the worst case scenario, these young people join such groups. Young, violent offenders motivated by extremism are in danger of being radicalised. Extremists in German prisons form networks and control criminal activities beyond the prison walls. The number of the members is rising continuously. Parents are worried about their sons and daughters who are committed to jihad and leave for Syria or Iraq. Young children whose parents have a right-wing extremist orientation are ideologically manipulated from early childhood or have early experiences with violence. Without appropriate interventions, the cycle of violent behaviour and extremist ideology leads to a permanent spiral of radicalisation.

### Extent of the problem

A number of young people in Germany, not to be underestimated due to their impact, are at risk of following extremist ideology and becoming radicalised by it. Inadequately prepared by home and school for recruitment attempts, they align themselves with extremist ideologies that lead to violence and crime.

A total of 76 percent of all young people who are convicted and imprisoned in Germany for violent crime return to crime after their release, according to the only study which has been conducted so far by the Federal Ministry of Justice in 2006. Because nothing has changed in their behaviour and motives.

Several hundred young people followed the call in 2014 of Islamist ideologues to join jihad and the terrorist organisation named the „Islamic State“. The recruitment attempts usually take place on school grounds, in youth centres or after Friday prayers, in the sight of helpless teachers and parents who lose

contact with their children and, in the worst case, only see them again as corpses in Germany.

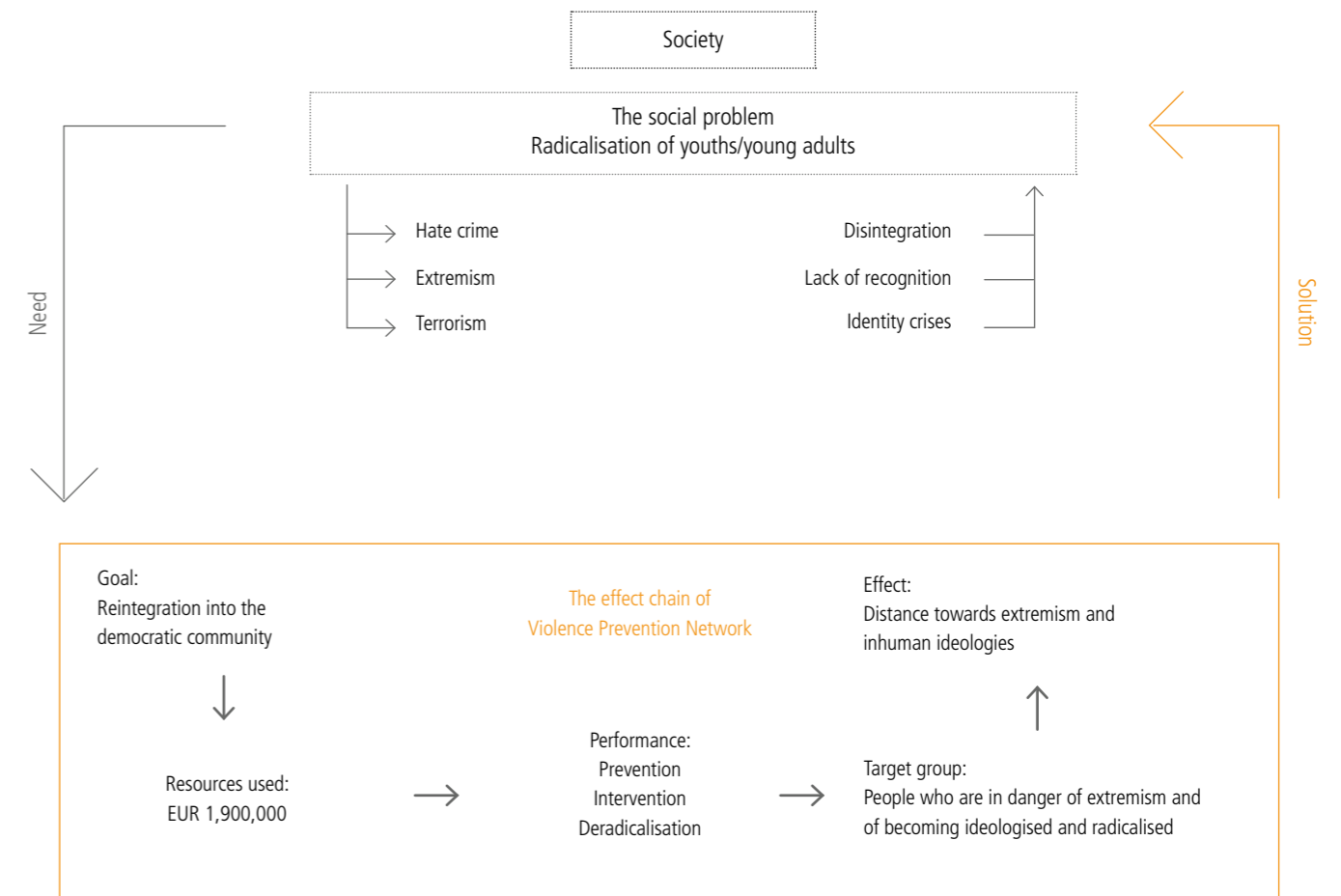
### Causes and consequences of the problem

Searching for the roots of radicalisation, numerous studies have shown that deviant behaviour in adolescence is closely linked to the structure and quality of interpersonal relationships: Young offenders who commit violent acts of hatred almost always come from dysfunctional families. Violent behaviour patterns are mostly known to them from childhood. Early experiences of disintegration, lack of education and recognition, as well as life and identity crises which are experienced as personal failure lead to an escape into radicalised groups that offer simple solutions.

Usually people with reduced self-confidence and without the capacity for empathy get caught in the spiral of radicalisation. These people quickly learn to communicate through violence and to identify with groups that discriminate against others. This allows them to increase their self-confidence and self-esteem, in order to be able to feel superior to others. As a result, they slip further in the direction of hate crime, extremism and, in the worst case, terrorism.

### PREVIOUS APPROACHES TO SOLUTIONS

Previous approaches to solutions have relied too much on repression. At-risk youth and extremist violent criminals are not reached or are reached too late and are further marginalised. As a result, the right time when meaningful deradicalisation could be successful is passed by. The focus is on the warning shot arrest or the safe custody of offenders rather than their integration. Existing approaches to solutions also do not have communication with those affected and their families in mind. A biographical work-up of the causes and an accompanying political education do not occur.



## THE APPROACHES TO SOLUTIONS

In order to confront the above-mentioned social problem at all levels, Violence Prevention Network has developed a three-stage approach.

### Prevention

Preventive efforts consist of communicating with young people who might be at risk of becoming religiously or politically radicalised and involving them in an intercultural and interreligious dialogue, as well as using workshops to expand their knowledge, such as about Islam, but also about democracy and human rights. Similar workshops and other activities are also offered in local contexts where there is a risk for young people of radicalisation towards right-wing extremism.

Another important component of prevention is the training of multipliers (such as teachers, specialists in child and youth services, and the police) in dealing with extremism and fundamentalism at school and work.

### Intervention

The programme „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Ge-

walt“ [Taking Responsibility – Farewell to Hatred and Violence] is aimed at offenders in prison who are motivated by extremism. With several months of deradicalisation in custody and subsequent stabilisation coaching after their release of up to one year, participants are enabled to be reintegrated into the democratic community.

### Deradicalisation/exit monitoring

Deradicalisation comes into play when the degree of radicalisation is very advanced and the risk exists that young people will be a danger to themselves and others, such as by travelling to a war zone or after returning from a war zone. Due to its specialisation on this topic from the outset, Violence Prevention Network has years of experience in dealing with radicalised young people and understands how to speak to members of these scenes, how to establish dialogues with them, how to motivate them to change, and how to trigger processes of becoming distant from inhumane ideologies. In addition to direct work with radicalised individuals, the parents of these young people are also given targeted advice and are included in the deradicalisation work.

## Performance (output) and direct target groups

### Prevention

In 2014, Violence Prevention Network was able to continue with the successful prevention project MAXIME Wedding under the new name MAXIME Berlin, funded by the Berlin Lotto Foundation, extending the program to the entire city area. For this purpose, a new location in the Kreuzberg district of Berlin has been opened. MAXIME Berlin conducts Islam workshops, Middle East workshop, interfaith workshops and workshops on civic education for young people in grades 9 and 10, as well as training courses for multipliers (teachers, specialists in child and youth services, and the police).

In 2014, Violence Prevention Network continued the special project „Verantwortung übernehmen – Eltern stärken. Arbeit mit rechtsextrem orientierten Eltern“ [Taking Responsibility – Strengthening Parents. Working with Right-wing Oriented Parents (REXEL)], which is funded by the Bundesfamilienministerium [Federal Ministry for Family Affairs] and the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung [the Federal Agency for Civic Education]. The goal of this project is to work directly with the right-wing oriented parents in order to enter into a constructive dialogue with them and trigger distancing processes. As part of REXEL, Violence Prevention Network conducts training sessions for educational professionals, as well as individual and group training sessions in prison (mothers and fathers). At the end of the project, a methodological manual was published with real-life exercises in dealing with right-wing oriented parents as a guide for professionals working in the subject area.

### Intervention

As part of the programme „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“ [Taking Responsibility – Breaking away from Hate and Violence], funded by the programme „XENOS – Integration und Vielfalt“ [XENOS - Integration and Diversity] of the Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales [Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs], as well as funds from the Federal Ministry for

Family Affairs and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Violence Prevention Network conducted group deradicalisation training in prison for the target groups of violent offenders who are at risk of Islamist and right-wing extremism. Other training sessions were held in detention centres for the target group of youth who are at risk of extreme Islamist ideologies.

### Deradicalisation/exit monitoring

As part of the project „Beratungsstelle Radikalisierung – Beratung für Angehörige im Kontext Islamismus“ [Radicalisation Counselling Centre – Parent Counselling in the Context of Islamism], which is coordinated by the Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF)], Violence Prevention Network has been able to offer advice to parents or relatives of radicalised young people in Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate.

In 2014, Violence Prevention Network was able to start the Beratungsstelle Hessen [Advice Centre Hesse] in Frankfurt. The Advice Centre is part of the Hessian Violence Prevention Network against Salafism and is funded by the Hessian Ministry of the Interior. The Advice Centre bundles all prevention and intervention measures of Violence Prevention Network in Hesse, but is currently dedicated mainly to deradicalisation. Since July 2014, parents and other relatives of radicalised individuals have been able to receive advice here, and the monitoring of the exit process of radicalised Islamist youth has begun.

### Public relations

Due to the sensitivity of the subject and the increasing numbers of those travelling in the direction of Syria and Iraq, there was broad reporting in the media in 2014 of the activities of Violence Prevention Network. In total, there were six TV reports, nine radio reports/interviews and 37 posts in print or on-line media, including three in the international media.

## Intended effects (outcome/impact) on direct and indirect target groups

### Prevention

The aim of the prevention work of MAXIME Berlin is to promote the capacity for dialogue and tolerance between people of different cultural and religious backgrounds, the elimination of prejudices and stereotypes, the prevention of further disintegration and radicalisation among vulnerable young people, the strengthening of the sense of responsibility, and the promotion of social participation. The specific aim of the workshops at schools for the 9th and 10th grades is to strengthen the young people through a „primary vaccination“ against the recruitment attempts of Salafists or hate preachers and to prevent any radicalisation careers. An external process evaluation from 2013 on the basis of surveys of the participating young people as well as the teaching staff confirmed the desired effect.

The overarching goal of the training of multipliers in the projects MAXIME Berlin and REXEL is to impart the ability to identify extremist argumentation and to develop possible strategies for resolution of this argumentation in dialogue with youth who are at risk of extremist or fundamentalist ideology. The emphasis is placed on practice-oriented pedagogical thinking and behaviour. While confronting these young people directly is certainly commonplace, conscious dialogue and intentional communication is not. To this end, new courses of action are presented. The goal of the training is to develop understanding of the professional role which makes dialogue possible with young people who display extremist thought patterns.

The aim of the project REXEL is to use the most positive emotions that pregnancy and childbirth can evoke in order to reflect on previous behaviour and to consciously choose new patterns of behaviour and ways of thinking. There is a discussion of the person's previous role, and then his or her new role – as a mother or father. The topics of responsibility, family and education come into focus under the slogan „My child should have it been better“. The focus of the work is always the child's well-being. Only happy children will gain the skills

and strengths in their further development to withstand the often-seductive arguments of right-wing structures. They realise that neither these structures nor the people behind them can satisfy their actual needs. In the course of the parent-coaching, the topic of „parenting“ is linked to the far-right attitude patterns of mothers and fathers, in order to bring about changes and to trigger additional distancing processes that are intended to promote the further development of the child. The project REXEL had continuous scientific accompaniment during the project phase (2013/2014).

### Intervention

With the programme „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“ and the method of Verantwortungspädagogik® [Education of Responsibility], Violence Prevention Network has developed a deradicalisation approach which significantly reduces the re-offender percentage of violent criminals motivated by extremism, thereby also significantly reducing the number of victims, as well as the costs to the general public. The innovative aspect of this approach of deradicalisation is the combination of political education and anti-violence training, as well as the questioning of acts, justification patterns and motifs. The structure of communication, relationship and conflict resolution resources for an autonomous, non-violent, positive planning of the future is thereby the key to a successful (re)integration into society and distancing from extremism and inhuman ideologies.

The success of this programme was already determined in 2012 by a query in the Bundeszentralregister [Central Federal Register] as part of an external evaluation.

### Deradicalisation/exit monitoring

The primary objective of providing counselling to relatives in the Islamist context is to boost the communication and conflict-resolution skills of parents (and people in the young person's immediate environment) so that a robust and resilient relationship is established between the parents and the children. Accordingly,

the objective consists in facilitating the initiation of deradicalisation processes through the stabilisation of relationships. It is precisely within the context of cooperation with parents that the objective is, furthermore, to empower them at a personal level, as well as to give them leeway to process their fears, self-reproach and helplessness. By way of in-depth, specialised information and methodical counselling, a context is created that allows parents to recognise how the radicalisation process of their child has been able to emerge and which options for action they have for establishing a robust and resilient relationship. They are, however, also equipped to recognise that such a process of reversal requires a great deal of time and that setbacks are to be expected.

The main objective of working directly with radicalised youth is to build a working relationship through outreach approaches and to encourage educational work to bring about the process of detaching from violent groups as well as the questioning of violent ideology elements, so as to make the deradicalisation

process possible. The focus of this work is to promote the young people to recognise their own processes in regard to their previous course of life as well as the biographical understanding of a career of violence, militancy and extremism, with special consideration paid to how the image of an enemy is developed. Consequently, the young people should again be able to take responsibility for living independently.

As part of monitoring the young person's exit from ideology, it is conducive to integrate clients into existing Muslim communities that allow them a different perspective on their religion. Unlike in the area of right-wing extremism, for example, the „exit“ in this field of extremism requires a stable redefinition of faith. It is not an „exit“ from Islam which is the goal, but rather the move away from radical and inhumane perspectives and the associated willingness to use violence.

## Representation of the effect logic

Target group	Performance	Expected effect
Students in grades 9 and 10 who might be at risk of becoming radicalised	Workshops	„Primary vaccination“ against the recruitment attempts of Salafists and radical preachers – indirectly preventing extremism careers
Teachers, specialists in child and youth services, police	Training	Improved handling of religiously or politically justified extremism in the field of work – indirect communication on eye level with young people
Parents (mothers and fathers) with extremist right-wing orientation	Individual and group training sessions	Triggering of distancing processes – indirectly improve the living conditions of the child
Violent offenders in custody who are at risk of Islamist or right-wing extremism	Deradicalisation training	Distance from extremism and inhumane ideologies – indirect prevention of further extremist crimes
Parents and relatives of radicalised youth	Counselling	Improved approach to the radicalised child – indirect triggering of distancing processes
Radicalised young people with a potential for violence	Dialogue, individual training	Distance from extremism and inhumane ideologies – Prevention of terrorism



## Resources, performance and results *during the reporting period*

## RESOURCES DEPLOYED (INPUT)

- > In the project MAXIME Berlin, staff costs amounted to EUR 358,844.48 and material costs were EUR 101,349.00.
- > In the project REXEL, staff costs amounted to EUR 179,557.98 and material costs were EUR 98,125.38.
- > In the project „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“, staff costs amounted to EUR 324,799.44 and material costs were EUR 289,772.38.
- > In the project „Beratungsstelle Radikalisierung - Beratung von Angehörigen im Kontext Islamismus“, staff costs amounted to EUR 27,643.63 and material costs were EUR 70,356.37.
- > In the project „Beratungsstelle Hessen“, staff costs amounted to EUR 97,399.13 and material costs were EUR 120,100.87.

Material costs imply also fees for free lancers.

## 3.2 PERFORMANCE (OUTPUT)

### Prevention

In 2014, MAXIME Berlin conducted 21 workshops for 323 young people from grades 9 and 10, as well as eight training programmes for 83 multipliers and two individual training sessions.

As part of REXEL, Violence Prevention Network conducted nine training sessions for a total of 78 participants, five individual training sessions in prison as well as three group training sessions in prison with a total of 18 participants.

### Intervention

In the context of the programme „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“, Violence Prevention Network conducted ten group deradicalisation training sessions in prison, including five for the target group of violent offenders at risk of violent Islamist extremism and five for the target group of

violent offenders at risk of violent right-wing extremism. Other training sessions were held in detention centres for the target group of youth who are at risk of violent Islamist extremism.

### Deradicalisation/exit monitoring

In the context of the project „Beratungsstelle Radikalisierung – Beratung für Angehörige im Kontext Islamismus“, Violence Prevention Network has been able to provide counselling to a total of 68 parents and relatives of radicalised young people in Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate.

Since July 2014, the Beratungsstelle Hessen has been able to counsel 61 parents and relatives of radicalised youth and to start direct dialogues with 24 Islamist radicals in order to monitor their exit from such ideology.

## ACCOMPLISHED EFFECTS (OUTCOME/IMPACT)

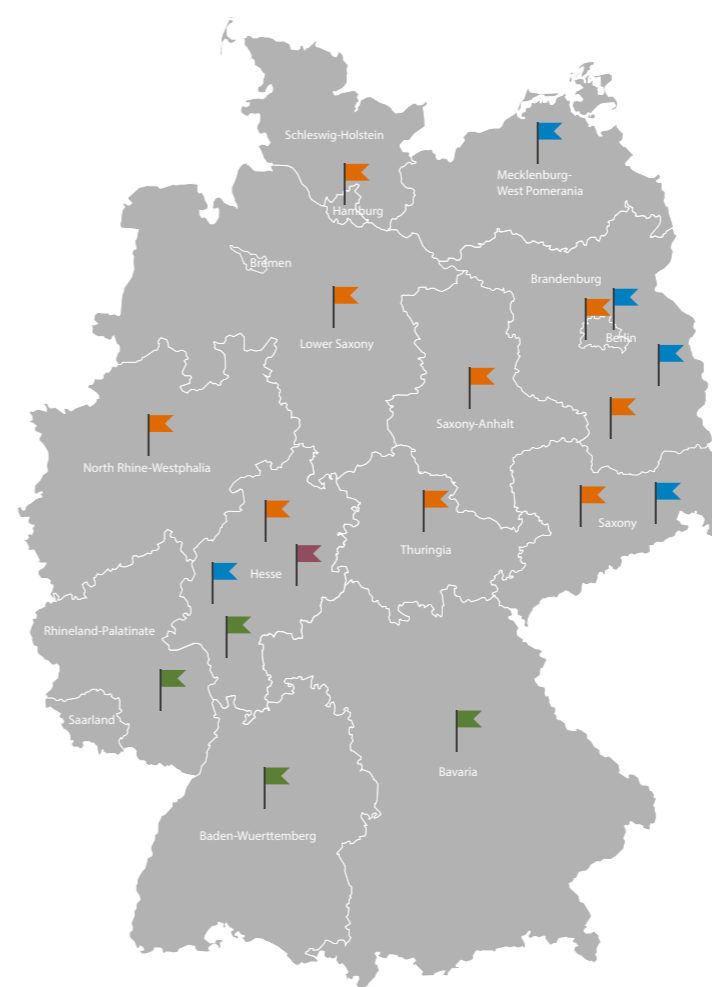
Due to extensive self-evaluation and external evaluation, we can assume that the intended effects described above have occurred in the reporting period.

Our findings are based, inter alia, on three major external evaluations which were conducted for the projects MAXIME Wedding (the precursor of MAXIME Berlin), REXEL and „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“.

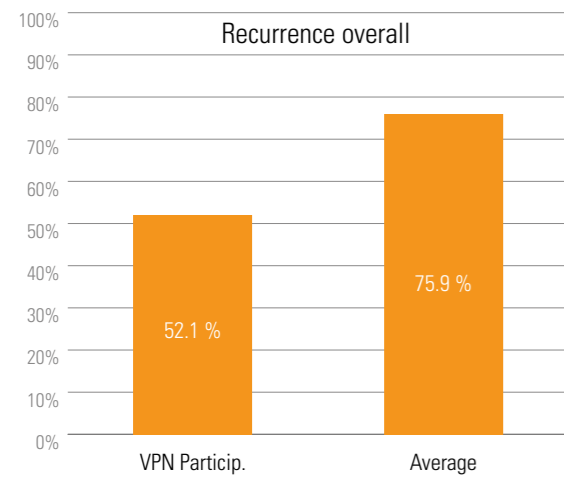
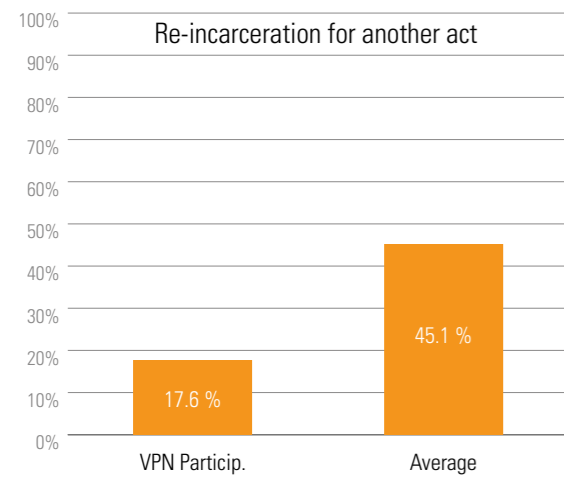
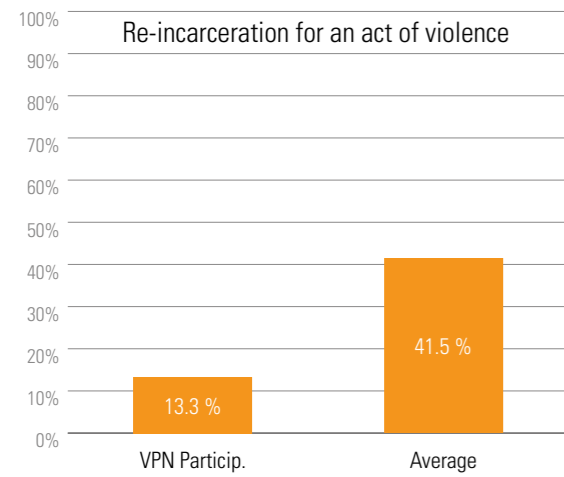
The external evaluation provides a very good report concerning the trainers as well as the concept of MAXIME Wedding throughout the project period. As a result of the exceptionally high quality of their work and their personal commitment, the trainers have been able to implement the central objective of the project: The workshops are certified to have the potential to eliminate prejudice; the (sustainable) addressing of religious issues that affect children and young people is promoted, as well as an enlightening differentiation between regulations related to religion and tradition; moreover, tolerance and democratic attitudes are practised – in the case of the Middle East workshops, political and national-ethnic conflicts are addressed.

For this success, it is crucial that the children and young people can be reached, which was certified by the interviewed teaching staff. In this way, MAXIME Wedding significantly contributes to the prevention of extremist attitudes. The project fills a gap in the school and youth welfare system, enabling children and young people the chance to feel understood and accepted in terms of their religious identity, offering them an environment in which they can come together and express their opinions, and in which traditionalist and extremist views can be approached in a believable manner. This effect is not limited to the children and young people: The teachers involved have also learned a lot from the workshops. They have gained confidence and reduced their fear of contact in dealing with religious (or seemingly religious) conflicts. The realistic expectation can be formulated as follows: The involvement of teachers and social workers can affect a further step towards access to youths and away from the failed integration of children and adolescents.<sup>1</sup>

## Dissemination of the approaches



- Blue flag: Prevention of radicalisation
- Orange flag: Intervention – Deradicalisation training for prisoners motivated by extremism
- Green flag: Deradicalisation – Parent counselling in the context of Islamism
- Purple flag: Exit monitoring – Work with radicalised individuals and returnees



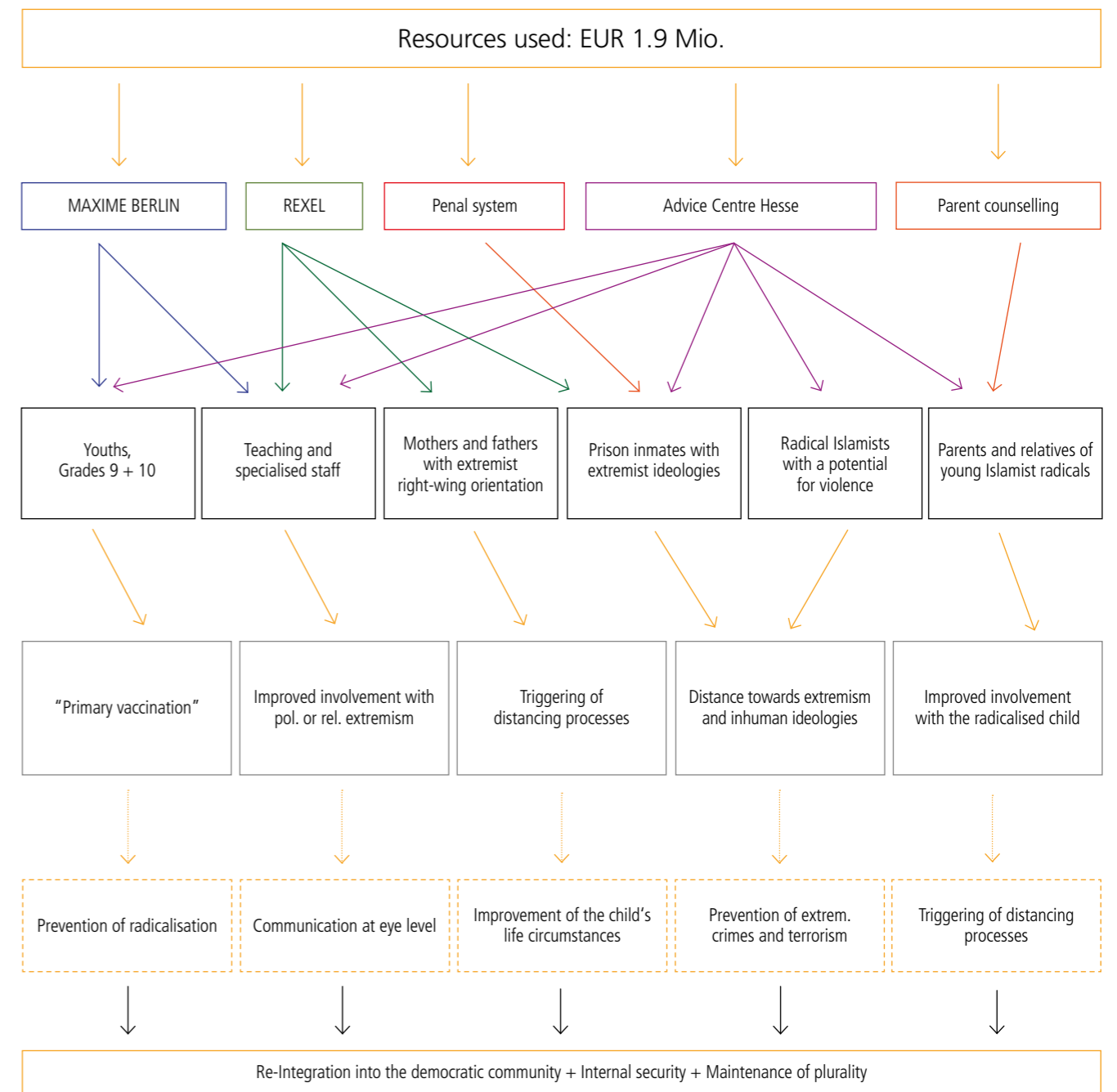
„The feedback from selected partners [in the project REXEL] indicates that the project’s offer of counselling and coaching is very valuable for the participants. It contributes to a greater certainty of action in professional life by providing good concepts, but above all through the high degree of professionalism on the part of the coach in the project. The project has helped to outline the chances of success of a coaching approach which can potentially have effects on the level of psycho-social skills and specific behavioural options. They offer a great opportunity not only to make an important contribution to the ‚successful lives‘ of the clients but also for their families and – especially – their children. A successful coaching process with the mother or father provides a real chance to grow up in more stable structures and forms of relationship and, therefore, with reduced risks. In exactly this way, the project of VPN opens up a horizon of success which reaches far beyond the opportunities for the impact of common concepts that are included under the heading of ‚right-wing extremism prevention‘.“<sup>2</sup>

As early as 2013, PHINEO, an independent, non-profit analysis and consulting agency for effective community involvement, awarded Violence Prevention Network and the programme „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“ the „Wirkt!-Siegel“ [the Works! seal of approval]. A total of 23 organisations engaged in working against right-wing extremism and anti-Semitism and towards democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany were reviewed. In terms of the programme’s potential for efficacy, Violence Prevention Network was the only organisation among a total of 17 award-winning NGOs that was singled out as being outstanding in all categories.



In particular, the query in the Bundeszentralregister for the evaluation<sup>3</sup> of deradicalisation trainings in prisons has shown that the re-incarceration rate of participants in the deradicalisation training was well below the average (s. Fig.). A training session currently costs EUR 8,500 per person, just under one-eighth of a renewed incarceration (= around EUR 73,000 per capita). Since 2001, more than 900 violent offenders with extremist motivations have participated in the programme. Their relapsing would have generated more violence, more victims and custody costs of about EUR 20 million.

## REPRESENTATIONS OF RESOURCES, SERVICES AND EFFECTS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD



<sup>1</sup> cf. Hayes, Jenny: MAXIME Wedding – Modellprojekt zur Prävention von islamischem Extremismus im Berliner Bezirk Wedding

<sup>2</sup> Palloks, Kerstin, Steil, Dr. Armin: Bericht der Evaluation/wissenschaftlichen Begleitung des Modell-Projekts „Verantwortung übernehmen – Eltern stärken. Arbeit mit rechtsextrem orientierten Eltern“ (Rexel) des VPN, gefördert durch das BMFSFJ und die Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Berlin 2015

<sup>3</sup> cf. Lukas, Prof. Dr. Helmut: „Untersuchung zur Legalbewährung der Teilnehmer an VPN-Trainingskursen im Jugendstrafvollzug“, Berlin 2012



## MEASURES FOR ACCOMPANYING EVALUATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

### *Quality management and self-evaluation*

The in-house quality management system of Violence Prevention Network aims at a consistently productive and effective quality of the project work. The standardisation of the courses of action enables transparency and clear structures that apply reliably for all of the educational staff of Violence Prevention Network. The starting point of the project work is to define the respective areas of activity and task priorities. Each project is controlled by the project management and coordination. The additional allocation of team members to specific fields of activity is competence-oriented. During the implementation phase of each project, the participants are introduced to the process flow diagram and the means of reporting. In the process flow diagram, the areas of responsibility and the project-related targets are presented, within which independent action is required by the employees. The project's progress is recorded in a „Time and Action Plan“.

The reporting mainly comprises the documentation of participant data and participant satisfaction, which is collected by Violence Prevention Network in compliance with the Privacy Policy, processed electronically and (in part) statistically evaluated. In addition, the educational activities are logged. For the different types of reports, Violence Prevention Network has developed templates in which the employees record the results of their work.

### *External evaluation*

Effective, high-quality project work is also certified by the externally conducted evaluations, which are an obligatory part of comprehensive project implementation (see page 13). We publish all evaluation reports on the Internet at [www.violence-prevention-network.de/publikationen](http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/publikationen).

## COMPARISON TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR: DEGREE OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT, LEARNING EXPERIENCES AND SUCCESS

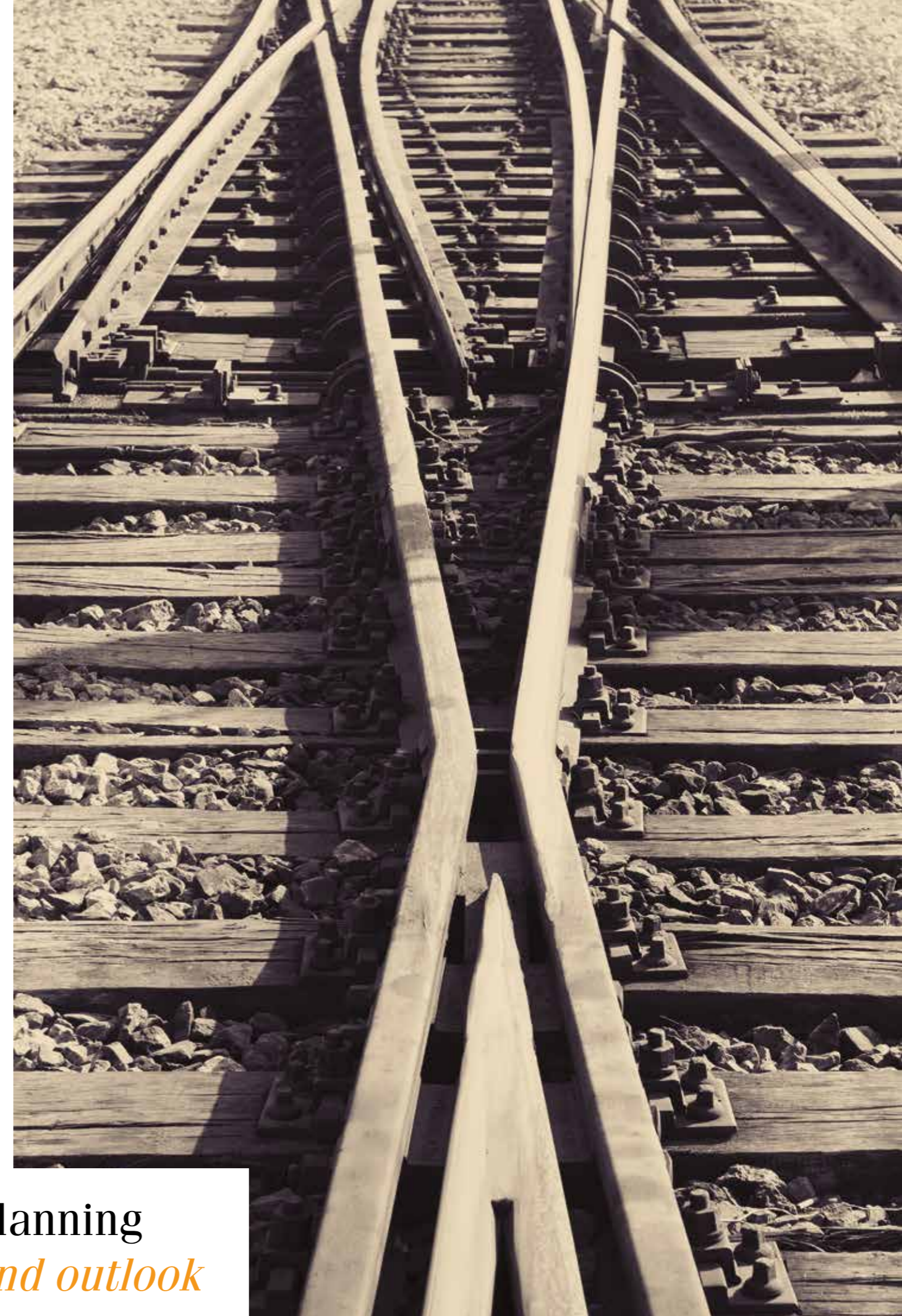
Compared to the previous year, the number of federal states in which deradicalisation training has been conducted in prison has been maintained. Nevertheless, Violence Prevention Network has not managed to translate the training programmes into long-term financing. Despite tireless lobbying and media attention, it has not been possible to oblige policy-makers to financial commitments beyond a general recognition of the work. As a consequence, regional solutions that do not have a national claim will now also be taken into consideration.

A great success was the opening of the Advice Centre Hesse as part of the Hessian Prevention Network Against Salafism. Here, Violence Prevention Network has been able to offer its expertise in the areas of prevention, intervention and deradicalisation/exit monitoring in a bundled and focused manner. The strong demand for and full deployment of colleagues on site reflects the tremendous need that exists for the work which is provided. In particular, the direct contact with the radicalised individuals, which previously did not exist in this form in Germany, is an important advance in the deradicalisation process. The success of the Advice Centre is a further indication that it will be even more important in the future to deal directly with individual states, rather than to pursue a federal solution.

Another success was the expansion of activities in the project MAXIME Wedding, which now operates throughout the city under the name MAXIME Berlin. Here, continuous lobbying and high-quality educational work, which has been appreciated by all those involved, has paid off.

Far more difficult is the work at the international (particularly, the European) level. The European Network of Deradicalisation (ENoD), founded in 2013 by Violence Prevention Network, among others, was faced with serious financial difficulties during the consolidation phase, since the governance of such an umbrella organisation, even one with few requirements, cannot function without a certain degree of administration. This was taken over mainly by Violence Prevention Network and some other member organisations on a voluntary basis (although this was not intended to be a common procedure).

Finally, the project of founding an independent academy was able to move ahead. In 2014, the Violence Prevention Network Academy (symbolically) opened its doors and is currently involved in training in the area of transport companies, in the training of anti-violence and skills trainers, and in the coaching of practitioners in casework with radicalised individuals.



## Planning *and outlook*

## PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

Notwithstanding the efforts which have already been undertaken over the years, the translation of deradicalisation programmes in prison into a source of long-term funding by the federal and state governments continues to be the ultimate goal of Violence Prevention Network.

Moreover, deradicalisation with so-called returnees (returning from terrorist training camps and war zones) is also to occur in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Hamburg and Rhineland-Palatinate. Promising negotiations with the federal German states have already begun.

Another goal is to expand the academy which was founded in 2014.

On the international level, Violence Prevention Network is continuing to strive for a trainer development programme for colleagues from South East Europe. At the same time, lobbying at the EU level should be continued and strengthened by means of the European Network of Deradicalisation (ENoD). An important component is the participation in the Centre of Excellence of the Radicalisation Awareness Network of the European Commission.

## INFLUENCE FACTORS: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

The potential and scope of deradicalisation trainings in prison depend greatly on the success of a translation into a source of long-term funding by the federal and state governments. Currently (as of April 2015), the programme „Verantwortung übernehmen – Abschied von Hass und Gewalt“ is only represented in three (previously nine) states. If the planned application to the Internal Security Fund (ISF) fails or if individual states cannot bring themselves to finance the training from their own budgets, there would no longer be any nationwide deradicalisation in prison in the future.

Due to the increasing numbers of those departing for war zones and the media attention, more and more federal states are reporting a need to implement a model similar to that in Hesse, with the Hessian Prevention Network Against Salafism and the Advice Centre. Here is a good chance to secure direct work with radicalised individuals through state programmes. The direct work with radicalised individuals nevertheless also harbours greater risks, since this is a target group that is sometimes prepared to carry out terrorist activities which

cannot be prevented by intensive efforts. In such a case, the reputation of Violence Prevention Network could be damaged.

The successful implementation of the Violence Prevention Network Academy suggests that the chance of a larger potential for development lies before us here. In addition to customers from transport companies, the focus is particularly on the training of multipliers, employees in the security sector and academics.

Overall, just as over the past years, it is imperative that Violence Prevention Network essentially finances its offers with public money, which is acquired through tenders (EU level), application for funds from special programmes for combating extremism (federal level) and commissions (state level). Through fines marketing and the soliciting of donations, the association generates additional smaller sums that currently fund further educational activities and cover expenses that cannot be supported from public funds. These funding sources are all subject to extreme fluctuations and allow only limited predictability.



## Organisation structure *and team*

## INTRODUCTION OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED

**Judy Korn** was born on 28 October 1971 and grew up in Berlin. She is a graduate educationalist, and a co-founder and managing director of Violence Prevention Network.

Judy Korn was already politically involved during her school years and dealt with violence motivated by extremism and prejudice. After several years of working in the civil service, she turned her back on the „lifetime job“ in administration and, with the establishment of Violence Prevention Network, created the opportunity to realise her own ideals and shape society decisively.

Judy Korn was honoured in 2007 as an Ashoka Fellow.

**Thomas Mücke** was born on 02 May 1958. He is a co-founder and managing director of Violence Prevention Network, a graduate educator and graduate political scientist.

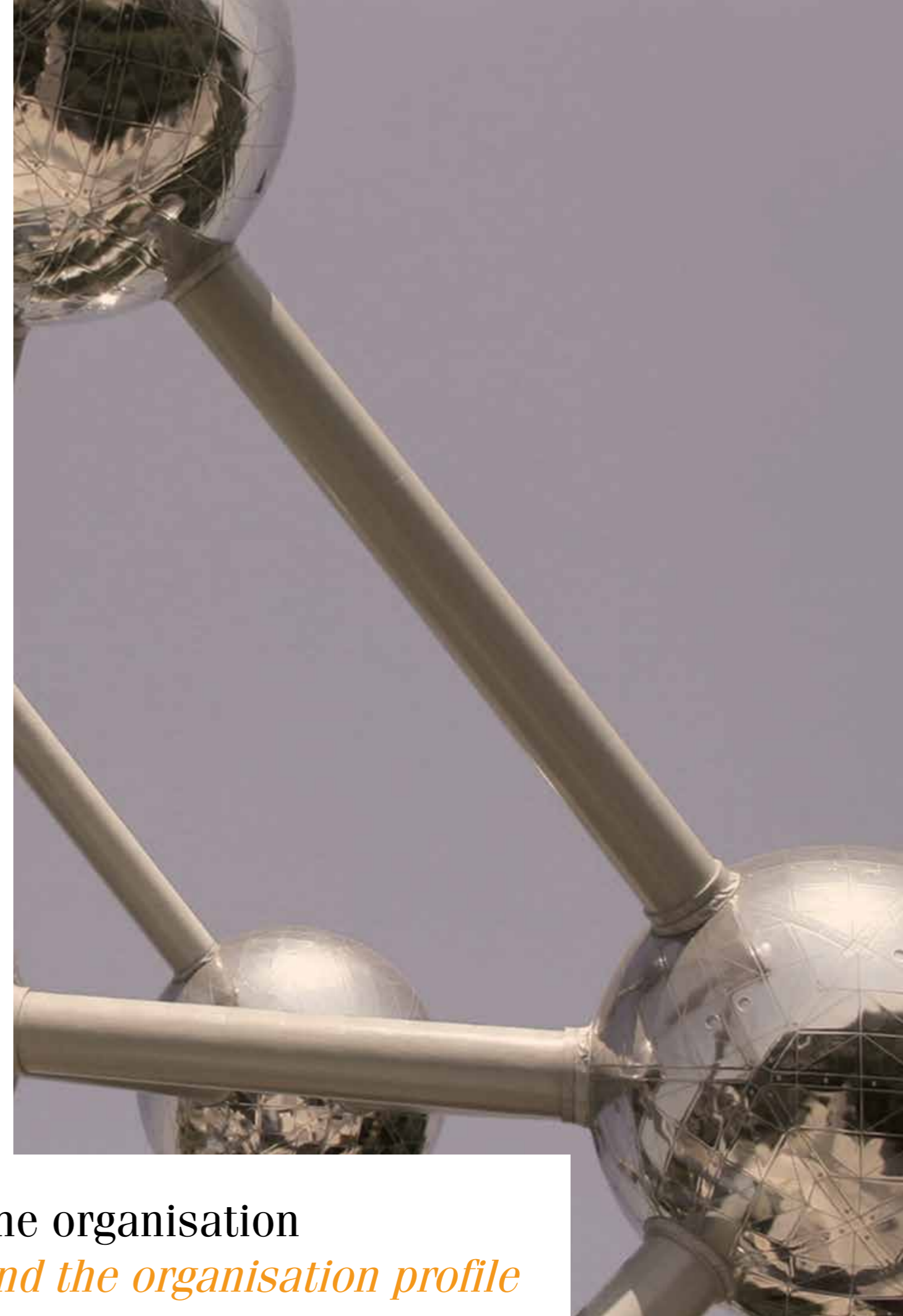
He dedicated his professional energies from the beginning to work with young people at risk. He has worked as a coach and trainer for mediation as well as for the Antigewalt- und Kompetenztraining AKT®. As a lecturer, speaker and coach, he works nationwide in regard to the following topics: radicalisation and deradicalisation, political extremism as well as concepts and methods of anti-violence work.

Violence Prevention Network is a group of experienced specialists who have been successfully engaged in the deradicalisation of extremist-motivated criminals, the prevention of extremism, as well as anti-violence work for a number of years. Different professions and faiths distinguish the female and male members of the team. The diversity of the team, however, is not only due to gender and diversity mainstreaming, but rather a prerequisite for successful educational work.

## PARTNERSHIPS, COOPERATION AND NETWORKS

Violence Prevention Network has been working reliably with various partners.

- **The Federal Ministry of the Interior** acts as an informal technical and financial supporter of our work and invites Violence Prevention Network constantly to presentations of its work in national and international contexts.
- As a financier, the **Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth** works together with Violence Prevention Network on pioneering model projects, such as with right-wing oriented parents or with prisoners at risk of extremist ideologies.
- In the private sector, **BonVenture gGmbH** is a strong partner that offers financial and technical support and that, through a loan agreement, secures the liquidity of Violence Prevention Network.
- **Ashoka Germany** is an important trademark and seal of approval for Violence Prevention Network. The fellowship works as a door opener in relation to politics and government as well as discussions with potential supporters.
- The **Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung** [Federal Agency for Civic Education] has technically and financially supported the work of Violence Prevention Network since the beginning.
- On the international level, Violence Prevention Network (as a founder of the **European Network of Deradicalisation [ENoD]**) is linked very closely with performers of deradicalisation in Europe. In addition, there is the membership in the **Radicalisation Awareness Network** of the European Commission and, in particular, in the Commission's working groups DERAD and INT/EXT.



## The organisation *and the organisation profile*

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Name	Violence Preveance Network e. V.	
Headquarters of the organisation	Berlin	
Founded	2004	
Other branches	Leipziger Straße 67, 60487 Frankfurt Bergmannstraße 5, 10961 Berlin Langhansstraße 146, 13086 Berlin	
Legal form	Registered association	
Contact information		
Address	Alt-Moabit 73, 10555 Berlin	
Telephone	Tel.: + 49 30 91 70 54 64	
Fax	Fax: + 49 30 39 83 52 84	
E-mail	post@violence-prevention-network.de	
Website (URL)	www.violence-prevention-network.de	
Link to the Articles of Association (URL)	http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/ueber-uns/zahlen-a-fakten	
Registration entry		
Registration court	District Court of Charlottenburg	
Registration number	244 27 B	
Date of the entry	11 April 2005	
Non-profit status		
Indication of non-profit status in accordance with Sec. 52 Tax Code		
Assessment date	09 September 2013	
Issuing tax office	Corporate Tax Office I, Berlin	
Statement of the non-profit purpose	Promotion of crime prevention	
Worker representation	Not available	
Number of individuals (in parentheses: converted into full-time positions)	2013	2014
Number of employees	33	50
of whom salaried	22 (17.2)	29 (26.7)
of whom freelance	11	21
of whom voluntary	0	0

## GOVERNANCE OF THE ORGANISATION

### Governing and management bodies

- The Board as a governing body is a formally necessary body of the corporation, which is legally responsible for the affairs of the association. It is only authorised to sign when two signatures are provided.
- Chairperson:  
Judy Korn (Founder and Managing Director), full-time
- Deputy Chairperson:  
Felix Kaiser (previously a consultant for the VPN), volunteer
- Board member:  
Thomas Mücke (Founder and Managing Director), full-time
- Secretary:  
Jan Buschbom (Co-founder and Researcher), full-time
- According to the Articles of Association, all four board members are authorised to represent the association.
- The management body manages the business activities of the association and makes all of the operational decisions. It is composed of the two founders of Violence Prevention Network:
  - Judy Korn, Managing Director, full-time
  - Thomas Mücke, Managing Director, full-time

### Supervisory body

- The General Assembly of currently 11 people meets once a year, and additionally as needed. All members are entitled to vote. The duties as a board member occur on a voluntary basis.
- Violence Prevention Network also has an Academic Advisory Board with the following members:
  - Prof. Dr. Tore Bjørgo, Professor of Police Science, Norwegian Police University College (Politihøgskolen, Oslo)
  - Prof. Dr. Rauf Ceylan, Institut für Islamische Theologie, Universität Osnabrück
  - Prof. Dr. Bertjan Doosje, FORUM-Frank Buijs Chair Radicalization Studies, University of Amsterdam
  - Dr. Dr. Michail Logvinov, Hannah-Arendt-Institut für Totalitarismusforschung e.V., TU Dresden
  - Prof. Dr. Kurt Möller, Fakultät Soziale Arbeit, Gesundheit und Pflege, Universität Esslingen
  - Dr. Britta Schellenberg, Centrum für angewandte Politikforschung (C A P) and Geschwister-Scholl-Institut für Politikwissenschaft (GSI), Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
  - Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Sutterlüty, Institut für Soziologie, Goethe Universität, Frankfurt am Main

# Finances

## and accounting

### Conflicts of interest

The management is also part of the Board. For this reason, two signatures from the four-member board are always required for legally valid transactions.

### Internal monitoring system

Melanie Paul (Violence Prevention Network) is responsible for internal monitoring. The auditor is Dr. Christian Pfeffer-Hoffmann (Managing Director of Minor – Projekt-kontor für Bildung und Forschung e.V.). All transactions require two signatures.

## OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE, MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS

### Ownership structure of the organisation

As a registered association, Violence Prevention Network does not have owners.

### Membership in other organisations

Violence Prevention Network is not a member of any other organisations.

### Affiliated organisations

Violence Prevention Network is affiliated with the Violence Prevention Network GmbH.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROFILE

Violence Prevention Network adheres to the principle of gender parity in staffing and acquiring full-time and freelance workers. Violence Prevention Network attaches great importance to the work-life balance. The staff members decide independently (following consultation) upon working time and place. This has led to a level of commitment which is far above-average and a great acceptance of responsibility in individual work areas. When travelling, the staff members of Violence Prevention Network mainly take the train.

All employees of Violence Prevention Network are paid in line with the Tarifvertrag des öffentlichen Dienstes [The Collective Agreement of the Civil Service (TVöD Bund)] and the Fee Structure of the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung [Federal Agency for Civic Education]. Violence Prevention Network does not pay bonuses or benefits in kind. Classification occurs according to the respective area of responsibility. Procurement procedures are in accordance with the VOL.

## BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING

Accounting occurs in accordance with the method of double-entry book-keeping. Due to requirements by the funding bodies, however, this principle is to be extended in some cases to as much as five-entry bookkeeping. As an accounting programme, LEXWARE Professional 2014 is used. The annual financial statement is based on the stipulations of the HGB [German Commercial Code].

The financial statement is prepared in close cooperation with the internal accounting department and the internal controlling department through an external tax consultant (Nicole Rekowski, Westfälische Str. 63, 10709 Berlin). The internal audit of the annual financial statement is prepared by the management of Violence Prevention Network and the appointed auditor of the General Assembly. An external audit does not take place.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

### Assets

KEUR	2012	2013	2014
I. Intangible assets	0	0	0
II. Tangible assets	8	11	31
of which real estate	0	0	0
III. Financial assets	0	0	0
IV. Receivables	135	168	159 <sup>4</sup>
of which to members or shareholders	0	0	0
V. Cash and cash equivalents	258	230	214
Total assets	401	409	404

### Liabilities

KEUR	2012	2013	2014
I. Loans taken out	165	165	165
of which from members or shareholders	0	0	0
II. Liabilities from deliveries and services	0	0	0
III. Other liabilities	39	69	28
Total liabilities	204	234	193 <sup>5</sup>
Net assets minus liabilities (= equity + provisions)	197	175	211
of which earmarked funds	97	112	45

<sup>4</sup> Receivables 2014 includes an accrual and deferral in the amount of 1.7 KEUR.

<sup>5</sup> Liabilities 2014 includes accruals and deferrals in the amount of 3.6 KEUR, which already include received funds which are only consumed in 2015, as well as excessive funds totalling 13 KEUR which were repaid to the funding bodies in January 2015.

## REVENUE AND EXPENSES

### Revenue

KEUR	2012	2013	2014
1. Proceeds	68	28	39
of which public contracts	0	0	0
2. Grants	985	1200	1833
of which from the public sector	953,5	1183	1832
3. Contributions	1	1	1
4. Other revenue	153	65	76
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1949</b>

### Expenses

KEUR	2012	2013	2014
A1. Project expenses	568	578	991
A2. Advertising expenses	107	112	158
A3. Administration expenses	472	600	760
4. Financing expenses	10	10	10
5. Tax	0	0	0
6. Other expenses	16	20	5
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1914</b>
<b>Annual result (revenue minus expenses)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-26<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>35</b>

<sup>6</sup>The negative value results from the use of donations from 2012.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION AND PLANNING

The financial situation is tense at times, due to payment modalities of the external sources, but can be bridged by economic and frugal management of the organisation. In the future, it is planned to acquire more projects which display favourable payment modalities (= no pre-financing through Violence Prevention Network).

## LEGAL NOTICE

### Violence Prevention Network e.V.

Judy Korn, Thomas Mücke - Management

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www.violence-prevention-network.de

Registered in the register of associations at the District Court of Berlin-Charlottenburg under the association registration number: 244 27 B

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Translation: ACT Fachübersetzungen

Donations are welcome!

Donation account:

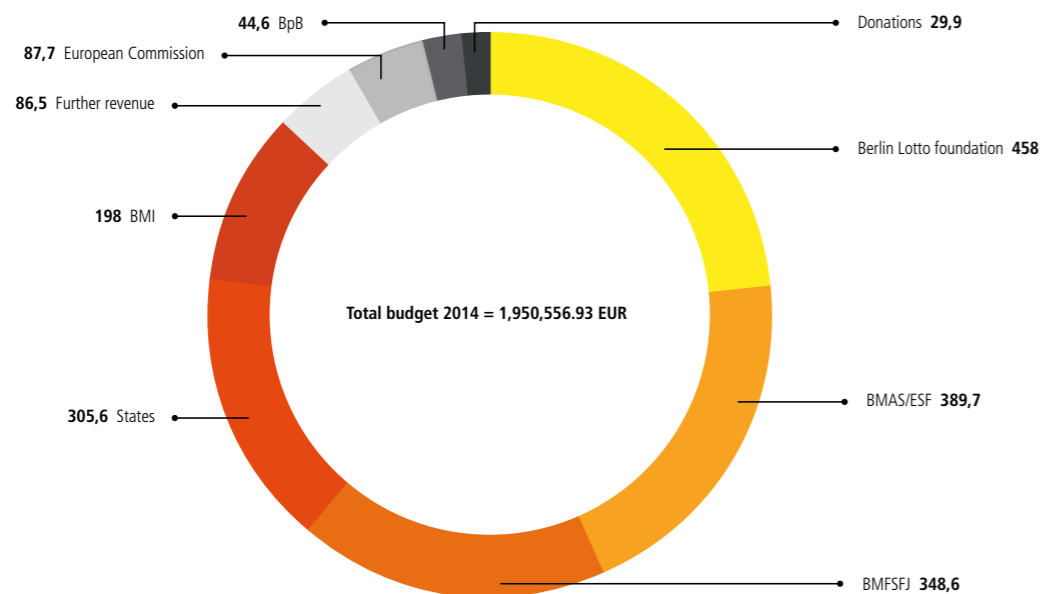
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft

IBAN: DE14100205000001118800

BIC: BFSWDE33BER

Or on-line at [www.violence-prevention-network.de](http://www.violence-prevention-network.de)

The association „Social Reporting Initiative e.V.“ (SRI) has generously supported this annual report with funds from the Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend [Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)].



Distribution in KEUR

[www.violence-prevention-network.de](http://www.violence-prevention-network.de)