



Violence Prevention Network

Vision and activity

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 selves or others.

Inhalt

Subject of the report

Scope

25

The subject of this report is Violence Prevention Network e.V. (hereinafter referred to as "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 2016 financial year from 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2016.

Application of the SRS

The report was completed on 01.11.2017 under application of the "Reporting Standards for Social Organisations". All information is current as of 01.11.2017 in as far as the information does not relate only to the previous 2016 financial year.

Contact person

Judy Korn Tel: 030 / 91 70 54 64

Introduction

- The social problem and its potential solutions
- Resources, performance and results during the reporting period
- Planning and outlook
- Organisation structure and team
- The organisation
- Finances and accounting



e-mail: judy.korn@violence-prevention-network.de

Introduction





Outreach work in the field of Islamism requires the internet

Social pedagogy has been responding to the question of successful social work aimed at young people with the same answers for 20 years, and these answers remain firmly integrated in the curricula of German universities. They clash with the completely altered habits and lifestyles of the modern youth. While outreach work, i.e. the operation of public youth centres or seeking of discourse with teenagers in relevant public locations, was still considered the be-all and end-all during the 1980s and 1990s, the approach is not pertinent for modern professionals. Today, young people at danger of Islamist radicalisation meet either in the privacy of their own homes or at mosques, where social workers have no access. Alternatively, they communicate online.

Research and practice are clearly lagging behind the trend, while extremist groups dominate the internet. This becomes obvious as soon as the simplest relevant terms are entered into Google: "jihad" and "Allah" are monopolised by extremists, and the majority of society has no way of counteracting their efforts. Approaches to solving these digital issues are lacking because technical applications are complicated and "online pedagogy" does not yet exist as a professional field. There is a sore lack of alternative offers to avert the threat of radicalisation especially for Muslim women, who tend to rely on the internet even more on account of traditional gender roles in their cultural environment.

Nowadays, communication and the acquisition of information take place in the online sphere: young people turn to the internet to find sense and identity or learn about ideology and religion. They frequently struggle to distinguish serious educational content about political or religious topics from deliberate propaganda disseminated by extremist groups, as the latter can closely resemble the former in terms of design and professionalism. Attempts to recruit supporters for anti-democratic, inhumane ideologies succeed wherever there is a lack of counter-offers based on humanist principles and re-spect for human rights. This is where our work takes effect.

We wish to use the internet to reach out to people who are at risk of radicalisation or have been radi-calised already. To achieve this, we offer teenagers and young adults to enter into an online conversation, which is continued offline – in direct contact with the people in question – once a trusting relationship has been established on the internet. The resulting working relationship is intended to promote critical engagement with extremism and ideology. The objective of this approach is to prevent developing processes of radicalisation and counteract established states of radicalisation. This combination of online and offline work will be one of the central challenges facing the field of radicalisation prevention in the future.

An appeal on our own behalf

For several years, Violence Prevention Network has been relying on its work with trainers from a Muslim background. They are a crucial part of our approach to deradicalisation and radicalisation prevention in the field of Islamist extremism. At the same time, entities in civil society that rely on unconditional cooperation with Muslim actors face a dilemma: they are frequently accused of proximity to religious extremism, especially in the (social) media. This slanderous, libellous atmosphere constitutes a grave threat to work in the field of deradicalisation. Open political debate on handling this dilemma is highly desirable.

Judy Korn, Thomas Mücke November, 2017

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 domestic jihad or leave for Syria. Young children whose parents have an 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

Despite a considerable decline in the number of asylum seekers, the Federal Ministry of the Interior recorded 995 attacks on refugee shelters in 2016, 929 of which were clearly motivated by right-wing extremism. During this period, 157 cases were investigated as violent offences. (The number of crimes against asylum seekers outside of official refugee shelters amounts to 2561 cases in 2016, 506 of which were violent offences.) The trend towards right-wing populism, especially characterised by the electoral success of the AfD in 2016, thus corresponds to the rise in the number of people with extreme right-wing ideologies. The number of right-wing extremists with a propensity to violence has risen to 12,100 persons (from 11,800 in the previous year); simultaneously, the number of sub-cultural right-wing extremists has risen from 8,200 in 2015 to 8,500 in 2016. The Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) counted approximately 1,600 members of the Islamist terrorist scene; in late 2016, the figure amounted to 1,200. Simultaneously, the Salafist scene expanded rapidly from 5,500 members in 2013 to 7,000 in 2014 and 8,350 in 2015 and 8,900 in August, 2016. In 2016, Islamist terror claimed more than 144 lives and injured 737 in Europe alone. These figures illustrate the destructive force exerted by a relatively small number of Islamist assailants and the threat posed by the dynamically growing numbers of people in the Islamist scene. The result is a worrying downward spiral of violence and radicalisation.

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 hate crime frequently come from dysfunctional families. They tend to be familiar with violent behaviour patterns 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.

The approach 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 inter-cultural and inter-religious 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, etc.) in dealing with extremism and fundamentalism at school and work.

Online prevention of radicalisation

Online prevention of radicalisation is a new field at Violence Prevention Network. It constitutes a response to the fact that the internet provides a crucial catalyst for processes of radicalisation, which has been neglect-

Previous approaches to solutions

Although the problems described above have been widespread and wellknown for years, approaches that involve outreach work with conceptually extremist target groups remain few and far.

At the same time, follow-up measures that could increase the available amount of information about the target groups are neglected.

This especially includes knowledge about suitable methods of reaching the affected people and initi-ating processes of change. The effective thwarting or counteracting of recruitment strategies thus becomes increasingly difficult. The field is suffering from a complete lack of focussed research and experimental development and implementation of new approaches.

University-based research institutions prioritise the academic study of underlying causes; they are far removed from the daily challenges facing professionals working with radicalised people. ed in prevention work thus far. Teenagers tend to turn to the internet and social media as important platforms for exchange, research and information. They are often far less concerned with the nature of the sources providing information than they are with e.g. the Google ranking of the site presenting it. As teenagers are largely incapable of assessing the reliability of a source of information, this method of dissemination is perfect for spreading extremist ideologies. The approach of Violence Prevention Network therefore facilitates real contact between deradicalisation work specialists and those at risk of radicalisation once the latter becomes apparent. In this context, it is necessary to test innovative methods of addressing endangered people, establishing contact and intervening. The combination of online and offline measures is a fundamental aspect of the pro-gramme.

Intervention

The programme "Deradicalisation in prison" is aimed at violent offenders in prison whose crimes were motivated by extremism. Several months of deradicalisation in custody and up to one year of subsequent stabilisation coaching after their release enable participants to be reintegrated into the democratic community.

Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

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 under-stands 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 the radicalised individuals themselves, the deradicalisation work also targets their parents.

Performance (output) and direct target groups

Prevention

In 2016, MAXIME Berlin continued its successful work, funded by the Lotto Foundation Berlin. MAXIME Berlin conducts workshops on the topics of Islam, the Middle East, interfaith questions and civic education for young people in grades 9 and 10 (and beyond), as well as training courses for multipliers (teachers, specialists in child and youth services, and the police, etc.). In the second half of the year, the projects Teach2Reach and MAXIMA launched additional workshops for school classes and, in particular, girls and young women. These projects were financed by the "Berlin State Commission against Violence".

The model project "Demystify extremism" further expanded the focus on preventive work in the sense of the Berlin approach at the Hesse Advice Centre (see below).

The "Präfix R" project, financed by the F. C. Flick Foundation and funded within the scope of the federal programme "Live Democracy!" by the Federal Ministry for the Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), aims to work directly with imprisoned parents who adhere to far-right ideologies by entering into constructive dialogue with them, initiating distancing processes and strengthening their relationship with their child. Within the scope of the project KOMMENT - Communal Mentoring, also financed by the F. C. Flick Foundation and co-financed by the Federal Agency for Civic Education, Violence Prevention Network has conducted workshops and mentor qualification trainings for education professionals in Saxony in order to strengthen their ability to act responsibly when dealing with parents who belong to the extreme right wing.

In Berlin, the BAHIRA Advice Centre continues to be operated in cooperation with the Şehitlik mosque for young people, their parents and relatives and members of this and other mosque communities. BAHIRA is a model project that brings together different actors in the field of radicalisation prevention for the first time. In cases of advanced radicalisation, the colleagues at BAHIRA can refer clients to the KOMPASS advice centre (see below).

In 2016, the Thuringia Advice Centre by Violence Prevention Network offered training and coaching sessions for multipliers working in the thematic field of Islam in order to support actors on location in their ability to act in the face of advancing Islamophobia.

Online prevention of radicalisation

The project "Islam-ist | Tränen der Dawa", funded by the "Berlin State Commission against Violence", educates young Muslims and non-Muslims about the topic of Islam via a Q&A portal (www.islam-ist.de | www. tränen-der-dawa.de) and a wide range of media. The continuously expanding online portal also takes socio-political trends into account. In addition to a comprehensive glossary and large video portal, users have multiple options for contacting the website team. The two websites are interlinked.

The ON/OFF DERAD project is based on messages that are intended to attract attention. With support from the Facebook Ads Manager, they are displayed directly on users' news feeds in order to provoke a reaction from those addressed. The messages are displayed to a target group that is first defined by a range of characteristics, such as location, device used, and demographic data. They invite users to interact with their sender – in this case, a Facebook profile created for this specific purpose.

Intervention

Within the scope of the project "Deradicalisation in Prison", financed with funds from the state budgets and the funding programme for structural development of the Federal Ministry for the Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), Violence Prevention Network has conducted individual and group deradicalisation training in correctional facilities and among the incarcerated, aimed at the target group of violent criminals at risk of Islamist or far-right radicalisation.

Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

As part of the project "Advice Centre on Radicalisation – Counselling for Relatives in the Context of Islamism", which has multiple sponsors and is coordinated by the 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 and Hesse.

The work of the Hesse Advice Centre, which operates offices in Frankfurt and Kassel, has continued successfully. The counselling centre is part of the Hessian prevention network against Salafism and is funded by the Hessian Ministry of the Interior. This counselling centre bundles all prevention, intervention and deradicalisation measures of Violence Prevention Network in Hesse.

The KOMPASS advice centre (financed by funds of the by the "Berlin State Commission against Violence") for people who have been radicalised by Islamists, wish to emigrate to Syria (or other war zones) or have returned already continues to operate.

In addition, new advice centres for those radicalised by Islamists, those wishing to emigrate to Syria and returnees, as well as their parents and relatives, have been established in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria in 2016, funded by the respective State Ministries of the Interior.

Also in 2016, the project AL-MANARA has been established by the "Berlin State Commission against Violence". It offers support and advice to

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

Prevention

The aim of the prevention work of Violence Prevention Network 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 young people through a "primary vaccination" against the recruitment attempts of right-wing extremists, Salafists or hate preachers and to prevent potential radicalisation careers. An external process evaluation from 2017 on the basis of surveys of the participating young people and the teaching staff confirmed the desired effect of the MAXIME Berlin project.

The overarching goal of the multiplier training 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 influence. The emphasis is placed on practice-oriented pedagogical thinking and behaviour. While confronting these ideologised people directly is common practice, conscious dialogue and intentional communication is not. To this end, new courses of action are presented. The goal of the training is to develop an in-depth understanding of the professional role that facilitates dialogue with young people who display extremist thought patterns.

The aim of the project Präfix R is to use the most positive emotions that pregnancy and childbirth can evoke in order to reflect on previous behaviour and 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

unaccompanied underage asylum seekers (prevention of radicalisation and deradicalisation).

Within the scope of its project CROSSROADS, Violence Prevention Network has successfully helped people at risk of far-right radicalisation or people who have been already radicalised reintegrate into society and organised many relevant training courses and workshops for school classes and multipliers.

Public relations

Due to the sensitivity of the subject and the increasing number of extremist terrorist attacks in Europe, the media reported extensively on the activities of Violence Prevention Network in 2016. In total, there were 21 TV reports, 18 radio reports/interviews and 118 posts in print or online media, including four in the international media.

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.

Online prevention of radicalisation

The multimedia offer of "Islam-ist | Tränen der Dawa", which includes videos and animations, attracts the attention of the target group and invites its users to interact with people who have training in theology and social pedagogy. Once a person has sought contact with us via online chat, e-mail or phone, this established online communication ideally continues on a regular basis and ultimately develops into an offline dialogue that can initiate the process of deradicalisation.

The ON/OFF DERAD project aims to reach people who are at risk of radicalisation or have already been radicalised through social media and initially offer them online dialogue, which eventually leads to the establishment of direct contact in the offline sphere. The resulting working relationship is intended to promote critical engagement with extremism and ideology and, ultimately, initiate steps for exiting radicalisation processes that have already taken place before the radical ideologies become so deeply entrenched that they lead to social isolation.

Intervention

With its programme "Deradicalisation in prison" and its method of "Education of Responsibility®", Violence Prevention Network has developed a deradicalisation approach that significantly reduces the re-offender percentage of violent criminals motivated by extremism, thus significantly reducing the number of victims and the costs to the general public. The innovative aspect of this approach of deradicalisation is the combination of political education and anti-violence and competence training (AKT®) and 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 [the Central Federal Register] as part of an external evaluation.

Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

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 parents and children. Accordingly, the objective consists of 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 extremist groups as well as the questioning of violent ideology elements, so as to facilitate the deradicalisation process. 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 assisting the young person in their disengagement from religiously motivated extremism, 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, "disengagement" in this field of extremism requires a stable redefinition of faith. It is not a "disengagement" from Islam which is the goal, but rather the move away from radical and inhumane perspectives and from the associated willingness to use force.

Representation of the effect logic

Target group	Performance	Expected effect
Students in grades 9 and 10 and beyond who might be at risk of becoming radicalised	Workshops	"Primary vaccination" against the recruitment attempts of far-right extremists, Salafists and radical preachers – indirectly preventing extremism careers
Teachers, specialists in child and youth services, police, etc.	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 right-extreme 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 and right-wing extremism	Deradicalisation training	Distance from extremism and inhumane ideologies – indirect prevention of further ex- tremist crimes
Parents and relatives of radicalised youth	Counselling	Improved approach to the radicalised child – indirect triggering of distancing processes
Radicalised young people (with a potenti- al for violence)	Individual training	Distance from extremism and inhumane ideologies – indirect prevention of terrorism, deradicalisation

Resources, performance and results during the reporting period



Resources deployed (input)

In 2016, our personnel costs amounted to \notin 2,690,089,46 for 68 members of staff, including 42 trainers. Material expenses and professional fees came to \notin 1,066,547,33 including the cost for 16 trainers working on a freelance basis.

Performance (output)

Prevention

Within the scope of its prevention work at schools, Violence Prevention Network organised 229 workshops for 4610 young people and 160 training courses for 2732 multipliers in 2016.

Intervention

Within the scope of "Deradicalisation in prison", Violence Prevention Network organised 14 group training courses with 99 participants and 57 individual and special trainings in correctional facilities and 4 group training sessions for 20 incarcerated persons in youth detention centres (total participants: 176).

Deradicalisation/disengagement assistance

Within the scope of the "Radicalisation Counselling Centre – Counselling for Relatives in the Context of Islamism", Violence Prevention Network has been able to provide counselling to a total of 106 parents and relatives of radicalised young people.

In 2016, the advice centres have been able to enter into direct disengagement dialogue with 142 people at risk of Islamist radicalisation and 63 people who had already been radicalised; they have also advised 123 institutions on the topic of religiously motivated extremism. 4610 young people

229 workshops

2732 multipliers

160 training courses

75 group- and individual / special trainings with 176 incarcerated persons

> counselling of 106 parents and relatives

Advice for 123 institutions

205 direct disengagement dialogues



Dissemination of the approaches

Prevention of radicalisation

Intervention – Deradicalisation training for prisoners motivated by extremism

Deradicalisation – Parent counselling in the context of Islamism

Exit monitoring – Work with radicalised individuals and returnees

Prevention of radicalisation for asylum seekers

State of 2016

Accomplished effects (outcome/impact)

Representations of resources, services and effects in the reporting period

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 Berlin, KOMMENT and "Deradicalisation in prison".

Questioning of all actors - trainers, pupils and educational staff - involved in the MAXIME Berlin project, evidenced a positive influence of the workshops on the development of the participants' tolerance and their ability to engage in dialogue and deal with conflict.

88% of workshop participants rated the opportunity to talk about their own views within the context of the workshop as "mostly good", while 90% of teenagers awarded the same assessment to the group atmosphere. Teachers and educators have confirmed that the open atmosphere continues to inspire discussion even after the workshops, which has a positive impact on the participants' ability to engage in constructive dialogue. Participating young people are encouraged to engage with their own faith in greater depth in order to nurture an informed opinion. As a result of this reflective exercise, 80% of the young people state that they have reconsidered their own point of view and become able to relate to other ways of thinking after the workshops (90%). This appreciative approach to their religious and cultural affiliations tends to have a positive effect on their social interactions by preventing defensive, disparaging responses to other views. 94% of pupils have confirmed that the trainers exhibit an appreciative attitude.

It is an important structural element of the approach of MAXIME Berlin. Teachers who accompany their classes to the workshops also get to expand their own inter-religious and inter-cultural competences by learning about historical developments, religious basics and the various aspects and principles shared by the monotheistic religions. To address the participating institutions fully and for the long term, however, continuous cooperation involving both training for teachers and other key players and engagement with the pupils is necessary.

The KOMMENT project, funded by the F. C. Flick foundation between 2015 and 2016, was carried out by academics from the Esslingen University of Applied Sciences.

"We attest that the 'KOMMENT' qualification overall achieves remarkably good results, although we cannot comment on the sustainability of these results on account of the limited evaluation period. The project largely meets its conceptually envisaged objectives and the corresponding expectations on the side of the participants - and in some cases, even exceeds the latter -, which allows it to achieve such high-quality results. We particularly wish to emphasise that most participants have evidently become more capable within their professional capacity or were, at least, encouraged to reflect more thoroughly on their own attitudes; they have been sensitised towards the topic of right-wing extremism and the importance of a resource-oriented approach to this topic. Besides other direct effects such as the development of sufficiently appreciative attitudes towards their customers, clarification of the professional task involved in the topic, development of new scopes and rationales of action by means of local and regional networking opportunities, and the acquisition of practical skills (especially in terms of engaging in dialogue with difficult clients), we have identified indirect results regarding the institutions that employ the participants. They, too, have been sensitised (further) towards the topic and the significance of their own contribution in their capacity as pedagogues and social workers."2

As early as 2013, PHINEO, an independent, non-profit analysis and consulting agency for effective community involvement, awarded Violence Prevention Network and the programme "Taking Responsibility - Breaking away from Hate and



Violence" 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 guery in the Bundeszentralregister for the evaluation³ of deradicalisation training in prisons has shown that the repeat offender rate of participants in the deradicalisation training was well below the average. Since 2001, more than 1200 violent offenders with extremist motivations have participated in the programme. Their relapse would have caused more violence, victims, and millions spent on detention costs.



² Möller, Kurt; Florian Neuscheler: Evaluation report on the programme "KOMMENT' – MentorInnen-Qualifizierung zum Umgang mit vorurteilsmotivierten und fremdenfeindlichen Müttern und Vätern [Qualification of mentors for engaging with prejudiced and xenophobic mothers and fathers]" in Saxony, Esslingen, 2017

³ cf. Lukas, Prof. Dr. Helmut: "Untersuchung zur Legalbewährung der Teilnehmer an VPN-Trainingskursen im Jugendstrafvollzug", Berlin 2012

¹ Minor – Projektkontor für Bildung und Forschung e. V.: MAXIME Berlin – Evaluation 2014 - 2016, Berlin 2017

Measures for accompanying evaluation and quality assurance

Quality management and 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 employees of the organisation. 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". Participant data are collected by the organisation 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, the 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 14). All evaluation reports are available online at www.violence-pevention-network.de/publikationen

Planning and outlook

Comparison to the previous year: Degree of target achievement, learning experiences and success

In 2016, Violence Prevention Network has been able to contribute to the field of "Prevention and deradicalisation in prison and the probationary services" within the scope of the participative formation process "Live Democracy" by the Federal Ministry for the Family, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ). This enables many organisations to integrate deradicalisation training and preventive services into the correctional facilities of the federal states from 2017 (cf. page 18).

The work of the Hesse Advice Centre has expanded continuously. The Hessian Ministry of the Interior has doubled its budget for preventive work, in particular, again on account of high demand. Another office has opened in North Hesse (Kassel). 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 has prompted the federal states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria to launch their own advice centres under the aegis of Violence Prevention Network.

Internationally, Violence Prevention Network has been able to continue its exchange of first-line practitioners on an EU scale under the title of European Practice Exchange on Deradicalisation (EPEx).

The Violence Prevention Network Academy (symbolically) has expanded its activities 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 objectives

The launch of the new BMFSFJ funding programme in 2017 constitutes a crucial first step for ensuring long-term financial security for programmes providing deradicalisation and prevention in prisons. Thanks to the creation of the sector "Prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary services", many German entities will be able to implement their approaches in the federal states. The states have 2.5 years to prepare for the integration of successful approaches into their budgets. Besides the implementation of its practical programmes, Violence Prevention Network will be coordinating the nationwide development of joint standards and quality criteria. It further plans to expand the academy, which was founded in 2014.

In addition, Violence Prevention Network will be embarking on the establishment of a new focal point: research and development. Its objective is to develop, test and disseminate new, practical approaches to radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation both online and offline.

Organisation structure and team

Influence factors: opportunities and risks

The potential and scope of deradicalisation training in prison depend greatly on the success of a translation into a source of long-term funding by the federal and state governments. As of June, 2017, the programme "Deradicalisation in prison" exists in five federal states (with plans for implementation in two additional states). The establishment of the field of "prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary services" at the BMFSFJ has provided Violence Prevention Network with funding for its relevant measures until 2019 and an opportunity to negotiate their long-term implementation in the state budgets with the federal states.

Due to increased travel to conflict zones and the growing recruitment of young people in Germany, advice centres focusing on the phenomenon of religiously motivated extremism have a high workload in the federal states. Direct work with radicalised individuals nevertheless also harbours greater risks, as the target group occasionally includes individuals prepared to carry out terrorist activities, which cannot be prevented even by intensive efforts. In addition, there have been isolated cases of individual employees being accused of inappropriate proximity to extremist groups on account of their professional or voluntary contacts. Such accusations harm the entire organisation and damage the high reputation of Violence Prevention Network. As populist right-wing parties and movements such as Pegida or AfD gain traction, a renewed focus on projects in the field of right-wing extremism becomes necessary. Alongside the presumably rising numbers of ideologically motivated, violent criminals imprisoned for carrying out arson attacks on homes for asylum seekers during the last year, this trend give rise to new projects at Violence Prevention Network.

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 and consultancy for Ministries in other European countries.

Overall, just as over the past years, 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.



Introduction of the people involved

Partnerships, cooperation and networks

Judy Korn was born on 28 October 1971 and grew up in Berlin. She is a graduate educationalist and 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 honored in 2007 as an Ashoka Fellow.

Thomas Mücke was born on 2 May 1958. He is the Founder and Managing Director of Violence Prevention Network and 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 Anti-Violence and Responsibility Training (Antigewaltund Kompetenztraining AKT®). As a lecturer, speaker and coach, he works nationwide with 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 as well as the prevention of extremism for a number of years. Different professions and faiths distinguish the female and male members of the team. The diversity of our employees, however, is not only due to gender and diversity mainstreaming, but rather a prerequisite for successful educational work. Violence Prevention Network has been working reliably with various partners.

- As a financier, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth cooperates with Violence Prevention Network on pioneering model projects.
- The Federal Ministry of the Interior acts as an informal technical and financial supporter of our work and frequently invites Violence Prevention Network to present its work in national and international contexts.
- > 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 Hessian Ministry of the Interior and Sport has been a partner in the realisation of prevention, intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Hesse since 2014.
- The Berlin State Commission against Violence, sponsored by the Senate Administration for the Interior and Sport in Berlin, has been a partner in the realisation of prevention measures in the state of Berlin since 2016.
- The Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior, Construction and Transport and the Bavarian State Office of Criminal Investigation have been cooperating in the realisation of intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Bavaria since 2016.
- > The Baden-Wuerttemberg Ministry of the Interior, Digitalisation and Migration has been a partner in the realisation of prevention, intervention and deradicalisation measures in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg since 2016.
- The F. C. Flick Foundation is another crucial partner in the implementation of projects in the field of right-wing extremism in the states of the former GDR.
- On an international level, Violence Prevention Network maintains very close links with the European entities involved in the field of deradicalisation. It is also a member of the Radicalisation Awareness Network of the European Commission and, in particular, working group leader of the EXIT working group.

The organisation



Organisation profile

General information

Name	Violence Prevence Network e. V.		
Headquarters of the organisation in accordance with the Articles of Association	Berlin		
Founded	2004		
Other branches	Leipziger Strasse 67, 60487 Frankfurt		
	Bergmannstrasse 5, 10961 Berlin		
	Langhansstrasse 146, 13086 Berlin		
	Şehitlik Mosque, Columbiadamm 128, 1096	65 Berlin	
	Lange Straße 8, 70173 Stuttgart		
	Schillerstraße 27, 80336 Munich		
	Werner-Hilpert-Straße 21, 34117 Kassel		
Legal form	Registered association		
Contact information			
Address	Alt-Moabit 73, 10555 Berlin		
Telephone	Phone: + 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://violence-prevention-network.de/de/ueber-uns/zahlen-und-fakten/jahresbericht		
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	07/04/2017		
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 position	s) 2015	2016	
Number of employees	78	84	
of whom full-time		68	
of whom full-time	45 (38.5)	16	
	33		
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
- Representative chairperson:
 Felix Kaiser (previously a consultant for 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 activities of the association and makes all operational decisions. It is responsible for the content of the business of the association and 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 nine 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 f
 ür Islamische Theologie, Osnabr
 ück University
- Prof. Dr. Bertjan Doosje, FORUM-Frank Buijs Chair Radicalization Studies, University of Amsterdam
- > Dr. Dr. Michail Logvinov, Hannah-Arendt-Institut f
 ür Totalitarismusforschung e.V., TU Dresden
- Prof. Dr. Kurt Möller, Fakultät Soziale Arbeit, Gesundheit und Pflege, Esslingen University
- Dr. Britta Schellenberg, Centrum f
 ür angewandte Politikforschung (C A P) and Geschwister-Scholl-Institut f
 ür Politikwissenschaft (GSI), Ludwig-Maximilians-Universit
 ät M
 ünchen
- Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Sutterlüty, Institut für Soziologie, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main
- Dr. Gönül Tol, Founding Director of the Center for Turkish Studies, Middle East Institute, Washington D. C.

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. 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 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.

Finances and accounting

Bookkeeping and accounting

Accounting occurs in accordance with the method of double-entry bookkeeping. 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 2016 is used. The annual financial statement is based on the stipulations of the HGB [German Commercial Code].

Capital Account

Assets

KEUR
. Intangible assets
I. Tangible assets
of which real estate
II. Financial assets
V. Receivables
of which to members or shareholders
V. Cash and cash equivalents
Total assets

Liabilities

KEUR

I. Loans taken out

of which from members or shareholders

II. Liabilities from deliveries and services

III. Other liabilities

Total liabilities

Net assets minus liabilities (= equity + provisions)

of which earmarked funds

⁴ The receivables for 2016 include 7.2 KEUR in accruals.

⁵ This includes approximately 96.9 KEUR in unused funding, which was repaid in 2017.



The financial statement is prepared by an external tax consultant (C.O.X. Steuerberatungsgesellschaft und Treuhandgesellschaft mbH, Berlin) in close cooperation with the internal accounting department and the internal controlling department and subsequently verified by an external auditing firm (Hamburger Treuhand Gesellschaft Schomerus & Partner mbB). 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.

2014	2015	2016
0	0	45
15	24	49
0	0	0
0	0	0
159	384	99 ⁴
0	0	0
214	385	656
388	447	849

2014	2015	2016
165	0	0
0	0	0
0	1	12
35	58	1395
200	59	151
188	388	698
45	88	151.8

Revenue and expenses

Revenue

KEUR	2014	2015	2016
1. Proceeds	39	125	832
of which public contracts	0	98	808
2. Grants	1,833	1,936	3,146
of which from the public sector	1,832	1,871	2,991
3. Contributions	1	1	1
4. Other revenue	76	232	126
Total revenue	1,949	2,294	4,105

Expenses

KEUR	2014	2015	2016
A1. Project expenses	991	917	2,729
A2. Advertising expenses	158	133	195
A3. Administration expenses	754	990	792 ⁶
4. Financing expenses	10	5	0
5. Tax	0	0	0
6. Other expenses	5	249	389
Total expenses	1,929	2,294	4,105
Annual result (revenue minus expenses)	20	0	07

Distribution in KEUR



Total budget 2016 = 4,104,700.00 EUR

Financial situation and planning

The financial situation is tense at times, due to payment modalities of the sponsor funds, 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).

 $^{\rm 6}\,$ The personnel costs for the administration of the projects are completely included here.

 $^{\,7}$ The surpluses from the years 2015 and 2016 have been subjected to reserves.

Legal Notice:

Violence Prevention Network e.V. Judy Korn, Thomas Mücke - Management Alt-Moabit 73 10555 Berlin

Phone: (030) 917 05 464 Fax: (030) 398 35 284 post@violence-prevention-network.de 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

Picture credits: ©iStock/Tommaso Altamura Sven Klages (2x) ©pixabay/harrivicknarajah0 ©shutterstock.com/Rinelle ©shutterstock.com/Evannovostro ©shutterstock.com/NCS Production

Design: Andreas Kowarschik | www.part.berlin.de

Donations are welcome!

Donation account: Bank für Sozialwirtschaft IBAN: DE14100205000001118800 BIC: BFSWDE33BER

Or on-line at www.violence-prevention-network.de

www.facebook.de/violencepreventionnetworkdeutschland www.twitter.com/VPNderad

www.violence-prevention-network.de