



Federal Ministry for
Family Affairs, Senior Citizens,
Women and Youth

Demokratie
leben!



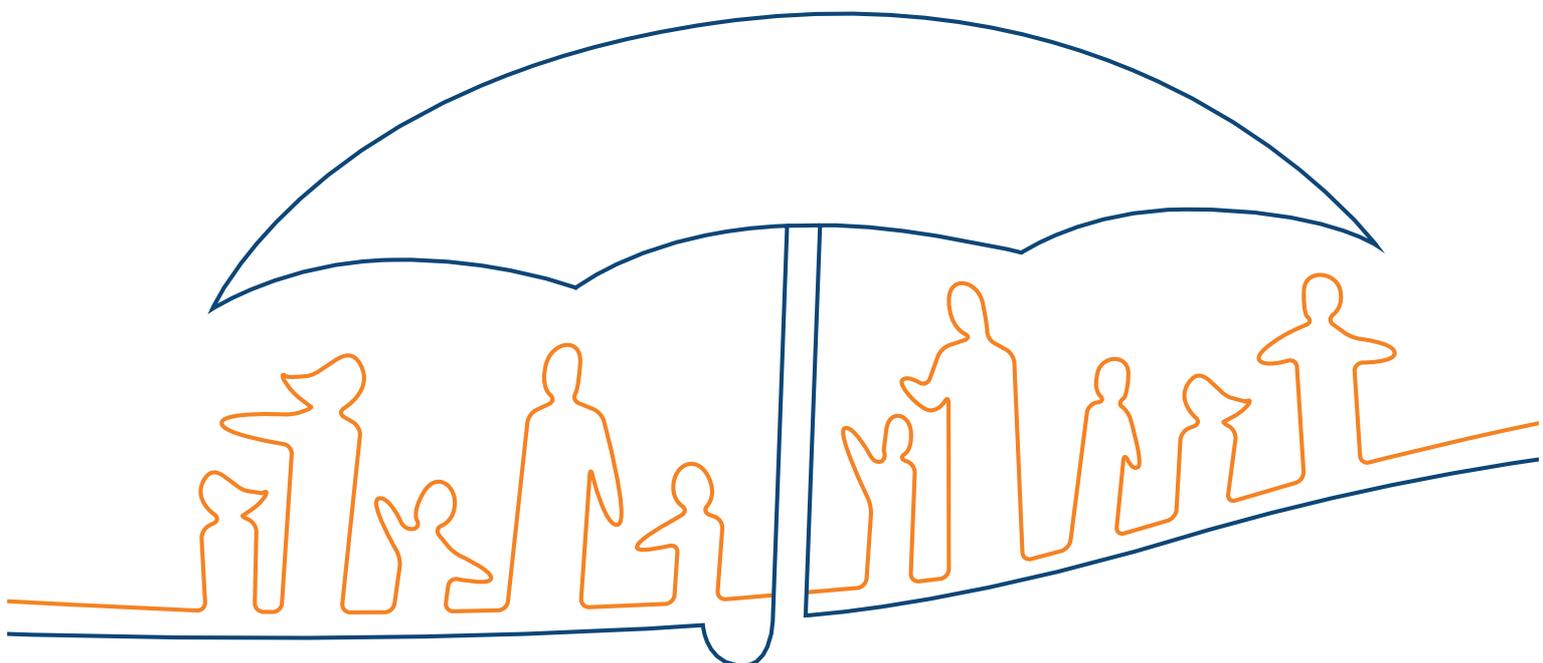
G20 GERMANY 2017
HAMBURG

PREVENTING RADICALISATION

TOWARDS RESILIENT SOCIETIES

13. – 15.11.2017, BERLIN

CHAIR'S SUMMARY



International Conference „Preventing Radicalisation – Towards Resilient Societies“

hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens,
Women and Youth in the context of the German G20 presidency 2017

Berlin, 13-15 November 2017

Chair's summary

International experts on the prevention of radicalisation met on 13-15 November 2017 in Berlin, Germany. In total, more than 100 experts from 21 G20 member states and partner countries participated. The group was joined by eight additional experts from Austria, Denmark, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sweden, and the United Arab Emirates.

The conference followed “The Hamburg G20 Leaders’ Statement on Countering Terrorism” which called for an exchange of best practices on preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism. The document at hand summarizes the conference’s main results from the chair’s point of view. It builds upon the results of a series of panel discussions and an on-site voting of the experts and addresses government officials as well as practitioners and academics in the field of the prevention of radicalisation.

Understand the target group

1. We should define who to focus on when designing prevention programmes and projects. A precise analysis of the target group is an important prerequisite of the prevention of radicalisation.
2. We should support and conduct research to understand the target group. When analysing the target group, a combination of sources and methods should be used in order to triangulate different perspectives.
3. We should analyse the needs of individuals and avoid any stigmatisation. Working with youngsters at risks requires safe and non-judgemental spaces and should be based on a respectful relationship.

Strengthen resilience and build capacities among youngsters

4. We should strengthen the resilience of youngsters. This includes building discernment among youngsters. A comprehensive universal education is its basis and should entail education in critical thinking as well as training in tools and ability to evaluate facts and opinions.
5. We should support non-formal education. Specifically, we should generate opportunities for peer-to-peer learning. Youth and social work with peer groups is crucial.



Define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

6. We should enlarge our understanding of relevant stakeholders and define their roles, thereby considering local characteristics. We should specifically consider the roles of multipliers.
7. We should recognise local activities and support community-based grassroots efforts in preventing radicalisation. Prevention programmes and projects should be centred around and targeted towards local needs.
8. We should provide long-term funding for prevention projects led inter alia by civil society organisations. Funding and cooperation should be based on transparent decision-making processes with civil society based on the rule of law.

Identify and build key competencies among stakeholders

9. We should train prevention professionals. Specifically, training in understanding the processes of radicalisation prevention and in needs assessment is of paramount importance. There is a need for ongoing qualification and professional development. This includes supporting the professional development within civil society organisations.
10. We should additionally train other stakeholders and multipliers that have important roles in the prevention of radicalisation such as parents, teachers, and community organisers.

Ensure effective collaboration

11. We should ensure mutual trust between stakeholders in the field of prevention work. Government and civil society organisations should agree on shared objectives.
12. We should define which information is to be shared between stakeholders and ensure its exchange.
13. We should establish sustainable networks of all relevant stakeholders, including multipliers.

Build an inclusive dialogue on grievances

14. We should facilitate inclusive dialogues around grievances in our societies. The feelings of being treated unfairly, marginalised, or ethnically, politically or religiously belittled are effectively exploited by extremists.
 15. We should analyse social and local needs and act upon them. To ensure clear government responsibilities for educational, social and medical service is an important step in this process.
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