

RAN Collection practice template

<p>Name of the practice</p> <p>Please note that by practice we mean an activity/method/tool that has been used or is in use by professionals and/or community members.</p>	<p>Acceptance-based youth work with right wing youth groups</p>
<p>Description (max. 300 words)</p> <p>Short description of the aim and working method of the practice. Please note that in this description, it must be clear that <u>there is an explicit connection to preventing and/or countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism</u>. This means that in the aims and/or the activities/methods/tools of the practice, there is a link to preventing and countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. Practices without this link cannot be included in the RAN Collection.</p>	<p>The target group of this de-radicalization work are young people who show group-focused enmity and/or anti-democratic attitudes, who identify as extreme or radical right-wing and/or echo right-wing slogans and/or are characterized by exclusionary, intolerant behavior.</p>
<p>Key themes</p> <p>Please <u>choose</u> 2 key themes most corresponding with the practice.</p>	<p>Violent right-wing extremism</p> <p>Community engagement/civil society</p>
<p>Target audience</p>	<p>Youth / Pupils / Students</p>

<p>Please <u>choose</u> a minimum of one target audience most corresponding with the practice.</p>	<p>Educators / Academics</p> <p>Local Community Organisations / NGOs</p>
<p>Geographical scope</p> <p>Please indicate where the practice has been/is implemented (countries, regions, cities).</p>	<p>Bremen (DE)</p>
<p>Start of the practice</p> <p>Please indicate when (year) the practice was developed and implemented to indicate the maturity of the practice. In case the practice is no longer active, please indicate when it ended.</p>	<p>Starting year: 1992</p> <p>In May 1992, VAJA started work with youngsters with right-wing tendencies and extreme intolerant attitudes.</p> <p>Between 2004 and 2007, the team 'Akzeptierende Jugendarbeit mit rechten Cliques' ('Acceptance-based youth work with right-wing youth groups') drew up a conceptual design to integrate changes into the work environment, titled 'Distancing through integration – detached youth work with right-wing-orientated and misanthropic youth'.</p> <p>Since 2018 the project renames in 'spot. – Streetwork. Prävention. Orientierung. Teilhabe' ('spot. – street social work. prevention. orientation. take part') and opens up for all young people who show group-focused enmity and/or anti-democratic attitudes.</p>
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.</p>	<p>- 2018</p> <p>Aits, Wiebke/Jakobs, Jens/Rosenbaum, Dennis/Taubert, André: KISSEs für Jugendliche – Erfahrungen aus der aufsuchenden, akzeptierenden Jugendarbeit im Hinblick auf den Abbau von Pauschalisierenden Ablehnungskonstruktionen. In: Möller/Neuscheler (Hrsg.): 'Wer will die hier schon haben?' Ablehnungshaltungen und Diskriminierung in Deutschland. Stuttgart 2018. Verlag W. Kohlhammer.</p> <p>- 2017</p> <p>Rosenbaum, Dennis: Pädagogischer Dreiklang auf der Straße: Cliquesbegleitung, Einzelfallhilfe, Projektarbeit. Was aufsuchende Jugendarbeit zur Prävention von rechtsextremen Orientierungen bei Jugendlichen beitragen kann. In: 'Extrem ... Radikal ... Orientierungslos !? Religiöse und politische Radikalisierung' der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Kinder und Jugendschutz. Berlin 2017.</p>

	<p>https://vaja-bremen.de/lesen/paedagogischer-dreiklang-auf-der-strasse-cliquenbegleitung-einzelfallhilfe-projektarbeit-was-aufsuchende-jugendarbeit-zur-praevention-von-rechtsextremen-orientierungen-bei-jugendlichen-beitragen-k/</p> <p>- 2016</p> <p>Müller, Annika/Rosenbaum, Dennis/Schaller, Jens Kristoff/Völkel, Ole: Hetzt mich nicht! Online- und Offline-Praxis der Rechtsextremismusprävention im Kontext der Flüchtlingsdebatte. In: FORUM Jugendhilfe 03/2016 der AGJ – Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kinder und Jugendhilfe.</p> <p>https://vaja-bremen.de/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/hetzt-mich-nicht-forum-jugendhilfe-03-2016.pdf</p> <p>- 2015</p> <p>'VAJA' App; available for Android and iOS at Google Play Store and Apple App Store.</p> <p>https://vaja-bremen.de/app/</p> <p>- 2014</p> <p>Rosenbaum, Dennis/Stewen, Isabell: Aufsuchende Jugendarbeit mit rechtsextrem und menschenfeindlich orientierten Jugendlichen im urbanen Raum. In: Baer, Silke/Möller, Kurt/Wiechmann, Peer (Hg.): Verantwortlich Handeln: Praxis der Sozialen Arbeit mit rechtsextrem orientierten und gefährdeten Jugendlichen. Opladen, Berlin, Toronto 2014.</p> <p>http://vaja-bremen.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/aja-mit-rex-und-gmf-jug-im-urb-raum-rosenbaumstewen2014.pdf</p> <p>- 2013</p> <p>Rosenbaum, Dennis: Bildung als Schutz vor Rechtsextremismus? In: BLZ – Zeitschrift der Gewerkschaft für Erziehung und Wissenschaft Bremen, März/April 2013.</p> <p>http://www.vaja-bremen.de/_pdf/2013-blz-03-04-bildung-als-schutz-vor-rex.pdf</p> <p>- Several other publications are available at http://www.vaja-bremen.de/archiv-lesen.htm online.</p>
<p>Evidence and evaluation</p>	<p>Cooperation with the following institutes and researchers:</p>

<p>Short description on <u>performance measures</u> of the practice, including</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>qualitative views and quantitative (statistical) data</u> e.g. measure of the success of your project or intervention. 2. <u>evaluation and feedback</u>, including surveys and/or anecdotal evidence e.g. have you done either an internal or external evaluation, have you encouraged any feedback from your target group? 3. <u>peer review</u> which feedback did the practice receive in the RAN working group and/or study visit where the practice was discussed. <p>Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DJI (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Arbeits- und Forschungsstelle Rechtsextremismus und Fremdenfeindlichkeit) - Amadeo Antonio Stiftung, Fachstelle Gender und Rechtsextremismus - Fachhochschule Frankfurt am Main, Forschungsnetzwerk Frauen und Rechtsextremismus - BAG (Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft) Streetwork/Mobile Jugendarbeit (detached youth work) - Prof. Kurt Möller, Hochschule Esslingen (amongst others, scientific monitoring and evaluation at VAJA) - Prof. Christian Spatschek, Hochschule Bremen - Prof. Heinz Lynen von Berg, Hochschule Bremen - Zentrum für Arbeit und Politik (ZAP), Universität Bremen; European Learning Environment Formats for Citizenship and Democracy (ELEF), Part of 'Education and Radicalisation', Paris 2015, Erasmus+ - Dr Julia Gantenberg, Universität Bremen — ZAP.
<p>Sustainability and transferability (maximum of 200 words)</p> <p>Short description on the sustainability and transferability of the practice, including e.g. information on the costs of the practice. <u>Please elaborate on which elements are transferrable and how.</u></p>	<p>VAJA e.V. is financed (primarily) by municipal funds from the youth aid budget; it also presents its case to the youth aid committee on certain occasions. The association is valued and respected by all political parties.</p> <p>Community work is one of our main pillars. We try to channel our knowledge into different types of social/public institutions. Locally, we remain connected and offer our services and support to nearly every institution.</p>
<p>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</p> <p>Please note that to be included in the Collection, the practice is preferably nominated through one of the RAN meetings. Add name of the RAN Working Group/event, date, place and subject of meeting.</p>	<p>Name: RAN DERAD</p> <p>Date: 04/05/2021</p> <p>Place: Stockholm</p> <p>Subject:</p> <p>Name: RAN PREVENT. Date: 13-14 June 2013. Place: Berlin.</p> <p>Name: RAN DERAD (WOMEX). Date: December 2013.</p>

	<p>Place: Berlin.</p> <p>Name: RAN Plenary & HLC. Date: 16 June 2014. Place: Brussels.</p> <p>Name: RAN PREVENT. Date: 26-27 June 2014. Place: Barcelona.</p> <p>Name: RAN DERAD (WOMEX). Date: 1-2 October 2014. Place: Frankfurt.</p> <p>Name: RAN DERAD. Date: 3-4 December 2014. Place: Warsaw.</p> <p>Name: RAN Plenary & HLC. Date: November 2015. Place: Brussels.</p> <p>Name: RAN EDU. Date: December 2016. Place: Madrid.</p> <p>Name: RAN Civil Society Empowerment Programme Kick-Off. Date: March 2017.</p>
<p>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding (maximum of 100 words)</p> <p>Please indicate how your project was funded, if your practice is linked to other EU initiatives or projects, AND explicitly note if it is (co-) funded by the EU, and if so, by which funds? Such as Erasmus +, Internal Security Funds (ISF), European Social Fund (ESF), Horizon 2020, etc.</p>	<p>Member of European Network of Deradicalisation (EnoD)</p>

Organisation

(enter maximum of 100 words and select organisation type)

Please briefly describe the organisation behind the practice including the legal status e.g. NGO, governmental, limited company, charity etc.

VAJA

Street social work

Street-based social work is a key component of detached youth work and involves meeting young people in their own environment. On the one hand, this means seeking them out at their chosen meeting places in the public sphere, and also working with them on site (usually on the street). On the other hand, it also means meeting the young people in their own 'comfort zone' in terms of attitudes and behavioural patterns, and not requiring them to change their attitudes or behaviour in order to receive assistance from social work services.

Clique work, individual aid and parental involvement

The professional basis for working successfully with cliques is to create an overarching, strong working relationship with the recipients.

As a form of self-organised youth contact, the clique is not sacrosanct, from an educational perspective. With regard to influencing membership, educational ideas can — in consultation with the clique — instead allow new members to be recruited, or support individuals' wishes to leave. When this happens, the clique becomes a group, preventing the formation of a regressive, hermetically sealed environment, and facilitating connections with other social networks — an option which, when it comes to tendencies towards right-wing extremism and other group-oriented enmity, is essential for creating opportunities to leave and switch groups democratically, by experiencing social integration, participation and recognition.

Distancing potentials are rarely consolidated and distancing processes rarely introduced simultaneously and in the same way for all clique/group members. This is why individual aid is an important task area, which often develops as a result of working with cliques, groups and scenes. The processes for changing or re-orientating individual youths towards new coping mechanisms, integration methods, memberships and recognitions can be individually accompanied or prompted through this work.

Individual aid also enables personal problems and needs to be addressed in more detail, providing professional advice for the affected youths, and if necessary, for their parents or other important figures in their social environment.

Project work

Project services are special measures that supplement the everyday socio-pedagogical work performed in the aforementioned task areas. They are generally activities such as sport- and exercise-based, youth cultural, education-oriented or interactive educational measures and programmes. Elements of mediation, anti-racist and intercultural training, anti-violence training, and training in

	<p>social and personal skills are applied insofar as they are deemed as having a sufficiently positive impact on the work, particularly in terms of reducing extremist/misanthropic attitudes and violence.</p> <p>Last but not least, projects fulfil the role of using common interests to bring together members of extreme-right/misanthropic cliques and scenes and persons from outside (extreme) right-wing/misanthropic environments.</p> <p>Community work</p> <p>Community work is an important part of our strategy, as it is safe to assume that the problems caused by young people are largely related to their own existing issues. Misanthropic, extremist and violent attitudes and behaviours displayed by young people cannot simply be viewed as individual misconduct, but rather result from socialisation contexts presented to the new generation by the adult community.</p> <p>That's why, in addition to family, school and other important socialisation authorities and institutions, responsibility must also be shown by the community as a whole. Associations, clubs, societies, trade unions, churches and other socially relevant groups form what is known as a local civil society, i.e. in the district, suburb and neighbourhood. These groups must also get involved, and be supported, when it comes to combating extreme right/misanthropic attitudes in the social environment.</p> <p>Biographical work</p> <p>This assistance, consisting primarily of clique work, aims to achieve more cases of individual aid through social educational processes involving increased contact and trust. The focus areas here include the individual biographical and life-related aspects of various clique members, which can be identified by staff as critical elements of right-extremist orientation. Where possible for the respective educators, these past, present and future aspects are either addressed based on discussions, activities and needs (e.g. through flow charts) or are pursued further through mediation and assistance with other services, e.g. therapeutic work.</p> <p>Type of Organisation: Other</p>
<p>Country of origin</p> <p>Country in which the practice is based.</p>	<p>EU or EEA country: Germany</p> <p>or:</p> <p>Non-EU country: Enter name if non EU country</p>

<p>Contact details</p> <p>Please provide contact details of who can be contacted within the organisation, with name and email address.</p>	<p>Address: Hinter der Mauer 9 28195 Bremen Germany Contact person: Dennis Rosenbaum Anne Cathrin Bayer Email: spot@vaja-bremen.de Telephone: +49 42176266 Website: http://www.vaja-bremen.de/</p>
<p>Last update text (year)</p>	<p>2023</p>