



Federal Office
for Migration
and Refugees



Research Centre
Migration, Integration and Asylum

International Expert Workshop

“Counselling work in tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism – challenges and approaches”

Workshop Documentation
19-20 March 2019

Venue: Steigenberger Hotel Berlin, Los-Angeles-Platz 1, 10789 Berlin, Germany



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Dr. Axel Kreienbrink welcoming the participants

Foreword

The question of how to most effectively prevent and counter Islamist extremism continues to be of special interest to government institutions, academics and frontline practitioners alike.

The Migration, Integration and Asylum Research Centre of the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees has been implementing several research projects to support the refinement of existing approaches in tertiary prevention and their adjustment to different challenges in this field based on an evaluation published in 2018. The main goal of these projects is to come to a better understanding of “what works for whom, under which conditions and how”. Based on empirical research, the findings of these projects are being used to develop and implement a training course for front line practitioners in tertiary prevention.

In order to discuss the curriculum and possible formats of the training course, but also topics such as counselling methods in tertiary prevention, psychological aspects within the counselling work, trends within Islamist extremism and current debates in (de)radicalisation research, the Research Centre hosted an international workshop on “Counselling work in tertiary prevention of Isla-

mist extremism – challenges and approaches“. It took place on March 19-20 2019 in Berlin.

During this two-day workshop, renowned experts from 12 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States) came together to share their knowledge and expertise. The main outcomes of the discussions are summarised in this workshop documentation.



The question at the heart of the workshop: How can Islamist extremism be prevented and countered most effectively?



Dr. Asiem El Difraoui, Christina Förch-Saab und Dr. Vera Dittmar (l.t.r.)

Breakout session I – Group 1: Counselling Methods

Moderator: Annika von Berg (VPN)

Facilitator: Sarah Bunk, Milena Uhlmann (BAMF)

In her introductory remarks on counselling methods, Annika von Berg endorsed the use of a multi-method approach. Furthermore, Ms Berg pointed out that there was a need for extensive evaluation in order to further improve and professionalise the work of counsellors. According to her, shared definitions of success and commonly used terminology are crucial to achieve a common understanding of what is being talked about.

Encouraged by von Berg's initial remarks, the group critically assessed the role of definitions as a prerequisite for successful counselling. While some of the participants took the view that the discussion on terminology was too abstract and did not affect counsellors' every day work, others were convinced that possessing a profound understanding of the terminology commonly used in the field was a necessary precondition for successful case work and targeted monitoring of counselling processes.

With regard to the topic of evaluation, the group agreed that evaluating counselling methods was crucial in order to identify successful and promising practices. However, they also highlighted common obstacles hindering the evaluation process, such as difficult access to sufficient, conclusive data. Difficulties in assessing and defining success within

a shared terminology were identified as a major challenge for discussing the results of evaluations on a more abstract level. Due to this, they concluded it was difficult to develop and test more sophisticated theories of change in tertiary prevention.

Subsequently, the participants discussed approaches and preconditions of good counselling practice. The practitioners in the group agreed that a multi-method approach had proven to work best in their daily practice. They insisted that counselling methods should always be adapted to meet the specific and individual needs of the person concerned. In addition, it was recommended for counsellors to work in pairs, preferably of mixed gender and academic backgrounds. Furthermore, the importance of cultural sensitivity and trust building were emphasised as vital elements of keeping the person concerned motivated to participate in counselling.



Prof. Dr. Dr. Kizilhan opening the breakout session on trauma and PTSD

Breakout session I – Group 2: Trauma/psychological aspects

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Dr. Jan Ilhan Kizilhan (Institute of Psychotherapy and Psychotraumatology, University of Duhok, Iraq)

Facilitator: Teresa Rupp (BAMF)

In his introductory presentation, Professor Kizilhan, founder of the Institute of Psychotherapy and Psychotraumatology at the University of Duhok, Iraq, discussed the differences between post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and trauma. Furthermore, he presented practical recommendations for the work with Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) returnees in connection with PTSD / trauma issues.

According to his research, only a small number of FTF returnees show signs of PTSD. Here, Professor Kizilhan identified a clear link between ideology and lack of empathy. As was observed with perpetrators of the Nazi-regime, “their ideology justifies their actions. They are able to control their empathy and their feelings. By dehumanising others, they don’t have to feel guilty for killing them”. Therefore, Professor Kizilhan suggests establishing a “no more harm” policy. He believes it is crucial for FTF returnees to sincerely commit to refraining from all acts of violence in order to be allowed to enter any counselling or psychotherapeutic treatment. According to him, only if this “no more harm” policy

is agreed on, successful deradicalisation efforts can be attempted.

Following this, Professor Kizilhan highlighted the importance of including a transcultural component in the counselling work with radicalised persons. Ranging from cultural gender-sensitivity to taking the individual’s upbringing into consideration, this approach acknowledges the vital role culture plays in enabling counselling or psychotherapeutic treatment. Furthermore, Professor Kizilhan pointed out that the socialisation of the person concerned needed to be taken into account as well. In the case of FTF returnees he emphasised “being too soft is not going to be effective”. Since FTFs were indoctrinated by the military system of IS, he stressed “we need to adapt our approach to both their cultural background and socialisation”.

During the discussion, the role of collective trauma as a push factor for Islamist radicalisation was addressed. It was concluded that the role of trauma and collective trauma in

particular, remained to be examined in more detail. In addition, the group identified a general need for standardised risk assessment in order to be able to compare and assess FTF cases internationally. Furthermore, the participants drew attention to the danger of counsellors experiencing secondary trauma by listening to the stories of FTF return-

ees. For this reason, it was agreed that more specific training of counsellors working with radicalised persons or FTF returnees was needed. Consequently, the BAMF's endeavour of developing a training course for front line practitioners in tertiary prevention was highly welcomed in this context.



Group 2 discussing practical recommendations for the work with Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) returnees



Engaging group discussion on future trends led by Nicolas Hénin

Breakout session I – Group 3: Future trends

Moderator: Nicolas Hénin (Action Résilience)

Facilitator: Dr. Axel Kreienbrink (BAMF)

In his opening remarks, Nicolas Hénin identified three main trends permeating the field of action: Firstly, he emphasised the need for further evaluation, focussing particularly on researcher's and practitioner's self-reflection on possibly existing clichés and biases to avoid "double standards". Secondly, he named non-Western returnees as a future concern as they may come to European countries as immigrants in the next years. And thirdly, he highlighted the danger of reciprocal terrorism (Islamist, right-wing and left-wing terrorism feeding off each other).

Several other future trends were pointed out by the participants of the group. The high number of imprisoned (former) extremists expected to be released in the near future in different European countries was identified as a potential security threat and therefore an important issue to deal with in the following years. Furthermore, it was indicated that rejected asylum seekers could radicalise and pose a security threat.

In addition to the discussion of different future trends, the group critically debated the role and use of "counter-narratives" as well as the role of religion within radicalisation

and deradicalisation processes. The participants agreed that not only ideological aspects of religion played an important role, but also the sense of belonging to a group.

Regarding the training program that is being developed for counsellors in tertiary prevention, it was recommended to avoid dividing terms such as democracy or secularisation in the early stages of work with a client, as they may trigger defensive behaviour because of ideological rejection of such concepts.



In her keynote speech, Dr. Daniela Pisoiu put special emphasis on radicalised youth

Break out session I – Group 4: Current findings in and debates on evidence-based research on (de)radicalisation

Moderator: Dr. Daniela Pisoiu (Austrian Institute for International Affairs)

Facilitator: Corinna Emser (BAMF)

In her introductory presentation, Dr. Daniela Pisoiu gave a brief overview of the different dimensions of radicalisation (ideas, practices and emotions) with specific emphasis on how these dimensions play out with youth. Subsequently, the following main research gaps were identified and discussed by the group:

At the methodological level, the participants of the expert workshop vividly debated the use of the term “evidence-based” as well as limitations in data collection. With regard to the former, it was highlighted that the term primarily refers to medicine methodology, which, above all, focuses on the effects of medical interventions. Thus, the term “empirical” was identified to be more suitable in the context of tertiary prevention. Concerning the limitations in data collection, it was suggested to make more frequent use of control groups. However, it was agreed that when doing so, researchers had to be aware of the ethical and practical challenges emanating from such research.

At the conceptual level, it was agreed that there had to be clarity on the term radicalisation as well as the term deradicalisation, also concerning the distinction between cognitive and behavioural disengagement regarding the latter. The participants stated this was important in order to have a clear understanding regarding what was being talked about. A clear definition of these terms was important in order to identify who classified as a terrorist in relation to other crimes, particularly hate crimes, to make sure the term terrorist was being used in the right context for the right people.

At the theoretical level, it was mentioned deeper insights into the role and impact of ideology within the process of radicalisation and deradicalisation were still missing. Regarding the relationship between extremism, radicalisation and terrorism, one participant concluded: “Extremism aims at getting rid of the existing political system; radicalisation is the dynamic process of becoming an extremist; ideology separates the in-group from the out-group, it defines the



In her presentation, Dr. Pisiou identified four main research gaps

enemy and provides the justifications for violence. Without ideology, extremism is not making sense at all.”

At the practical level, the participants of the workshop addressed the role of the police within a deradicalisation process as a research gap. According to them, the interaction between the state or state agents and a social movement or an individual did have an impact on deradicalisation efforts. If it played out in a positive or negative way was yet to be determined by further research. In addition to this, they proposed research should look into the role of context, especially (sub-) cultural and social factors. This was important in understanding the transition from ideas

to action and behaviour. Research should focus more on small-group-dynamics while also taking findings from related fields, e.g. right-wing extremism, into consideration.

Despite of these research gaps it was highlighted that significant improvement had been achieved in the areas of theory development and primary data collection in recent years. Nevertheless, the group agreed that there was no time to rest on one’s laurels as new developments such as the reintegration of former Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) posed additional challenges to the research field of tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism.



The moderators Dr. Daniela Pisiou, Annika von Berg, Dr. Nina Wiedl, Catrin Trautmann, Nicolas Hénin and Prof. Dr. Dr. Kizilhan presenting the main results of the first workshop



Steven Lenos giving an overview of the PVE training landscape

Presentation: View on existing training courses from a RAN practitioner's perspective – what is out there, and what is missing?

Speaker: Steven Lenos, Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)

In his presentation, Steven Lenos gave an overview of existing training courses in the field of preventing violent extremism (PVE). He observed that extensive training was carried out in the area of primary and secondary prevention, mainly focusing on raising awareness and imparting an understanding of radicalisation processes in general. While these trainings were usually directed at youth protection boards, the police or education and mental health agents, other trainings aimed to take a more generic, multi-agency oriented approach. For instance, the RAN's "Train the Trainer" programme included people from different agencies, such as the police, counsellors and members of the youth board. During the 1,5 days of the programme the participants received shared training. Lenos particularly highlighted the importance of teaching trust-building methods and to foster a mutual understanding of the respective roles as well as challenges and limitations related to them during the training.

Lenos insisted more exit workers were needed in order to sustainably tackle the prevailing threat of Islamist radicalisation in Europe. Especially in light of Foreign Terror-

ist Fighters (FTF) returning to Europe and the question of how to best prevent Islamist radicalisation in the first place, he emphasised the importance of increasing the number of suitably trained exit workers and improving the cooperation between different actors in this field.

In Lenos' view, counsellors had to receive more tailor-made and individualized training in order to become not only good but "excellent exit workers". At the same time, a certain degree of standardisation with regard to training and counselling methods needed to be implemented. Furthermore, Lenos identified a need for a shared language among the different actors in the field and for increasing evaluation efforts. According to him, exit workers' abilities to compare cases and exchange information on best practices was vital. This, he concluded, was the only way practitioners in the field of PVE would be able to learn from each other, which he deemed vital.



Dr. Asiem El Difraoui presenting the first draft of the curriculum

Presentation of the draft curriculum for a qualification course for counsellors in tertiary prevention developed by CANDID Foundation

Speaker: Dr. Asiem El Difraoui, Catrin Trautmann (CANDID Foundation)

Dr. Asiem El Difraoui, Founder of the CANDID Foundation and Project Manager of the “Training Course Tertiary Prevention” which the CANDID Foundation is developing, and Catrin Trautmann, Deputy Project Manager, presented their draft curriculum for a qualification course for family counsellors in tertiary prevention.

Amongst other topics, the curriculum will encompass the discussion of basic terms such as jihadism and radicalisation as well as theories of change as theoretical foundations of counselling work. Furthermore, counselling methods and the legal framework will be addressed.



Catrin Trautmann answering questions about structure and content of the curriculum

Breakout session II – Group 5: Discussion of the curriculum

Having been given a first glimpse of the CANDID Foundation's draft curriculum for family counsellors in tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism, the working group participants were asked to share their thoughts on content and structure.

An essential initial subject for discussion was the importance of terminology. It was highlighted that terms such as Islam, jihadism and Islamism needed to be clearly distinguished in order to build a common language for the counsellors and avoid the stigmatisation of Muslim communities.

Furthermore, the participants suggested to expand further on gender-sensitive perspectives in the curriculum. Experts agree that gender plays an important role in radicalisation processes and can strongly influence perceptions and notions, for instance of honour and socially acceptable behaviour. At the same time, the gender of the counsellor can also have an impact on the deradicalisation and counselling process. Thus it was agreed to expand on the subject of gender further and to include gender-sensitive approaches throughout the entire curriculum.

In addition, the participants discussed how to best impart knowledge on radicalisation factors. It was suggested to include not just one but several models and theories in order to highlight the different levels and dimensions of radicalisation processes and explain the relationship between different radicalisation factors.

Finally, special emphasis was put on the importance of legal knowledge for counsellors. The workshop participants recommended discussing not only criminal law but also the legal basis which security authorities operate from. This would help improve the cooperation between counsellors and security authorities in cases where such action was deemed necessary.



The curriculum was vividly discussed among the workshop participants



The international experts were happy to give their feedback

Breakout session II – Group 6: Discussion of adequate teaching methods / didactics / formats / excursions

Moderator: Dr. Nina Wiedl (CANDID Foundation)

Facilitator: Kerstin Wünsche (CANDID Foundation)

The participants of the working group agreed that the diversity of professional backgrounds of counsellors who will participate in the training course was one of the main challenges for the conceptual design of the course. In other words, the challenge in developing the course was lying in designing it in a way that would suit the needs of participants with different levels of experience and with different professional backgrounds.

One of the main objectives of the course is to point out common mistakes in exit work and to sensitise for “do’s and don’ts” while giving the course participants space for (self-) reflection. The group agreed that every counselling case was unique and everyone had to find his/her own counselling style to be self-confident in what he/she does and to be trustworthy to the client.

For this reason, the training course on family counselling in tertiary prevention currently being developed by the CANDID Foundation is designed as a combination of different but complementary formats and teaching methods. Three formats and a variety of teaching methods for each format were discussed by the expert group:

Firstly, the implementation of on-campus lectures focusing on practical counselling skills was discussed. It was suggested to start working with a (real or constructed) case from the beginning using roll plays or, if possible, even actors. This approach has two advantages:

On the one hand, the processing of a (real or constructed) case allows identifying appropriate practical solutions. On the other hand, the need for theoretical content – for instance knowledge of basic terms such as jihadism – becomes apparent to the participants. In summary, this

method would be well suited to attract the interest of the participants and to support the linking of theoretical knowledge with its implementation in practice.

Secondly, e-learning-courses were debated as supplement to the on-campus lectures. The group concluded that this format had to follow the rule “keep it short and simple” (KISS) in order to avoid a high drop-out rate. Therefore the development of an interactive and scenario-based learning model was suggested.

Thirdly, the use of excursions was discussed by the experts. It was concluded that whilst exposure to the “life worlds” of the persons being counselled would be useful, such excursions might be difficult to undertake.



Small breaks offered the opportunity for further exchange and networking



Following the panel discussion the participants of the workshop were invited to ask questions

Panel discussion: Way ahead – (policy) recommendations on the future of counselling work in tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism

Panellists: Lars Harmsen (Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community)
 Tom Murphy (British Embassy)
 Christina Förch-Saab (Fighters for Peace Lebanon)
 Professor Marc Sageman (Foreign Policy Research Institute Philadelphia)

Moderator: Dr. Axel Kreienbrink (BAMF)

Lars Harmsen, CVE Policy Advisor with the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, pointed out that in the wake of the terrorist attacks in Paris in 2015, Germany, besides other measures, had reinforced its prevention work. Now, he explained, was the time to consolidate the German efforts. In order to achieve this, he emphasised the need for more standardisation, for instance in risk assessment, more professionalisation and eventually sustainable long-term funding as well as better knowledge transfer between grass root actors, researchers and policy makers.

Tom Murphy, Secretary with the British Embassy, gave a brief overview of PREVENT, Britain's national prevention

programme responsible for primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. He named the falling trust in public institutions as well as the difficulty of measuring the impact of prevention schemes as the biggest challenges looming on the PVE horizon. Furthermore, he proposed enhancing international knowledge transfer, for instance by bringing practitioners from Germany and the United Kingdom together to share their experiences, also with regards to right-wing extremism.

Christina Förch-Saab, founding member of the organisation "Fighters for Peace" (FFP), presented the work of her organisation. FFP delivers trainings on peace-building and rec-

conciliation as well as workshops on conflict resolution and mediation, involving former fighters from different political, religious and social backgrounds in Lebanon. Speaking about her experience of working with (ex)-combatants, she encouraged PVE practitioners to be open to new methods and to think outside of the box. She insisted learning about FFP's practical experience with 'formers' could be valuable for exit workers in other countries as well and concluded that more information sharing was needed among PVE actors in order to improve training courses for counselling work in tertiary prevention.

Marc Sageman, Senior Fellow at the Foreign Policy Research Institute's Center for the Study of Terrorism (Phila-

delphia, USA), provided advice from his vast experience as a researcher and terrorism analyst. He highlighted the important role of emotions and of commitment to a collective identity in radicalisation processes, and stressed that these factors needed to be taken more into account. Furthermore, Sageman insisted on the importance of incorporating control groups into research designs. In his view, this was an indispensable precondition for obtaining reliable data and producing verifiable analyses. The empirical research conducted so far thus can and should only be a step towards taking the research in the field to the next level.



Distinguished experts from 12 countries participated in the workshop

Closing remarks

The participants of the International Expert Workshop “Counselling work in tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism – challenges and approaches” highlighted that the still young field of tertiary prevention was characterised by the increasing complexity of the tasks involved as well as of the growing network of relevant actors. At the same time, the phenomenon of Islamist extremism was continuously evolving and taking different shapes. Prevention work had to take account of these developments and adjust existing approaches accordingly in order to yield the desired impact.

The experts agreed that well trained exit practitioners equipped with the right tools to deliver high quality work that is up to standards in the field stood at the core of accomplishing sustainable results in tertiary prevention. Exit workers needed to be able to differentiate between different dimensions within which radicalisation takes place, and take cognitive, behavioural and emotional factors in consideration when working with a client.

This entails that exit work has to be continuously adapted to developing challenges and tailored to the requirements of working with specific clienteles, such as returnees from a conflict zone and (former) extremists released from jail. In order to further enhance existing practices, multi-method, individualised approaches in counselling need to be further refined. In order to do so, expertise from relevant profes-

sions such as psychotherapy and psychotraumatology and from adjacent fields such as work with ex-combatants in the context of civil wars should be integrated. Evaluation of practices and approaches needs to be implemented as standard procedure in exit work.

During our two workshop days, the lively debates on these and further topics highlighted the importance of international exchange and knowledge transfer between academics, practitioners and representatives of state agencies. Learning from experiences made elsewhere and thorough academic research are necessary prerequisites to further improve and professionalise exit work.

We would therefore like to thank all participants, speakers, moderators and facilitators most sincerely for having contributed to the discussions. As a central knowledge, coordination and information hub within the German prevention landscape, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees will be further working towards integrating relevant expertise from abroad into German approaches in tertiary prevention. We will be happy to share our experiences within the German context with practitioners, researchers and representatives from state institutions in the international arena, and thus contribute to our joint effort to prevent and counter Islamist extremism from a holistic, multi-agency and multi-professional perspective also in the future.

Agenda

Day 1 – March 19

08:30 - 08:45 Registration and coffee

08:45 - 09:00 Welcome by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Dr. Axel Kreienbrink, Head of Research Field I “Migration and Migration Governance”, Migration, Integration and Asylum Research Centre

Welcome by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community

Lars Harmsen, CVE Policy Advisor, Counter-Terrorism Task Force

09:00 - 09:30 Introduction to the workshop (agenda, design and goals)

Milena Uhlmann, Research Associate, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees Research Centre

09:30 - 11:00 Breakout session I:

Group 1) Counselling methods

Moderator: Annika von Berg, Research Associate, Violence

Prevention Network

Group 2) Traumata / psychological aspects

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Dr. Jan Ilhan Kizilhan, Dean of the Institute of Psychotherapy &

Psychotraumatology University of Duhok, Director Institute of Genocide and Peace Studies

Group 3) Future trends

Moderator: Nicolas Hénin, President of Action Résilience

Group 4) Current findings in and debates on evidence-based research
on (de)radicalisation

Moderator: Dr. Daniela Pisoïu, Austrian Institute for
International Affairs

11:00 - 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 - 12:30 Breakout session I (continued):

Group 1) Counselling methods

Group 2) Traumata / psychological aspects

Group 3) Future trends

Group 4) Current findings in and debates on evidence-based research
on (de)radicalisation

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00-14:15 View on existing training courses from a RAN practitioner’s perspective – what is out there, and what is missing?

Steven Lenos, Senior consultant and trainer, Center of Excellence of the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)

14:15 - 15:00 Presentation of the draft curriculum for a qualification course for councillors in tertiary prevention developed by the CANDID Foundation

Catrin Trautmann, Deputy Project Manager „Training course tertiary prevention“, CANDID Foundation

15:00 - 15:15 Coffee break

15:15 - 16:45 Breakout session II:

- Group 5) Discussion of the curriculum
Moderators: Catrin Trautmann, CANDID Foundation & Milena Uhlmann, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees
- Group 6) Discussion of adequate teaching methods / didactics / formats / excursions
Moderators: Dr. Asiem El Difraoui, Project Manager „Training course tertiary prevention“, CANDID Foundation & Dr. Nina Wiedl, Deputy Project Manager „Training course tertiary prevention“, CANDID Foundation

19:00 - 22:00 Conference dinner

Black & White Istanbul, Uhlandstraße 171-172, 10719 Berlin

Day 2 – March 20**09:00-10:00 Presentation and discussion of the results of Day 1**

- Group 1) Counselling methods: Annika von Berg
- Group 2) Traumata / psychological aspects: Prof. Dr. Dr. Jan Ilhan Kizilhan
- Group 3) Future trends: Nicolas Hénin
- Group 4) Current findings in and debates on evidence-based research on (de)radicalisation: Dr. Daniela Pisoiu
- Group 5) Curriculum: Catrin Trautmann
- Group 6) Teaching methods: Dr. Nina Wiedl

10:00 - 10:30 Coffee break**10:30 - 12:00 Panel discussion: Way ahead – (policy) perspectives on the future of counselling work in tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism**

Lars Harmsen, CVE Policy Advisor Counter-Terrorism Task Force, German Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community
 Tom Murphy, Embassy Secretary, Political Section British Embassy
 Christina Förch-Saab, Co-Founder, Fighters for Peace Lebanon
 Prof. Dr. Marc Sageman, Senior Fellow, Center for the Study of Terrorism, Philadelphia, USA
 Moderator: Dr. Axel Kreienbrink, Head Research Field I, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

12:00 - 12:30 Feedback round and farewell**12:30 - 14:00 Light lunch**

List of participants International Expert Workshop “Counselling work in tertiary prevention of Islamist extremism – challenges and approaches“, Berlin 19-20 March 2019

| Country | Last name | First name | Institution |
|---------|----------------------|------------|---|
| UK | Ali | Rashad | CENTRI; Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD) |
| DE | Babat | Schielan | Türkische Gemeinde in Schleswig-Holstein.e.V(TGSH)., project "Kick-off. Prevention and deradicalisation in prison and probation in Schleswig-Holstein." |
| IT | Boncio | Alessandro | Italian Carabinieri Corps, Carabinieri Advanced Institute of Investigative Techniques |
| DE | Bunk | Sarah | Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Division Advice Centre on "Radicalisation" |
| DE | Caliskan | Hakan | Wegweiser NRW |
| DE | Dittmar, Dr. | Vera | IFAK e.V., Forschungsstelle Deradikalisierung (FORA) |
| NL | Duits, Prof. Dr. | Nils | Dutch Institute for Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology |
| FR | El Difraoui, Dr. | Asiem | CANDID Foundation, project leader "Training course tertiary prevention" |
| DE | Emser | Corinna | Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Migration, Integration and Asylum Research Centre |
| DE | Endres | Florian | Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Division Advice Centre on "Radicalisation" |
| LB | Förch Saab | Christina | Fighters for Peace |
| DE | Grutzpalk, Prof. Dr. | Jonas | University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration and Management of North Rhine-Westphalia |
| NO | Harnes | Elisabeth | Resource Centre on Violence Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention- Western Region of Norway |
| DE | Harmsen | Lars | Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Counter-Terrorism Task Force |
| FR | Hénin | Nicolas | Action Résilience |
| SE | Järvå | Håkan | Hjälpkällan Sweden |

| Country | Last name | First name | Institution |
|---------|-------------------------|------------|--|
| DE | Jeitner | Jens | Ministry of Social Affairs of Lower Saxony Department of Migration and Social Participation, Radicalisation Prevention |
| DE | Kizilhan, Prof. Dr. Dr. | Jan Ilhan | Institute of Psychotherapy and Psychotraumatology University of Duhok |
| US | Kleinmann, Dr. | Scott | King's College London |
| DE | Koller | Sofia | German Council on Foreign Relations, Project "Counter-Terrorism & Prevention of Violent Extremism" |
| DE | Kreienbrink, Dr. | Axel | Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Migration, Integration and Asylum Research Centre |
| EU | Lenos | Steven | RAN Center of Excellence |
| DE | Möller | Mika | Technische Universität Berlin |
| UK | Murphy | Tom | British Embassy, Political Section |
| DE | Nagel | Christoph | Technische Universität Berlin |
| DE | Pelzer, Dr. | Robert | Technische Universität Berlin |
| AT | Pisoiu, Dr. | Daniela | Austrian Institute for International Affairs |
| AT | Prinzjakowitsch | Werner | Association of Viennese Youth Centres |
| BE | Renard | Thomas | Egmont Institute - Royal Institute for International Relations |
| DE | Ritzmann | Alexander | Brandenburg Institute for Science and Security (BIGS); Steering Committee Radicalisation Awareness Network |
| DE | Rohe, Prof. Dr. | Matthias | Chair of Civil Law, Private International Law and Comparative Law |
| DE | Rupp | Teresa | Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Migration, Integration and Asylum Research Centre |
| US | Sageman, Prof. Dr. | Marc | Center for the Study of Terrorism, Philadelphia, USA |
| DK | Schwampe | Jasper | Aarhus University |
| US | Shear | Matt | Valens Global |
| UK | Trauthig | Inga | International Centre for the Study Radicalisation (ICSR) |
| DE | Trautmann | Catrin | CANDID Foundation, „Training course tertiary prevention“ |
| DE | Uhlmann | Milena | Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Migration, Integration and Asylum Research Centre |

| Country | Last name | First name | Institution |
|---------|------------|------------|--|
| DE | von Berg | Annika | Violence Prevention Network (VPN) |
| UK | Voogt | Stevie | Moonshot CVE |
| DE | Wiedl, Dr. | Nina | CANDID Foundation, „Training course tertiary prevention“ |
| DE | Wünsche | Kerstin | CANDID Foundation |

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