

Questionnaire as of 18 January 2016 regarding report on best practices and lessons learned / HRC resolution 30/15 – contribution by Germany:

The drivers of violent extremism are multifaceted and the process of radicalization is influenced by different factors. Contributing factors can be -among others - a lack of socioeconomic opportunities, marginalization, discrimination, poor governance, violations of human rights and the rule of law.

Germany has national and regional programmes on de-radicalization or countering violent extremism.

The anti-radicalization help desk of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge) supports parents of young people in danger of radicalization.

The clearing house prevention cooperation fosters the cooperation between the police and Muslim communities.

The working group de-radicalization in our national terrorism protection center (GTAZ, Gemeinsames Terrorismusabwehrzentrum) enables cooperation and exchange of experiences between the regional (Land) and federal level.

Throughout Germany a multitude of projects work towards preventing radicalization, from those based on sports practice to those concentrating on civic participation. Due to the higher risk of radicalization in prison, one focus is also on young prison inmates.

We are engaged in international projects, too: this year, for example, we supported a project of „Muslims for Human Rights“ (MUHURI) in Kenia concerning Countering Violent Extremism. We also funded a seminar on countering the use of the internet for radicalization purposes, and many other similar ventures.

Germany works in all multilateral fora such as the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) and Hedayah Centre in Abu Dhabi which are mobilizing expertise aimed at preventing violent extremism.

The German federal government supports the UNGS's "Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism", which was agreed upon on 12 February, 2016. The plan's understanding of the phenomenon of terrorism and its roots and the recommendations it gives are seen as very helpful.

The German federal Ministry of Women and Family questions (BMFSFJ) presently prepares a "federal strategy for prevention of extremism and valorization of democracy", which will make use of the Secretary General's recommendations.

Germany is fully committed to supporting the important work of preventing violent extremism. We are in favor of the concept of an All-of-UN approach presented in the Secretary General's plan of action. We stand by its idea of a standing United Nations prevention of violent extremism platform as outlined in the Plan of Action.

Among the SG's recommendations there is the use of regional organizations, too- like e.g. the OSCE. In the course of our current chairmanship of OSCE, we are planning a conference on youth and radicalization in late May, which will focus on the radicalization of young women and the reintegration of returning foreign terrorist fighters, among other subjects. “