

# V-START

Support system for  
victims of hate crime  
in Germany

RESEARCH  
REPORT

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## Foreword

This report documents the findings of a research carried out in four EU countries, within the framework of a transnational project, financially supported by the Directorate-General Justice and Consumers of the European Commission. This project, ‘V-START. Victim Support Through Awareness Raising and neTworking’, implemented by COSPE – Cooperation for the Development of Emerging Countries (Italy), Human Rights House Zagreb (Croatia), ZARA - Civil Courage and Anti-Racism Work (Austria), and efms – European Forum for Migration Studies (Germany) -, focuses on the protection of victims of crime, in particular, racist and homophobic hate crimes.

The protection of victims of crime has long been at the centre of EU policy. The *Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime*, underlines the need to protect victims of crime independently from the status of the offender. As highlighted in recital 9 of the above Directive, “Crime is [...]a violation of individual rights of victims. As such, victims of crime should be recognised and treated in a respectful, sensitive and professional manner without discrimination of any kind based on any ground [...].Victims of crime should be protected from secondary and repeat victimisation, from intimidation and from retaliation, should receive appropriate support to facilitate their recovery and should be provided with sufficient access to justice.” This is particularly relevant for hate crimes because besides violating individual rights, they have negative impact on individuals belonging to targeted groups and threaten cohesion in local communities.

Hate crimes, whether physical or psychological, against persons, property or symbols, are increasingly appearing daily realities throughout the EU and sources of social alarm in affected communities. In many EU countries, policies meant to counter hate crimes focus more on apprehending the offender and less on protecting the victim, partly due to limited understanding of the specific character of such crimes and their consequences for vulnerable groups.

This report focuses on ‘victims of crime’ as defined in Directive 2012/29/EU<sup>1</sup> establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. Throughout this report, the word ‘victim’ means (i) “a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence; (ii) family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered as a result of that person’s death”. The choice of using the above definition of ‘victim’ does not ignore the existence of a broad sense of the term and that stereotypical perceptions and representation of the word abound. In popular discourse, the word ‘victim’ is often portrayed as a helpless and passive individual, leading to a situation where some who have been victimised refuse to identify as such due to the negative connotation. It is important to underline here that the status of being a ‘victim of crime’ is important in terms of the legal measures and entitlements attached to it.

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<sup>1</sup>Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA.

The V-START Project situates the protection of victims of racist and homophobic hate crimes within the broader framework of protection of crime victims as outlined in EU and national legislation. Building on previous research findings indicating, among others, that many victims do not report their experiences of victimisation, the project has tried to close the knowledge gap of existing measures that victims can use to protect their rights. In particular, the aims and objectives of the project are to strengthen awareness of support services among victims and to facilitate access to existing legal remedies. Specifically, the project focuses on improving the system of support services for victims of hate crimes; enhancing knowledge and skills of professionals working with victims; and promoting cooperation and the exchange of experiences between different actors involved in the provision of support services.

The project will contribute to creating national networks of victim support services, which will strengthen the present capacity of CSOs (explanation) advocating for victims' rights. Through the networks, victims will be encouraged to report incidents and are made aware of their rights and the opportunities offered by specific victim support services.

The main project activities, common to all four partners, include:

- i. mapping of existing support services and outlining the characteristics of the national systems of such services;
- ii. establishing an exchange (and referral) mechanism between local networks of CSOs engaged in countering racist and homophobic hate crimes and general victim support services, in order to improve their knowledge base and to enhance their support activities;
- iii. Pilot training of CSOs, public services workers, legal practitioners and police officers on racist and/or homophobic hate crimes and how to counter them and support victims;
- iv. Information and awareness raising activities on the existing victim support services and the assistance they offer, targeting vulnerable groups.

Equally, common to all four partners is the research methodology used in collecting and collating information, specifically, a qualitative approach using desk research and a limited number of semi-structured interviews. As provided for in one of the project work packages, common guidelines, questionnaires and specific templates have been used for the inventory of support services and the semi-structured interviews of key actors. Following a preliminary desk research used to collect information on existing victim support services and the characteristics of their activities, a number of these organisations have been identified for detailed analysis, using a semi-structured interview to collect further information.

While the inventories are incomplete for all countries, they represent nonetheless, useful tools for individuals and organisations working to help victims of racist and homophobic crimes in order to protect their fundamental rights. We hope that other stakeholders engaged in countering hate crimes in the four countries and in all other EU countries, will find the information provided in this report and indeed, the overall output of the project, useful for their work.

Udo C. Enwereuzor  
Transnational Coordinator  
V-START Project  
Florence, October 2018.

# 1. Introduction: Support for hate crime victims in Germany

This work-in-progress report summarizes the results of the EU-Project V-Start in Germany on the practice of supporting victims of violence committed in the context of a group-related enmity. It is based on literature and document analysis, internet research and telephone interviews, as well as semi-structured interviews with experts and representatives of organizations that provide assistance to victims of hate crime, or public authorities who are involved in interacting with victims during the persecution and juridical processing of the perpetrators.

First, the meaning, genesis, conceptual context and legal aspects of the term 'hate crime' in Germany are discussed. A particular problem in Germany was the recording system of the police regarding hate crime cases which had been limited on the existence of manifest indicators such as previous police records on the perpetrators' active participation in right-wing groups. The perspective of the victim is usually not recorded. Because of that police practice, there is a significant under-coverage of crimes motivated by group-related enmity. This section lists and discusses relevant regulations by European and German law related to punitive measures and on compensations by the offender to the victim as legal criterion for a milder sentence. Finally, the modified concept for the term '*rechteGewalt*' (right-wing violence) implemented in 2001 will be explained. Since then, the concept is based on basic values of the democratic constitutional state. In addition to the extremist orientation of the perpetrator as criterion, the revised concept also considers characteristics of the victim (appearance, social status).

In the following section, support measures for victims of hate crime in Germany are discussed and explained. These are primarily provided by non-governmental organisations and civil society initiatives, often supported by public funding. The creation and expansion of networks among these actors, and public relations and prevention work of these initiatives, are discussed as well. Finally, the various dimensions and methods of practical victim assistance are analysed and presented. Furthermore, recommendations based on the research results are formulated.

In a further section, indications and indicators for good practice of victim care are presented. After that, common deficits found in Germany, as well as problems of case registration and appropriate prosecution of the perpetrators of hate crimes are discussed.

Finally, based on the findings and demands of the Fundamental Rights Agency Vienna as well as German civil society initiatives and public institutions related to this policy field, recommendations for improving the support for hate crime victims, the treatment of victims during the investigation and prosecution process are presented and explained; this section also addresses key principles for implementing practical work with hate crime victims.

## 2. Methodology

The results of this report are based on secondary research and interviews with experts from different areas that support victims of hate crime. The data was collected by the *efms* (*european forum for migration studies*), an institute at the Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg. First, legal and structural frameworks for combating hate crime in Germany were examined. Here, legal regulations, processes for tackling hate crime and for a better access for victims to the justice system, relevant cases as well as available support services were included in the research.

In Germany, supporting activities for victims of hate crime are often also provided by institutions and initiatives which on the one hand, have their emphasis on general anti-discrimination work, or on the other hand, have their emphasis on supporting crime victims in general without any particular focus on hate crime victims. For this study, among the multitude of institutions and initiatives in Germany, only those have been included into the empirical study which are having their central emphasis on supporting victims of hate crime.

The field studies for the work-in-progress report at hand took place between October 2017 and August 2018. So far, a total of five semi-structured interviews with experts from victim support facilities and civil society organisations that are active in the human rights field were carried out. In the concluding summary, multifactorial problems that victims face if they choose to file charges will be discussed. Furthermore, structural and procedural factors that obstruct the access to the justice system and to the lawful acquisition and prosecution of hate crime will be examined (cf. FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights 2016 p. 1 f., 2018 p. 54 ff.).

For this purpose, in-depth interviews have been realized with the Head of the *Landeskoordinierungsstelle Demokratieleben – Bayern gegen Rechtsextremismus* (Country Coordination Office Living Democracy – Bavaria against Right-wing Extremism), the Head of the department for consultation (especially for victims of violence linked to racism and right-wing extremism) of *response* in Hessen, Germany, with a staff member of the *Demokratiezentrum Baden-Württemberg* (Democracy Centre Baden-Wuerttemberg) (an online report system – specialised in hate crime/ hate speech on the internet), with a consultant for people suffering from disabilities that have been affected by violence and/or discrimination at *autonomleben* (living autonomously) in Hamburg, as well as with the general manager and senior practitioner of *zebra eV* in Kiel (Centre for Victims of Violence linked to Racism and Rightwing Extremism).

First, questions were asked about central problems and challenges when supporting hate crime victims, as well as particular victim's types of needs that are especially hard to handle.

Another emphasis in the interviews was put on the role of the police. In this regard, the interview also included questions on police involvement and dedication, the trust of victims regarding the police, the education on hate crime and group-focused enmity within the police, as well as factors deterring victims from contacting the police. Beyond that, other topics included in the interview were the responsibilities and the (predefined) role of the police, to what extent the motive for a crime plays a role during the investigation and



towhat extent crimes are investigated with respect to the motive of prejudice. Furthermore, the interviewees were also asked to estimate the risk that police officers could in some cases even share discriminatory views.

The last focus of the expert interviews was dedicated to networking and cooperation, the prerequisites deemed necessary for this, acquired experiences and successful approaches.

Another source of information for the situation of victims of hate crime in Germany is a study on the experiences and perceptions of victims of right-wing extremism with the police. During non-structured interviews and a standardised phone survey, 44 people that had received counselling at the victim counselling centre *ezra* (in Thuringia, Germany) between 2010 and 2013 were interviewed. The study was published by the VBRG (*Bundesverband unabhängiger Beratungsstellen für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt in Deutschland*) (Federal Association of independent Counselling Centres for Victims of Violence linked to Right-wing Extremism, Racism and Antisemitism in Germany), more information at [www.verband-brg.de](http://www.verband-brg.de). Even though this survey is not representative (neither for Thuringia nor for the whole of Germany) it shows tendencies concerning the question, if problematic behaviour of police officers might be isolated incidents or if this happens more frequently (cf. EZRA-VBRG-study p. 5).

“This survey presented the first empirical evidence for a) a better understanding of the situation of victims of right-wing extremism and b) the exposure of structural problems in the handling of these cases by the police (of Thuringia).” (ibid.: p. 49). According to the authors, drawing consequences of the presented data should be considered carefully, as some items in the questionnaires were phrased quite harshly. They pointed out that because it is less likely for people to agree to these items if they are not certain about their opinion, the victims’ situation was rather underestimated than overestimated. The suppression and whitewashing of the situation by victims further contributed to the fact that the problems cannot be documented in its entirety (cf. ibid.: p. 49).

If we proceed with the assumption that the authors have come to an appropriate classification of the survey results – while keeping in mind that the problem of right-wing violence is ranked slightly higher in eastern states of Germany than in the former West German states – then one can assume that the actual situation of victims of right-wing violence in Germany is at least roughly depicted. However, one also has to consider that the results of the survey have not only been affected by the extent of right-wing violence, but also in particular by police work. Therefore, during the process of the project it will be examined if there are any specific circumstances for the work of the police in Thuringia and how they differ from the circumstances at the federal police. Even if it appears that the situation might be phrased rather dramatically in this paper, the structural problem highlighted by this report cannot be ignored, particularly because various statements during the expert interviews that were largely conducted in former West German states intersect with this view.

In conclusion, it has to be pointed out that despite the broad variety of commitment in civil society, such as by CSOs and NGOs, as well as occasional innovative measures in law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities, the problems highlighted in various relevant FRA reports are still of great relevance.

## 3. Hate crime – Structural and legal framework

### 3.1. Structural framework

#### The context of a right-wing concept of the enemy:

Separating the violence of perpetrators and their right-wing mindset is not appropriate for dealing with the problematic situation at hand. The CSO *Opferperspektive* (victim's perspective) argues that the correlation between right-wing concepts of the enemy and tendencies for violence are appearing in dialogues of right-wing extremists. The fictive ideal of a 'German Volksgemeinschaft' defines some sort of norm. All demographic groups that differ from this norm will be pronounced as enemies and all (perceived or actual) differences from the norm should be eradicated by more or less violent purification rituals. In this respect, these dialogues become a model for right-wing violent attacks (cf. <https://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/erfassungskriterien/rechte-gewalt-definitionen-und-erfassungskriterien>).

#### Group-related enmity:

Social scientists like Wilhelm Heitmeyer determine the correlation among 'right-wing concepts of the enemy as a 'group-related enmity'. In this context, Heitmeyer defines it as a syndrome that is composed of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, heterophobia, Islamophobia, privileges of the established and traditional sexism. Based on surveys researching attitude patterns in German society, he discovered that people with high scores in one of the previously mentioned attitudes most probably also have high scores in the other attitudes listed above. At the core of this syndrome is the assumption that demographic groups are unequal and not deemed the same worth.

#### Outline of right-wing crime:

First, points are provided by certain criteria for right-wing violence as described by the CSO *Opferperspektive* (victims' perspective), a victim counselling centre in Brandenburg:

"Registered are:

- Crimes that include intended or achieved physical harm to people,
- Incendiary and damage to property, if they indirectly aim to harm a certain group of people,
- Duress and threats that have significant consequences for the victim,

if the motivation for the crime is attributed to right-wing extremism by the victims, by the witnesses or by the police, and if the circumstances of the crime can be attributed or linked to enmity against certain demographic groups, in particular

- Racism and antisemitism,
- Hatred for leftists and democrats,
- Contempt for punks and other youth cultures,
- Social Darwinism against homeless and disabled people,

- Hatred for homosexuals.”

(<https://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/erfassungskriterien/rechte-gewalt-definitionen-und-erfassungskriterien>)

The points listed above are similar to those used by the police, related to the definition of ‘politically motivated crime – right-wing’. The most important difference between them, however, is the consideration of duress, threat and damage to property in the definition of *Opferperspektive* which the interpretations applied by the police do not include. The police attributes a criminal motive to right-wing extremism by the presence of imminent indicators, such as related “statements of the perpetrators before, during and after committing the crime, certain circumstances such as the absence of other possible motives for the crime, an apparently missing plausible reason other than right-wing extremism to commit the crime, the fact that perpetrator and victim were not acquainted, as well as the specific selection of a victim” (ibid.). According to *Opferperspektive*, such an interpretation can be incorrect and unreliable. The counselling centre sees this as one of the reasons why conflicts about the interpretation of crimes between the police and victims arise, especially, “if obvious clues are not at hand and instead, conclusions from the past of the perpetrators have to be made” (ibid.).

With regard to police statistics, the problem continues to exist that there is either no category for hate crime provided, or that such category is not effective in its practical application. Only those crimes that were committed by perpetrators being explicitly related to, or well-known within the neo-Nazi scene will be (in general) recognised as being motivated by right-wing or racist opinions. However, this problem is present far beyond the established neo-Nazi circles, and is largely underestimated due to missing documentation and inadequate categorisation. It was further emphasised by Amnesty International that the monitoring of hate crime should be improved and realised more thoroughly by the police; this evaluation is supported by critical evidence in international reports on the situation in Germany (ECRI: Fifth report on Germany, 2013; Observation by OSCE/ODIHR in relation to recording and collecting data on hate crime, 2016).

### 3.2. Legal framework

When investigating the protection of victims of hate crime, both the practical implementation as well as legal and institutional frameworks is important. Thus, in the following section basic international as well as specific German legal frameworks are discussed, and relevant developments during the last years and decades in this regard will be addressed.

An important transnational legal basis is provided by the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* of 7<sup>th</sup> March 1966 (source: German Federal Law Gazette 1969 II, p. 961 – cf. [https://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/PDF-Dateien/Pakte\\_Konventionen/ICERD/icerd\\_de.pdf](https://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/PDF-Dateien/Pakte_Konventionen/ICERD/icerd_de.pdf)), which – alongside the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* – requires states to “abstain from any kind of racial

discrimination (including discrimination based on ethnicity or national origin) and to ensure the equal protection of laws for all its inhabitants” (source: <https://www.osce.org/de/odihr/36431?download=true> ,p. 27).

Article 4 of the *UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief* further demands that states “prevent and eradicate discrimination based on religion” and “take all necessary measures to fight religious intolerance...” (source: <https://www.osce.org/de/odihr/36431?download=true>, p. 27). Article 4 of the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* amongst other things explicitly urges the signatory states to make it a punishable offence “to spread ideas that are based on the perceived superiority of a race or on racial hatred, to stir racial discrimination and to commit or stir violence against a race or a group of people of different skin colour or ethnicity (cf. *ibid.*). Offences, whose motives are based on prejudices, should then be defined as specific offences that must be taken into account by law. Similar claims have been made by the *European Commission against Racism and Intolerance* (ECRI). “The *EU Framework Decision on Combating certain Forms and Expressions of Racism and Xenophobia by Means of Criminal Law* was adopted on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2008. The guideline acknowledges differences throughout the EU regarding laws for racist and xenophobic behaviour as well as different approaches to the prohibition of certain statements. It aims to establish a coherent approach in the criminal justice system to consistently prosecute and punish these crimes in all EU member states. In addition, states are required to review whether current law complies with the guideline” (*ibid.* p. 28).

The FRA report of 2016 “*Justice for Victims of Hate Crime from a Vocational Viewpoint*” also mentions other important international legal foundations. It stipulates:

“Article 1 of the *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union* protects the dignity of human beings, article 10 guarantees the right of every individual to the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, while article 21 embodies the right to non-discrimination. Beyond this, article 47 guarantees the right of every individual to an effective legal remedy and an impartial court” (FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights 2016).

- AGG (Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz) (General Equality Law)

In 2006, the General Equality Law (AGG) which regulates claims and legal consequences of discrimination at the workplace and in civil law, came into effect in Germany. “The law aims at preventing and eradicating discriminations on the base of ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual identity. The German Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency operates by the ‘horizontal approach’, meaning that every reason for discrimination possesses equal importance”

(source: [http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/ThemenUndForschung/Recht\\_und\\_gesetz/recht\\_und\\_gesetz\\_node.html](http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/ThemenUndForschung/Recht_und_gesetz/recht_und_gesetz_node.html)).

- Strafgesetzbuch (StGB) (Criminal Code) § 46 Principles for individualised sentencing

In the course of the unveiling of the National Socialist Underground (NSU), paragraph 46 (StGB) was modified as several German states proposed new bills from 2000 onwards that

“focused on the tightening of specifics in substantive criminal law or on tougher sentencing” ([http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/aktuelles/20150407\\_Rechtsgutachten\\_Hasskriminalitaet.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/aktuelles/20150407_Rechtsgutachten_Hasskriminalitaet.pdf?__blob=publicationFile), p. 5).

“As intended by the coalition agreement, the German Government has presented a draft bill as an addition to § 46 StGB that declares to especially take ‘racist, xenophobic and other misanthropic’ motives and goals into account for sentencing” (ibid., p. 5). Hence, two aims arise from this: It aims at the prosecution of the individual as well as at the clarification of the values of the democratic and pluralistic society in Germany. Therefore, the meaning of these circumstances for the sentencing of perpetrators should be highlighted and a general prevention of crime should be realised by documenting basic values and norms (cf. ibid., p. 5).

- Strafgesetzbuch (StGB) (Criminal Code) § 46a perpetrator-victim-agreement, compensation for damages

“With the introduction of paragraph 46 a StGB in 1994, the legislature aimed at strengthening extrajudicial conflict mediation in our society through a perpetrator-victim-agreement. Concerned parties of any crime have the possibility to agree on an extrajudicial conflict settlement and to settle on some kind of compensation with the help of a mediator and on a voluntary basis. The conversation often casts a new light on the roles of perpetrators and victims and can therefore significantly contribute to a better coming to terms for the situation. A successful communication between the direct conflict parties is also seen in criminal cases as a primary example of mutual understanding and tolerance, further dismantling prejudices, and having a satisfactory impact on coexistence. Compensation is rather seen as supporting peace under the law than as a punishment” (source: [https://www.toa-servicebuero.de/service/bibliothek\\_/paragraph-46-stgb-feiert-geburtstag](https://www.toa-servicebuero.de/service/bibliothek_/paragraph-46-stgb-feiert-geburtstag)).

The *German Institute for Human Rights* (2014) published a report that referred to deficits in the effectiveness of the prosecution of crimes motivated by racism. Some of the points mentioned in the report will be addressed here:

Reforms are urgently needed to combat widespread deficits of the police, prosecution and courts regarding the exposure, investigation and punishment of crimes motivated by racism. These reforms have to be made “by an amendment to § 46 par. 2 StGB (criminal law), the tying of an obligation for the investigation and documentation of these crimes, and targeted further training measures for the prosecution and judiciary” (Cremer 2014, p. 2). Even before the exposure of the National Socialist Underground (NSU) in Germany, several international and European human rights and expert committees on the eradication of racism as well as German NGOs have pointed out “that crimes motivated by racism are not sufficiently recognised by the judiciary and the police in Germany” (ibid.).

The NSU investigation panel raised the following cross-party recommendations in its concluding report regarding basic corrections and reforms of criminal prosecution: In addition to the explicit uptake of regulations on the assessment of penalty in § 46 in case of racist, xenophobic or misanthropic motives, the term ‘xenophobia’ (hostility to foreigners) should be removed without any substitution, as the legislation would assume a trait from

the perspective of the perpetrator when using the term 'foreign' and therefore would send the wrong signs. Furthermore, the explanation of the law should include basic arguments on the understanding of the term 'racist'. Moreover, there is further need for reforms of the justice system, on the one hand to entrench the obligation for investigation and documentation of these crimes in the RiStBV<sup>2</sup> (which also means that statements of victims or witnesses on the perpetrators' motives should be mandatorily documented and taken into account adequately; the responsibility to investigate derived from article 2,3 in connection to article 14 of the *European Convention on Human Rights* (ECHR)) and, on the other hand, to ensure targeted further training within the justice system (including the transfer of knowledge about the human rights obligations of Germany and including expert knowledge from science and civil society) as well as to create a sound statistical data acquisition (this means that the data should not be limited to the scope of the police, but instead flow statistics should be established that span across the police as well as the justice system and consider expert knowledge) (cf. Cremer 2014, p. 3 f.).

### **§ 46a StGB**

#### ***Perpetrator-victim-agreement, compensation for damages***

"If the perpetrator

1. Has compensated the committed crime fully or partially, or sincerely strives for a compensation of the crime by making the effort to come to an agreement with the victim (perpetrator-victim-agreement), or
2. Has compensated the victim fully or to a large extent by a compensation that required considerable personal achievement or personal sacrifice,

Then the court can alleviate the sentence according to § 49 par. 1 or, if no higher sentence than an imprisonment up to one year or a fine up to 360 daily rates is forfeited, can abstain from punishment."

In the following section an overview on the institutional foundations will be given that are relevant for hate crime cases in Germany. Here, both definitions as well as assessment criteria of right-wing violence will be discussed.

#### New assessment system PMC (politically motivated crime):

The new assessment system was introduced on 1st January 2001. According to the German Federal Office for the protection of the constitution, a crime is considered as politically motivated by right-wing parties, "if the circumstances of the crime or the attitude of the perpetrator suggest that the crime was committed against a person on the base of the victim's political bias, nationality, ethnicity, race, skin colour, religion, belief, origin, sexual orientation, disability, appearance or social status." This list is based on article 3 par. 3 of the German constitution, which stipulates – with the exception of sexual orientation, appearance and social status – roughly the same points like the definition of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

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<sup>2</sup>*Richtlinien für das Strafverfahren und das Bußgeldverfahren* (Directives on Criminal and Fine Proceedings)

As part of the law for politically motivated crime (PMC) it distinguishes between violent offences and other crimes such as offences linked to propaganda, damage to property and hate speech. “Politically motivated violent crimes” include:

- Homicides
- Assaults
- Incendiary
- Causing an explosive blast
- Breach of the public peace
- Dangerous intrusions in train, air, ship and street traffic
- Deprivation of liberty
- Robbery
- Blackmail
- Resistance offences
- Sexual offences

Demands of the EU Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) and of the German Home Office of Mecklenburg-Hither Pomerania:

After the urge of the EU Commission against Racism and Intolerance, since the beginning of the 2000s, that the Federal Republic of Germany has to make sure that racist and xenophobic motivations should be considered as aggravating factor for all criminal offences (by which a mechanism could be established that would obligate the police and courts to investigate the criminal motive), and after the German Home Office of Mecklenburg-Hither Pomerania further initiated a new bill to the Federal Council of Germany to change paragraph 46 StGB, these suggestions have since been embedded in law, however, only in the course of the exposures of the NSU scandal.

According to the initiators of this bill, other European countries have already considerably progressed beyond the German level in dealing with these problems.

To which extent an adequate implementation of these directives is ensured and to which extent the desired mechanism is effectively in practice, will be discussed in a later section of this report. When summarising the interviews, recent findings on the current progress in Germany as well as the preconditions for such progress will be discussed.

However, regarding the legal frameworks, also positive development trends had been stated by the interviewed experts. For example, the new European guideline had been mentioned as giving victims of these kinds of crimes the right to psychological support during the lawsuit.

## 4. Approaches, understanding and definitions: Perspectives of practitioners and experts

### 4.1. Definition as deviant behaviour, various approaches of conceptualisation

In 2001, the police assessment system for right-wing violence was radically overhauled and re-organised. The term right-wing extremism was conceived as a derivation of the term extremism (interpreted as combating the liberal-democratic constitution). This definition was guided by the verdict of the German Federal Constitutional Court on the ban of the KPD (the German Communist Party) in 1956.

The court defined seven values considered of highest importance of the democratic constitutional state:

Respect towards human rights as specified in the constitution, especially of the right to life and to the free development of one's personality,

Sovereignty of the people,

Separation of powers,

Accountability of the government,

Legality of administrative action,

Independence of courts,

Multi-party principle and equal opportunity for all political parties with the right to the constitutional formation and exertion of an opposition.

<https://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/erfassungskriterien/rechte-gewalt-definitionen-und-erfassungskriterien>)

*Opferperspektive* points out that six of the seven criteria mentioned above are linked to the state structure. Therefore, the term 'extremism' is by definition a term that primarily concerns state security. The state thereby aims at averting parties and other groups that reject the political system, actively fighting against it or who want to overturn it.

As a consequence, up to the year 2001, a large number of violent offences against refugees, migrants alternative youth cultures and homeless people were not filed as 'extremist' since most of these crimes were not perceived as having a systematic intention to overturn the system, and many perpetrators did not act on behalf of an organisation with such aims. In this respect, human rights violations that were committed in the form of violent offences based on group-related enmity were not taken into account in the definition of right-wing extremism by the police. Instead, other structures to fix this weakness of the definition



criterion, such as 'violence motivated by xenophobia' took over. "After the exposure of the 'forgotten' victims of right-wing violence after 1990 by very committed journalists, the German Federal Criminal Police Office was forced to take action" (ibid.).

A (at least in theory) substantial difference between politically motivated crime and the assessment criteria defined before 2001 is "that not only violent offences motivated by extremism will be filed, but also those that do not meet the criterion of intention to overturn the system. For this purpose the term 'hate crime' was created that includes xenophobic and antisemitic criminal motives as well as those crimes that are directed against the victims' appearance or social status, thus especially recognising crimes against homeless and disabled people" (ibid.).

### Hate Crime:

The term *Hasskriminalität* (hate crime) in German is derived from the US-American term 'hate crime' or 'bias crime'. The US Congress defined in 1990: "A hate crime is a crime in which the behaviour of the perpetrator is motivated by hate, negative bias or prejudice based on the actual or perceived race, skin colour, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity of another person or group of people" (Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI). The word 'perceived' has to be especially highlighted here, as some assaults are based on misguided views of the perpetrators.

Through the reform of the assessment system on politically motivated crime, a range of different crimes with a cluster of political and unpolitical motives can be assessed. According to the German government (2001) "it has to be taken into account that even at the presence of seemingly unpolitical motives (conflicts within a relationship, about finances or other reasons) it can be a right-wing offence, if the escalation of the conflict even up to the killing of the victim is linked to the legitimisation of violence through right-wing extremist views and if imageries of enemies as well as hate motivated by racist or social Darwinist views are partly responsible" (Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of Justice, 2001, p 275 f.). If 'escalating effects' of right-wing criminal motives are recognisable, the seemingly 'non-politically' motivated crime is considered as being right-wing motivated.

### Application of the criteria – comparison between police and *Opferperspektive*:

"In contrast to the police, *Opferperspektive* defines more severe threats and duress as violent offences due to the massive impact on some of the victims. Furthermore, it is not clear from the police assessment system why incendiary is seen as violent offence, whereas damage to property is never seen as such. This can sometimes lead to absurd outcomes, such as the filing of racially motivated incendiary of takeaways as a violent offence, whereas vandalism on takeaways – done by the same perpetrators and based on the same motives – is not regarded as such. Therefore, *Opferperspektive* classifies damages to property as violent offences, if they are directed against a certain group of people, for example takeaway operators with an immigration background or against political activists. Not registered by the *Opferperspektive* are offences committed during demonstrations, such as breach of the

public peace and resistance offences that are directed against actions of the police. Defamation – also politically motivated defamation – does not fall under the narrow, ‘material’ definition of violent offences that requires an attempted or completed physical impairment.” (<https://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/erfassungskriterien/rechte-gewalt-definitionen-und-erfassungskriterien>- also providing information on the extent of the variations among investigative practices)

During the interviews, issues such as public interest and public awareness were often discussed. Both are influenced by different forms of media coverage. In Bavaria, for example, 6 to 7 years ago most people were not interested in the topic of right-wing extremism until the NSU was uncovered. In the following year, the *Landeskoordinierungsstelle* (LKS) *Bayern* (Regional Coordination Office Bavaria against Right-wing Extremism) received double the usual amount of inquiries – not because the problem itself had increased, but simply because the attention of the public and the media was increasingly focussing on this topic (cf. LKS interview).

## 4.2. Support measures and approaches

### Principles and Goals (on different levels of impact):

The impact of the support for the victims is mostly discussed on the micro, meso and macro level. The micro level is about the support of victims by raising their awareness for their own rights. On this level, appreciation, recognition and empathy for the victim should provide some sort of guidance in the sense of a feeling of security, self-efficacy and reclaiming control (cf. interview summary). Furthermore, the development and realisation of life goals should be considered, so that available resources, opportunities for action and the scope for decision-making can be supported with a goal in mind. The meso level focuses on supporting victims and their social environment in articulating and organising themselves and in enforcing their claims. Actors of the civil society and state as well as political decision-makers will be made aware of the victims’ perspective – if this is desired by the victims – and processes of solidarity will be promoted, whereas a collective victimisation should be primarily prevented. The macro level promotes the vision of a democratic society in which equal access to public resources – free from any discrimination – should be enabled. Counselling centres should see themselves in the role of supporting those groups that are discriminated within societal power relations. Their duty is also to bring their perspective into the societal discourse (cf. VBRG 2015: p. 8).

### Central processes of counselling in practice (key processes):

Essential for the quality and the success of counselling work is the following description of central processes of counselling in practice (cf. *ibid.*: 13 ff.):

**Case research:** Actively searching for victims of right-wing violence to offer support; continuing and systematic evaluation of information on (violent) offences, possibly linked to right-wing motives; daily screening of local and supra-regional newspapers, press releases of the police, prosecution and courts, internet sources as well as information from cooperation partners; further the evaluation of answers to parliamentary inquiries on right-wing violent offences and comparison of anonymous cases of denounced offences with the record of the state office of criminal investigations in some regions; if indications exist, the counsellors will try to establish contacts in a timely manner.

**Counselling and support:** Directed at directly affected persons as well as indirectly affected persons like relatives, friends and witnesses; work in small teams, taking part in regular external case and team supervisions; normally two counsellors are present at the first meeting, the responsibility for the case will remain with the initial counsellors over the course of the complete counselling process to ensure continuous support and the development of trust; documentation of the case research in a standardised case file, documentation and evaluation of the core services in the common database of the counselling centres; diverse array of services. The type of support depends on the respective case, e.g. the psycho-social situation, individual problems and dangerous situations, inclusion in social networks, previous experience, as well as the social and political framework.

**Support can encompass the following points:** Crisis intervention, (psycho-social) counselling, counselling for filing a charge, accompanying victims to the police and prosecution, counselling for the process of the criminal proceedings and for the rights and duties of victims, who also act as witnesses, also in regard to civil claims, accompanying victims to the court proceedings, including preparation and post-processing, accompanying victims to administration offices, doctors, psychologists, forwarding to specialised psychologists, psychiatrists, psychotherapists, research and analysis on the degree of further threats, help for the filing of compensation services and other financial support, forwarding to specialised lawyers, including accompanying and counselling them on handling media and support with requests from journalists and in public relations;

The duration of the process can vary greatly, e.g. depending on the time between the commitment of the crime and the start of the criminal proceedings or depending on how traumatised the victim is and therefore how long the processing, or achieving stability, takes.

**Local intervention** is based on a process of solidarity and wants to achieve the improvement of the local situation; this intervention only takes place under the explicit agreement of the victims; approaches used are sensitising the social environment for the perspective of the victim and to strengthen the victim's position.

Potential fields for activities are: conversations with cooperation partners or with representatives of the administration, substituting victims if needed, organisational support of solidarity campaigns, case-related public relations.

For these activities, a differentiated analysis of local frameworks and strategic planning on the base of a feasibility study is a precondition; good knowledge of local conditions – especially the existence and power of right-wing networks – is needed.

**Networking** happens on various levels; continuity and sufficient resources are needed.

*Micro level:* networking in the communities related to affected persons

*Meso level:* contacts to networks with antifascist/antiracist initiatives

*Macro level:* regional and national networking, taking part in supraregional alliances, e.g. *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Demokratieentwicklung* (National Working Group for the Development of Democracy), exchange with civil society organisations, police and administration.

Exchange of information with state authorities such as the police and prosecution should be promoted for the benefit of the victims.

**Monitoring and public relations:** case research as an essential basis; publication of anonymised reports; yearly publications as a common East German Laender statistic – extension to the whole of Germany is planned; criteria for the counselling centres is comparable to statistics of politically motivated crime (cf. section on the assessment of right-wing crime).

*Aims of the monitoring:* depict the extent of right-wing violence, raising a related discourse in society and promoting counter initiatives; extending the discourse on the causes and impact of right-wing violent offences by also including the perspective of victims; sensitising the public through press releases, publications, podium discussions, information events, brochures, books, etc.; systematic documentation of incidents and proceedings.

### 4.3. Prevention, victimisation and secondary victimisation

The victims (or also their relatives and entourage) usually possess only a limited knowledge of what they will face in the following legal procedures. They are normally not aware that the criminal proceedings primarily aim at punishing the perpetrator, and that victims are typically not the centre of interest for the courts, but instead are expected to serve as a witness during the proceedings. The danger of a second victimisation was mentioned by some of the interviewees already spontaneously – upon explicit request, the other interviewed persons at least agreed that this danger exists.

Positive experiences (practices for a successful support, which services are valued by the victims):

During the expert interviews, especially issues regarding positive experiences and practices for a successful support of hate crime victims and which services are especially valued by the victims had been brought forward. Counselling centres see their central task especially in

listening to the victims. This might seem mundane, however, behind this often stands something much more complex and elaborate, and it depicts an important precondition in particular to foster trust and a feeling of self-efficacy of the victims. The victims should acquire the awareness that their knowledge is regarded as (the most) relevant and that they are taken seriously as an active subject (not object), capable of taking own actions.

An assault also has to be seen as a victim's experience of maximum insecurity. Thus, the feeling of security has to be restored for the victims. The feeling of owning your actions can be especially reinforced by incorporating the victims into all steps of the process, if a helpful strategy can be developed (cf. response). There is also a consensus that no steps should be taken without the prior consultation and consent of the affected persons.

#### 4.4. Involved stakeholders

A nationwide networking is primarily enabled by the umbrella organisation VRBG (cf. among others, zebra Kiel – in Schleswig-Holstein in close cooperation with the *landesdemokratisches Zentrum* (National Democratic Centre)). This umbrella organisation for victim counselling centres is responsible for the definition of standards for quality, but also for the discussion of strategies. Therefore, each federal state has a speaker to foster a lot of exchange through practical experiences; sometimes resources for initiatives can also be provided.

The *Landeskoordinierungsstelle gegen Rechtsextremismus* in Bavaria is also responsible for the state programme 'Demokratieleben' (Living democracy) that offers funding opportunities at a nationwide scope. In Bavaria, there is a network of counselling centres (e.g. including *B.U.D. – Beratung, Unterstützung und Dokumentation für Opferrechtsextremer Gewalt* (Counselling, Support and Documentation for Victims of Right-wing Violence, <https://www.bud-bayern-ev.de/>). Through the network, close cooperation is further facilitated with other counselling projects that invest in a lot of research on the right-wing scene, background and local networking. The services provided in Bavaria also generally apply to rural areas. However, it is rather questionable how well the accessibility and the interconnection of information in a vast region like Bavaria really are. Apart from the victim counselling centres, the *Landesdemokratiezentren* and the *Koordinierungsstellen* are also linked across state boundaries (cf. LKS interview).

## 5. Reactions to victimisation

### 5.1. Experience-related subjective reactions, pre- and current external factors

At this point, frequently addressed topics and relevant statements will be summarised that were gathered during expert interviews.

#### Errors in the assessment by the police:

*Opferperspektive* faces several indications that suggest errors in the primary assessment done by the police. For example, one case describes a one-sided assault of right-wing people against punks that was de-politicised as a dispute amongst two youth groups, even though statements such as “*Zecken*<sup>3</sup>, we will kill you” or “Red pigs” occurred, which clearly link it to group-focused enmity. These statements, however, remain unmentioned and first information instead suggested that both sides were equally responsible. Later on, the police corrected the report on this situation(<https://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/erfassungskriterien/rechte-gewalt-definitionen-und-erfassungskriterien>).

In this context, another example for a subsequent correction by the police has been mentioned. In this case, a 37-year-old Mozambican man was tortured for hours, insulted in a racist manner, and received life-threatening injuries by a 22-year-old right-wing extremist and several teenagers. This case was first regarded as being an unpolitical robbery, because the watch and wallet of the victim were also stolen during the torture. “In court the police officer admitted that he could not think of any other motives and that this would have contradicted his previous experience. This case highlights problems in the perception of racist motives that hide behind the appearance of common crimes.” (ibid.).

Another reason for discrepancies between the investigations of *Opferperspektive* and of the police is that some assaults are registered by *Opferperspektive* that are not reported to the police due to the mistrust many victims have towards the authorities (in particular newly arrived migrants).

According to the expert interviews, many affected persons have limited to very limited trust in the police. This is often based on experiences that were previously made in the environment of the victim. Additionally, all interviewees see the victim’s fear of a renewed stigmatisation as a big obstacle.

It also became obvious that the police documented far less cases than the victim counselling centres, which can be explained partly by different assessment criteria being used, however, also partly by the limited background knowledge of police officers regarding this topic. Experts report very different extents of the police’s willingness to question criminal motives

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<sup>3</sup>*Zecken* is a term (cuss word) used by right-wing extremists to describe foreigners, foreign looking people, punks, lefties, etc.

as well as the role of prejudice in the assessment of the criminal motive. Prejudice can play a role, but on the other side, the term of 'process economy' also comes into account, which is closely linked to legal frameworks. The new paragraph, that aimed at considering the criminal motive for sentencing, which was added to the criminal code after the uncovering of the NSU, seems to only have limited impact on the police work in practice. The relevant information or their significance seems to have only penetrated here and there. It also must be mentioned that especially routine handling and past legal frameworks complicate more in-depth investigations in this regard.

Diverging experiences were also pointed out regarding the commitment and willingness of the police to cooperate: Partially, problems were handled quite responsibly and consciously, but partly negative reactions were also triggered, as well as anything in between. None of the interviewees reported only positive or only negative experiences with the police. Thus, it can be said that all experts made an effort to paint a nuanced picture of their experiences. Some experts pointed out differences between federal police units, with whom the experts tended to experience more hackles rose, and the state police that showed more appreciation for the services of the counselling centres due to the more frequent contact they had. There continues to be a deficit in progressed trainings on hate crime. The interviewees agreed that there are further structural needs in this area. In total, the awareness on the topic of hate crime is regarded as rather low, even though there can be exceptions to this in some cases, such as for example with the police in Hamburg or the online report system in Baden-Wuerttemberg, in which very positive experiences in the cooperation with the police were frequently mentioned. The experts also experienced mostly low commitment in the handling of traumatised people among the police officers, which may be due to lack of a perceived or actual responsibility.

Seriously considered should be that increasingly cases are uncovered in which victims are made (co-)responsible for the crimes. It is uncertain, to which extend such cases exist, but there are at least documented examples of such unjust behaviour by some authorities.

#### Central problems regarding court proceedings:

According to the interviews, the experts had quite different experiences with courts. In some cases, the experts reported that courts were highly sensitised for this topic and also showed a high willingness to find the criminal motives. However, this experience was not shared by all interviewees. For example, many others experienced that courts focused only on perpetrators and mostly disregarded the perspective of the victims.

The proper handling of the victims' needs in court is generally quite difficult, as courts have to fulfil – similar to the police – a predefined role: On one side, they aim for justice, on the other side they aim to defend the state monopoly on legitimate violence. Furthermore, the victims' needs are very diverse in nature, thus no definite answers can be made: Some wish for severe sentences (for compensation of their experienced suffering), others wish that the perpetrators feel remorseful and do not wish for severe sentences as they cannot undo the

crime. Migrants with an unfavourable legal status face especially big problems: They often have serious German language command deficits and other barriers that hinder them from engaging in offered services (cf. response interview: here the individual emphasis on needs is mentioned, however, often times the guarantee of a secure livelihood and residence status often outweighs the wish to find justice by reporting the crime).

### Special handling of victims

Furthermore, it is especially important to emphasise that many victims (who may be newly arrived migrants) are accustomed to the justice system in their home country, which can lead to big disappointments or deceptions, because many things are handled quite differently in Germany and they first have to get familiar with the 'German bureaucracy' and a different kind of justice.

Assistance is especially needed when victims feel abandoned. In these cases, victims often are very thankful for a helping hand. In addition, approaches related to the specific life situation of the victim and the absence of hierarchies in interacting with victims are important for handling victims.

The empirical findings of the EZRA-VBRG study show that very brutal right-wing violence is mostly used against political enemies and committed because of racist motives. "The crimes are committed mostly by a group of perpetrators that search for one or more victims. They often happen in public and especially during the night. The perpetrators are mostly not known to the victims, the crimes tend to still appear quite organised and the perpetrators are sometimes – but not always – alcoholised." (EZRA-VBRG study p. 5). Victims often see the actions of the police as very problematic. Many do not feel like they are taken seriously and get the feeling of being handled like the perpetrator and not the victim, or are confronted with accusations or suspicions from the police officers. Furthermore, more than half of the interviewed persons mentioned the impression that the police is not interested in the investigation of political motives. Additionally, victims of violence are only insufficiently informed by the police about the claims and rights they are entitled to. After the crime, many interviewees feel intimidated and treated unjustly, and approximately one third of interviewees are affected by frequent police controls in the public (so-called racial profiling). Even years after the incident, the victims report about psychological and physical problems. Most of them are concerned about becoming victims of violence once again. This even leads to the victims avoiding the crime scene, similar locations or even the public at certain times, which also affects the environment of the victims (cf. *ibid.*: p. 5).

## 5.2. Psychosocial aspects (retraumatisation)

### Mental and medical support for the victims:

Regarding the mental and medical support for the victims by the police, many interviewees again reported very different experiences. They are mostly linked to how sensitive



an individual police officer is to this topic. The riot police tends to be not very sensitised – in contrast to victim protection services. Often, no appropriate handling of traumatisation is performed, and there are certain tendencies to make victims (co-)responsible for the crimes (cf. see above). This, however, is rather linked to structural problems in this institutional area.

Partially, such support was initiated in certain cases, in others, however, no responsibility was seen by the police. It was further noticeable that the police officers had a largely different extent of sensitivity towards the topic of racism. While the riot police was mostly less sensitised and tendencies to trivialise the incident were reported, there are also specialised groups such as victim protection officers. Because of the more or less predefined role of the police, who has to investigate in a neutral and impartial manner and whose highest aim is state security, the establishment of trust between police and victims is quite limited from the beginning. Victims without a residence permit are therefore almost certainly never making contact with the police, because of the fear negative consequences. According to some statements, refugees seem to generally mistrust the police.

There is a new European guideline for the mental support during court proceedings, in which a new paragraph on the rights of victims was added: Enabling monitoring of the psychosocial process is considered as central in this respect. This aspect was extended in the catalogue of victim protection on European level and had also been established in national legislation. However, there are stark differences in the implementation of this law across the federal states (cf. response interview). Ideally, the support should be given by a well-trained accompanying person that has special rights during court proceedings and can be seated next to the victim.

### 5.3. Access to support measures

Regarding the access of victims to the justice system, experts especially see room for improvement in educating victims about their rights and supporting services at hand, reaching victims and strengthening their trust in the authorities, developing practical measures to encourage victims to report hate crimes to the police, as well as strengthening the sensitivity and knowledge of experts in the authorities in regard to hate crime. Two thirds of interviewees raised the opinion that hate crime should be taken more seriously by the police and justice system. Especially the insufficient understanding of law terminology and categories that describe hate crime, as well as poor commitment during the investigation, prosecution and sentencing of hate crime was criticised (cf. FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights 2016 p. 2).

The resources the victims have at their disposal play an important role, which strongly depend on their residence and legal status. Additionally, problems related to their place of residence often come into effect which may be restricted during asylum procedures or related to decisions on their deportation. Experts say that it is already a big challenge to get

access to the victims and their needs (especially to victims of assaults motivated by social Darwinist thoughts as well as homeless, poor or disabled persons). Because of the heterogeneity of victims it is difficult to identify typical problems, and to find a standardised response to them. Instead, an individualised concept has to be developed in each case.

Financial obstacles exist as well. Most victims cannot afford to hire a lawyer. In some cases, the *Amadeu Antonio Foundation* (<https://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de/die-stiftung-aktiv/kampagnen/opferfonds-cura/>) can help by providing financial assistance. However, in some cases this results in long waiting periods and there are considerable financial restrictions.

In large states like Bavaria, support services are quite limited due to limited resources. Insufficient financial resources of victims (e.g. lacking financial resources for a lawyer lead to a limited assistance during court proceedings) are, however, a general problem within Germany. If financial support is given at all, this is generally linked to months of waiting (after an application).

On the other hand, Kiel reports about a lively interaction (e.g. through a cooperation with LGTB; with Turkish communities; self-organisation projects). From Hamburg, a similar situation is described. *Autonomleben* reports that clients are supported in close cooperation with initiatives, and that counsellors of different institutions cooperate and act coordinated, responding to the various reasons or combinations of reasons related to the specific case of (multiple) discrimination. In this case, a lot of interaction and coordination across several types of support measures aiming at finding most suitable support is reported.

## 5.4. Demands and recommendations

Press statement: Counselling centres for victims of right-wing, racist and antisemitic violence demand comprehensive scientific investigations of all known right-wing homicides since 1990:

A recent press statement (ibid.<https://www.verband-brg.de/index.php/152-presseerklaerung-beratungsstellen-fuer-betroffene-rechter-rassistischer-und-antisemitischer-gewalt-fordern-flaechendeckende-wissenschaftliche-untersuchungen-aller-bekannt-rechten-toetungsdelikte-seit-1990>) of the VBRG from 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2018 (Berlin/Erfurt) calls for the following: “The gap in recognising the fatal dimension of right-wing and racist violence has to be closed urgently” (Franz Zobel, board member of the VBRG and counsellor for victims at *ezra* in Thuringia). Conducting and publishing comprehensive scientific studies with the inclusion of civil society on the actual extent of the fatal dimension of right-wing violence since 1990 is urgently needed. The outcomes of two studies in the last two years have resulted in the recognition of 16 more fatalities of right-wing violence by the prosecuting authorities in Berlin and Brandenburg alone. As a result, the number of officially recognised fatalities of right-wing violence since 1990 increased to 83. An investigation on

the homicides in this time frame is also needed in the other 14 federal states, in which this has not been investigated yet.

*“The discrepancy between the 83 fatalities recognised by the state and the at least 174 fatalities connected to right-wing and racist violence that were – among others – investigated by Tagesspiegel and ZEIT online ([www.zeit.de/themen/gesellschaft/todesopfer-rechter-gewalt/index](http://www.zeit.de/themen/gesellschaft/todesopfer-rechter-gewalt/index)), as well as the Amadeu Antonio Foundation ([www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de](http://www.amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de)), is alarmingly high.”* (<https://www.verband-brg.de/index.php/152-presseerklaerung-beratungsstellen-fuer-betroffene-rechter-rassistischer-und-antisemitischer-gewalt-fordern-flaechendeckende-wissenschaftliche-untersuchungen-aller-bekannt-rechten-toetungsdelikte-seit-1990>)

According to Zobel, the results of the scientific studies showed without a doubt that the official numbers are nowhere near reflecting reality. He also points out that for example out of at least eight fatalities of right-wing violence since 1990 in Thuringia assumed by ezra and journalists, only one case is officially recognised by the State Office of Criminal Investigations in Thuringia (cf. *ibid.*). He sees many deficiencies in the perception, assessment and investigation of right-wing homicides at the investigation authorities. These shortcomings were also shown exemplarily in the movie ‘The blind eye – a casualty in Thuringia’ of journalist Jan Smendak (April 2018). Zobel regards it as very urgent that the state of Bavaria and the federal government follow the suggestions of impartial scientists and of the Munich city council to also officially recognise the nine victims of the assassination in the Olympia shopping centre in July 2016 in Munich as fatal victims of right-wing violence. This is an important precondition to fulfil the needs of their relatives to resolve and process the crimes. Scientific investigations could furthermore shed light on a suitable future classification of criminal motives by the investigation and justice authorities (cf. *ibid.*).

These discrepancies in investigations outlined in this statement show that a high number of unknown cases prevail especially at state authorities.

Further potential sources of information on the dark field analysis and the assessment practice:

Shadow reports (sources: ENAR (European Network against Racism) shadow report 2009/2010: Racism and Discrimination in Germany; shadow reports *Opferperspektive* 2009)

Recent press releases VBRG and others: <https://www.verband-brg.de/index.php/presse/presse-vbrg/139-1-185-rechte-rassistische-und-antisemitische-angriffe-in-ostdeutschland-berlin-und-schleswig-holstein-jahresbilanz-2017-des-vbrg-vom-03-04-2018>

Respectful, sensitive and transparent handling of victims:

As a first step, it is especially important to get to know the individual social and mental situation of the victims, specifically their origin, their duration of stay and previous experiences in Germany, their language skills, as well as their familiarity with the system(s)

in Germany. This already poses a significant challenge and demands an adequate handling of the situation, which requires a lot of experience and sensitivity that is especially not always noticeable from state agencies. Another huge obstacle regarding the adequate handling of victims is that there is not yet a clearly defined concept and no clearly defined legal term existing for hate crime in Germany, which will be elaborated in a paragraph later on.

It was also mentioned repeatedly that the need for support is especially high for victims, who feel left alone. If required, it is important to create a public sphere to make the voices of victims heard (if they express this wish on their own) and to ensure that the (important representatives of the) society publicly announce their solidarity with them.

It is especially difficult in this case if victims feel as if they are not taken seriously (partially, because they were indeed not taken seriously) or if they do not sufficiently take themselves seriously. Quite often the crime is played down by the victims themselves, which is mostly due to shock or traumata. The interviewees repeatedly highlighted the sensitivity and tactfulness needed in this case.

Moreover, the interviewees mentioned a transparent processing of their own assignments and relevant specialised backgrounds as an important approach to ensure successful cooperation. A promising approach of more efficient cooperation is also seen in the clear definition of borders between the fields of work of individual actors (cf. *zebra* Kiel). Victims should know from the very beginning, what they can expect at which point in the process (especially in court proceedings or in the case of a report to the police). Counselling centres bear the important duty to convey this information in the most understandable and detailed way possible.

Many times, the customised support of individual cases including a long-term companionship in court was quoted as a proven procedure for the support of victims of hate crime, because practice shows that it can take a long time to establish a trust relationship and the necessary openness from the side of the victims. Besides the direct contact and the frequent feedback for victims, victims are very thankful for the willingness to provide helpful counselling, reaching beyond the standard services. This is, however, also often subject to the financial and time resources of the counselling centres. Additionally, some victims also value online counselling services of victim counselling centres in the field of social media highly (cf. interviews with *response* and '*Demokratieleben*' with an online report system).

The EZRA-VBRG study, as well as expert interviews, clearly show the particularly existing need for improvement in regards to taking victims more seriously and that more engagement has to be dedicated towards the investigation of criminal motives, or that the public awareness has to be increased that this is urgently needed.

#### Demand for the improvement of structural counselling services:

A good network of lawyers and trauma therapists is not only important within the region, but also nationwide, as well as the exchange between emergency facilities of the police and

the victim protection (or other supportive institutions, such as *Lebenshilfe*, a counselling centre).

Ideally, counselling services should be provided regardless of the residence status of the victims. One counselling centre explicitly mentioned that this kind of inquiry does not happen, if not necessary, because questions on the residence status often affect the trust of victims in the counselling centre. However, such an inquiry is sometimes necessary, for example, if questions on the right of residence occur.

Some interviewees mentioned their experiences on the doctors' support of victims (especially of victims without a residence permit): Experiences show that there are doctors that treat victims regardless of legal status or ability to pay, but here victims also fear that using these services could have negative consequences (for the residence status), which often results in the avoidance of medical services.

#### EZRA-VBRG study:

Recommendations resulting from the EZRA-VBRG study that builds upon enquiries of the needs of victims (preferred forms of support and preferred measures against right-wing violence), highlight the importance and the need for further educational efforts and public sensitisation, closely followed by the education and repression regarding right-wing extremists. They are supported and extended by the authors.

It is quite hard to draw conclusions about the causes of the reported deficiencies of police actions and therefore no generalising assumption on misanthropic or right-wing extremist positions within the police will be made. On the other hand, however, further development of the sensitivity, empathy and professionalism of individual police officers is clearly needed. After all, half of the interviewees sensed prejudices by the police towards them and around 30 percent experienced racial profiling according to their statements (cf. EZRA-VBRG study: p. 54).

This confirms that – even if the problem should be notably overestimated – the police (as well as other groups in society) is also not shielded against racism and prejudices (cf. summary of expert interviews). However, because of their responsibility, the police should strive for a more exemplary handling of racism than normally occurring in society.

## 6. Best Practice: Preliminary steps towards a common understanding and practice application

An important example is the reflection about the simultaneity of the commitment about democratic values on the one hand, and subtle racism on the other hand (that emerged historically and mostly is not consciously seen as such). In this case, the appropriate basic attitude is not enough, but rather all members of society should constantly question, if they are unknowingly creating racist structures (without necessarily wanting to). This also comes with the willingness to realise that one can always be deceived regardless of one's own role (cf. *response* interview).

Regarding medical treatment, many positive experiences were described in Hamburg, because there are many doctors from the same countries (or who at least speak the same native language) than the victims. This makes it a lot easier to establish trust with the victims, which makes it much more likely that services will be used. However, these kinds of contacts have to be found first of all. Financial resources further play an essential role in the effective dissemination of relevant measures within the public sphere. Additionally, group-focused approaches seem to be necessary to make confidential persons more accessible to the victims. In total, more public awareness on the terms of hate crime and group-focused enmity should be created.

According to many statements, victims especially appreciate counselling services that are independent from the state, city, police or housing facility (cf. for example the interview with *autonomleben*). This creates a dilemma: On the one hand, a comprehensive network should be created between different actors, on the other hand, it seems to be helpful when counselling services distance themselves from state agencies because many victims place little trust in them. This dilemma should be gradually resolved by ensuring that state agencies handle victims with more sensitivity (through more intensive training, effective public relations and possibly even structural reforms, etc.) so that a trustful networking environment can be made possible in practice: a better reputation of state agencies among the victims has to be seen as a necessary precondition to enable effective networking with the inclusion of all relevant actors, including state agencies. However, this should not be understood in a way to only see deficits on the side of state agencies and therefore disregard the need for improvement of other actors. It is rather meant as an indication of how many obstacles have to be surmounted – in this case: overcoming the trust deficit in state agencies – to enable productive networking conditions.

This reflection is based on the statement of an interviewee who showed scepticism, whether flyers of counselling centres that are given to victims by the police are perceived at all as helpful and are acknowledged as such, since they are received from an agency that they do not trust – cf. interview Jeltsch – *response* Hessen: “It is questionable on how far they want to be included into supportive systems which are recommended by the police (if victims are given flyers of *response*/other services by the police) – the mistrust on the base of previous experiences or collective knowledge depicts a problem in this case, “even if the counselling centre is in fact impartial”).

## 7. Deficits and problems of the support structure

### The problem of procedural economics:

Despite these indications, according to *Opferperspektive*, no definite statements can be made regarding the causes of the discrepancies in criminal investigations. “For this, the individual right-wing attacks not being seen by the police as motivated by right-wing opinions, have to be investigated in detail.” (ibid.) However, courts are not seen as the appropriate entity for this, because they tend to be limited to the investigation of evidence related to the guilt of the defendants regarding the criminal offences they are accused of. “Investigating the criminal motives that would be relevant for sentencing happens for reasons of procedural economics only at the sidelines or not at all. An exception to this rule is made in the case of homicides, in which it has to be clarified if the crime was committed out of ‘base motives’. Nowadays, ‘xenophobic motives’ are regarded as ‘base motives’ (ibid.). The constellation of prosecution, sentencing and defence is quite unfavourable for finding the true criminal motives. Even if the defendants confess their crimes, usually they do not confess political motives since they can be regarded as aggravating factor.

### Analysis of unreported cases / shadow reports:

According to *Opferperspektive*, the actual extent of right-wing violence can be only conveyed insufficiently by them and the police. There are not only cases that are known to *Opferperspektive*, but not to the police (this can happen in the case of distrust in state agencies), but also cases that were reported to the police, but *Opferperspektive* does not know of (because the police does not publicise many right-wing violent offences). *Opferperspektive* gets most of their information through cooperation partners or victims, who draw attention to certain cases. Other cases can also be revealed through contacts with the victims, like the snowball principle. However, in this case it is rather by chance that these cases come to light through previous contacts with victims. Estimations on unreported right-wing violent offences are only possible in a limited way, because no studies on this topic have been published yet and available studies convey only the rough estimations of experts that cannot replace the concrete analysis of dark figures. An example for this would be the project ‘*Anstiftung*’ in Dresden in the year 2000, which estimated that around  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all assaults of right-wing extremists on foreigners in East Germany were not reported to the police (cf. ibid.).

Often, victims have very limited trust in their self-efficacy, which especially results in uncertainty when visiting state agencies and creates fear of negative consequences when reporting the crime. Therefore, victims frequently have to be supported in their self-expression as well.

All interviewees affirmed to the question, whether the police or members of the police shared discriminatory views in some cases. They almost all were of the opinion that these views are not less pronounced amongst the police force than in the rest of society. However,

none of the interviewees mentioned that these views are more pronounced than in the rest of society – at least nobody explicitly pointed this out – but some highlighted their belief that there are structures of racist tendencies within the police. These also become apparent in the fact that there are almost no police officers with a darker skin colour, but also the evidence that racial profiling (targeting and examining certain groups on the base of ascribed characteristics, for example during routine checks, more often than others that do not share these characteristics) is practiced. Additionally, the main focus of the practical work of the police lies within the defence of state power and is not oriented towards humanitarian needs. To establish justice, primarily punishing measures are used. Persons, who are dark-skinned, categorised as Muslim and members of leftist groups are mentioned as especially affected by racial profiling. The statements during the interviews also showed that no group in society is immune to racist actions and that this phenomenon rather has to be seen as a repeatedly occurring problem in history, which may be shared by anybody consciously or unconsciously. Furthermore, it was stated that “this kind of racism is rather systemic and is not only limited to the police” (cf. *Demokratiezentrum BW* interview). In addition to outlining the problem, some interviewees also elaborated on the possibilities of handling this problem. It was stated that an intensive and elaborate effort to reflect upon one’s own actions and the reflection of all members of society could be used to limit the problem. This might even lead to the rather inconvenient examination of one’s own beliefs and values. On the one hand, it is easy to affirm democratic values and to distance oneself from racism in theory, on the other hand, an affirmation of these values could work simultaneously to unconsciously supporting or even practicing racism (cf. *response Hessen* interview). In addition to these insights, one could and should discuss to which extent social actors who possess especially important roles (which also could include the police) also bear a particular responsibility to deal with this topic in a way that goes far beyond a simple affirmation of democracy. Especially the fact that counselling centres registered alarmingly high numbers of requests regarding attacks by the police (cf. *response Hessen* interview), would definitely favour a closer examination of the phenomenon of racism by the police.

Nevertheless, there are also many positive examples regarding cooperation and commitment, such as the State Office of Criminal Investigations 42 in Hamburg (cf. interview *autonomleben*) or the cooperation of the State Office of Criminal Investigations and the online report system in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

All interviewees assumed that many hate crime cases are not assessed yet. However, some organisations that have already been active for a long time in Germany, conduct their own monitoring and publish many shadow reports (which were pointed out many times during the interviews) that study and investigate certain cases in detail. Victim counselling centres generally document far more cases of assaults than the police does (the documented cases are generally at least one third higher than in the police statistics on politically motivated crime – cf. information from the State Office of Criminal Investigations). In addition to that, not everything is classified as racist, even if it is racist. Thus, the risk of interpreting subtle racism as a simple interpersonal conflict exists. A large area of unreported crimes persists for leftist groups and refugees (cf. *zebra eV*). A lack of information possessed by the victims (or



the relatives) about available services accentuates the problem or the insecurity about whether to seek support services.

It is also especially important to interpret police statistics as merely the reflection of the behaviour of reporting crimes and not as a reflection of social reality.

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that the concept of extremism which is used and worked with in Germany (based on the work of the police), can run like a thread through the entire process. At this point at the latest, the urgent need for a permanent exchange of highly diverse actors that deal with hate crime in any dimension is made clear.

The linkage with institutions that deal with different forms of discrimination varies in general considerably. The data gathered suggests a strong difference between metropolitan and rural areas. Networking in cities usually is been described as rather developed, in rural areas often substantial deficits can be found, also with regard to the networking among various initiatives.

In total, the obtained statements suggest a strong incline between cities and the countryside. While the networking is perceived as relatively good in the city, there are huge deficits in the countryside – also regarding the exchange between different forms of discrimination.

For example, it was reported in Bavaria that there is no regional discrimination centre, however, some cities like Augsburg, Nuremberg, Munich and Wurzburg are closely cooperating among each other, where the club *Before (Beratung und Unterstützung bei Diskriminierung, Rassismus und rechter Gewalt* <https://www.before-muenchen.de/>; Counselling and Support with Discrimination, Racism and Right-wing Violence) serves as both a victim counselling centre as well as a counselling centre for anti-discrimination. However, these kinds of cooperations are mostly limited to large cities, whereas huge deficits in networking are seen in the countryside.

Based on the interview statements, the networking and exchange also seems to be very good in Baden-Wuerttemberg, which is also emphasised by the cooperation between the State Office of Criminal Investigations and the online reporting system. In this case, favourable preconditions have already been in place, because the centre for democracy Baden-Wuerttemberg offers a wide range of services (e.g. victim counselling, mobile counselling centres and a local counselling network), which are distributed all across Baden-Wuerttemberg. Approaching one another as well as proactive counselling techniques are seen as the ideal preconditions for a successful cooperation (cf. interview with the online reporting system Baden-Wuerttemberg).

## 8. Recommendations for the further development of support mechanisms in a national context

Based on these insights, the FRA made the following statements and demands (that partially also follow previously made statements of the agency):

“Establishing support services for victims of hate crimes: ensuring a more comprehensive, better coordinated approach”

“Reaching victims and encouraging them to report the crime”

“Incorporating specific criminal offences for hate crime into criminal law”

“Introducing the reporting of crimes by third parties to counteract insufficient reporting of crimes”

“Evaluating all measures for the improvement of quotas on the reporting and assessment of hate crimes”

“Examining the need for protection of victims according to article 22 of the victim protection guideline: Making sure that discriminatory motivations are not overlooked”

“Sensitising experts: comprehensively training police officers, prosecutors and judges on the topic of hate crime”

“Recognising institutional aspects of discrimination”

“Taking hate speech seriously”

Especially promising are regularly organised Splittertreffen, trainings, committees, conferences and workshops that are suited for getting to know one another personally, for getting to know different services, for strengthening the access to services, for the concentration of alliances and the guarantee of synergetic support, as well as for the strengthening of regions that still lag behind. It could also be attempted to bring together more actors that are relevant for this topic (like for example teachers, youth workers, volunteers, other private persons) and to call their attention to these services in the frame of specialist conferences.

Thus, the authors of EZRA-VBRG specifically demand the implementation of measures aimed at reducing prejudice by special trainings and by comprehensively strengthening sensitivity and sympathy. Adding onto this, they further demand that police officers should possess awareness and knowledge about the societal function and collective consequences of primary, secondary and collective victimisation. Furthermore, information on the rights and possibilities of victims of violence in regard to the victim protection law has to be passed on from the police officers to the victims in a responsible manner. In addition, resolving the criminal motivations is necessary, because only after this step, victims can be passed on to respective counselling centres and therefore the burden of all parties involved is eased. To

ensure this, a methodological standard should be acquired and established. Furthermore, the amount of police officers with an immigration background should be increased “to foster the respect for and appreciation of diversity within the police and therefore also in the whole society through everyday contacts. To ensure an objective evaluation of police measures, an impartial complaints office should be established for investigations within the police as it is the case for example in Great Britain or the United States and as it is demanded in the NSU investigation committee in the German Bundestag (cf. among others German Bundestag 2013: 872).” (ibid.: p. 54f).

In addition to the demands for the police it is also essential to lead a public discourse on right-wing violence in the perspective of democracy and the victims. The media coverage on right-wing violent crimes should be portrayed by the perspective of victims and powerful persons from politics, culture, science, church and other areas should solidarise with the victims (cf. ibid.: 55).

### VBRG publication

In 2015, the VBRG (funded by the *Amadeu Antonio Foundation* and by the German Federal Ministry of Family, Seniors, Women and Family) published the second edition of the standards of quality for the professional support of victims of right-wing, racist and antisemitic violence as part of the project *Demokratieleben*. It describes that since the reunification of Germany ten thousands of cases linked to this form of violence – including at least 169 homicides – show “that this is a persisting phenomenon, which cannot be effectively met by short-term measures.” (VBRG 2015: p. 2).

A concentration of measures on the perpetrators would be a mistake, instead the focus should be laid more strongly on the perspective of the victims. The basis for successful countermeasures is seen in professional know-how and the equipment with the necessary resources. The professional counselling and support of victims of right-wing and racist violence is a relatively new field of action. The debate in the media on right-wing violence in the summer 2000 resulted in initiating the establishment of these services, and thus triggered a paradigm change from the perspective of the perpetrators to the perspective of the victims.

The aims of the standards for quality that were presented in this publication are among others quality development and quality assurance, as well as the fostering of and reflection on one’s own work. All counselling centres in Germany are obliged to support the implementation of these standards (cf. ibid.: 2f.).

The **specific standards for quality** are further explained during the presentation of the foundations upon which actions are made (cf. ibid.: 9ff.). The following working principles and concepts that guide actions will be elaborated:

### Working Principles:

**Low-threshold** (proactive, searching approach; active research by the counselling centre on right-wing assaults; local counselling to lower the bar; making contact promptly; if needed a language translator can be brought in; free counselling)

**Anonymity and confidentiality** (absolute protection of confidence; obligation to secrecy)

**Partiality** (solidarity and acceptance of victims; their needs and interests are the centre of the development of strategies for action; taking into account the context of power relations in society; public representation if requested; contextualisation and revealing of misunderstandings and grievances; completion of work with the perpetrator)

**Independence** (content-related and structural independence from state agencies and political parties; spatial separation of counselling centres from agencies and government offices -> independence is seen as one of the essential criteria for credibility and for the foundation of trust)

**Orientation on solutions, resources and assignments** (this means: designing solutions instead of engaging with problems, help for self-help or regaining a sense of self-determination, as well as finding one's strengths and their availability; only taking actions if the victims give the order for it)

**Intersectionality and sensitivity for difference** (counsellors should reflect on their own situation and their handling of victims critically, especially when the counsellors and the person to be counselled come from different social or cultural backgrounds; ideally team of co-workers with different (socio-)cultural backgrounds; professional understanding of one's role: perception and reflection of gender differences and disparities, power relations based on age, social status, education, origin, sexual orientation and/or identity, religion, physical or psychic impairments and other social categories; not only the sum of these categories has to be considered, but also the interdependencies of mutually reinforcing factors or disadvantages)

### Concepts that guide actions:

**Orientation on the everyday and on the lifeworld** (for the facilitation/easing of a successful self-determined everyday life; therefore, the following is important: accessibility, low-threshold, completeness of services, ensuring involvement and participation, preventive measures for the construction and expansion of sustainably supporting infrastructures and for the establishment of social justice)

**Empowerment** (strengthening/(re-)establishing the victims' own power, autonomy and self-determination regarding conditions in their everyday life; necessary changes of power relations in society, improvement of the access to resources; respect for the life plan of victims)

## 9. Conclusion

Also on the basis to the field research implemented hitherto, it can be stated as being proven that counselling and supporting victims of hate crime requires specific methods and competences in order to meet the needs of the affected clients. In Germany, there are already a multitude of initiatives present which – to a relevant share supported by public funding– deliver substantial counselling and supporting services, and are increasingly cooperating and networking among each other. Within these initiatives and organisations, a wide-ranging consensus emerged about the requirements and conceptualisations of an effective help for the victims. Nevertheless, the coverage of these activities still does not extend to a comprehensive nation-wide structure, even if in some German Laender – for example in Sachsen-Anhalt – systematic structures encompassing also rural areas have already been realised, partially also by mobile counselling and supporting providers.

It is also evident, that existing institutions active in the prevention and repression of discrimination, as well as in supporting individuals affected by discriminatory behaviour on the one hand, and institutions providing support for crime victims in general on the other hand, cannot cover the specific demand of hate crime victims sufficiently. In particular regarding the often precarious relationship to law enforcement authorities in cases of problematic residence status.

A central reason for this seems to be that although during the last two decades substantial progress could be achieved on the legislative and conceptual level, this progress seems not sufficiently realised in the institutional practice, in particular with regards to public authorities, but also regarding the public awareness about the issue.

The experts who are active in initiatives supporting and counselling victims of hate crimes which had been interviewed during this study, present an ambivalent description of the situation. On the one hand, some quite problematic experiences with law enforcement authorities and the juridical processing of the crimes are reported; some experts even raise the question whether they should dissuade victims from filing a legal claim due to the risk of a secondary victimisation. On the other hand, many cases of good experiences and practices of cooperation with these public institutions are reported as well. The involved institutions and authorities are mirroring attitudes and practices among the general society in Germany, also including its xenophobic and exclusionary tendencies.

Increasing the awareness of such tendencies that are affecting the professional practice of these institutions is likely to contribute to a reduction of the number of unreported cases of hate crime, and to improve the image towards and the relations to hate crime victims and their supporting initiatives. However, there still exists– often similar to relation between the institutions of the integration and diversity policy infrastructure versus the foreigners' administrations –a significant tension. In the interest of the society as a whole, such tensions should be reduced, enabling a constructive cooperation notwithstanding the institutions'

specific goals and obligations, and abolishing counter-productive and occasionally dysfunctional processes and structures.

Seen from a broader perspective related to the interest of the entire society - the consolidation and preservation of pacified public spaces - , a critical reflection upon the tendencies towards fading out hate-crime related indicators due to process-economic factors in law enforcement and judicial proceedings, is very important.

Even if a clear separation between the structures of counselling and supporting for hate crime victims on the one hand, and law enforcement and repression authorities on the other hand remains necessary, an improved cooperation and mutual understanding across this divide may open new perspectives for an effective help for the victims as well as for an development towards improved public awareness of this problem. In particular in this respect, the work of the V-Start project has the potential to render a relevant contribution for this necessary societal process.

## Annex 1: Initiatives and Organizations contacted

The table below provides an overview on NGO's and CSO's which are providing counselling and support for hate crime victims as their central activity, and which had been contacted in the process of researching for this project. The list contains several Laender or Federal associations assembling local and regional initiatives for hate crime victims as organisational members; these single initiatives represented by their associations are not listed. As well, from the field of support for victims of general crimes and anti-discrimination work, institutions without a focus on hate crime are not included.

Institution	E-mail	Tel	Address	ZIP	City	Laender
<b>Demokratiezentrum BW</b>	ruhmannseder@jugendstiftung.de	0157-86608024	Schloßstr. 23	74370	Sersheim	Baden-Württemberg
<b>"Respect!" Meldestelle Hate Speech im Internet</b>	respect@demokratiezentrum-bw.de	07042-8317-37	Schloßstr. 23	74370	Sersheim	Baden-Württemberg
<b>Fachstelle PREvent!on – Prävention von religiös begründetem Extremismus</b>	prevention@demokratiezentrum-bw.de	07042-8317-11	Schloßstr. 23	74372	Sersheim	Baden-Württemberg
<b>Kompetenzzentrum zur Koordinierung des Präventionsnetzwerks gegen Extremismus in Baden-Württemberg</b>	kpebw@im.bwl.de	0711-231-5381	Willy-Brandt-Straße 41	70173	Stuttgart	Baden-Württemberg
<b>Leuchtlinie – Beratung für Betroffene von rechter Gewalt in Baden-Württemberg</b>	info@leuchtlinie.de	0711-888 999 30	Reinsburgstr. 82	70178	Stuttgart	Baden-Württemberg

Institution	E-mail	Tel	Address	ZIP	City	Laender
<b>Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Offene Jugendbildung Baden-Württemberg</b>	beratungsnetzwerk@lag-obw.de	0711-896915-23	Siemensstr. 11	70469	Stuttgart	Baden-Württemberg
<b>Beratung, Unterstützung, Dokumentation für Opfer rechtsextremer Gewalt</b>	info@bud-bayern.de	0151-21653187	Theresienstr.9	90762	Fürth	Bayern
<b>Before</b>	kontakt@before-muenchen.de	089-4622467-0	Mathildenstr. 3c	80336	München	Bayern
<b>Landeskoordinierungsstelle Bayern gegen Rechtsextremismus</b>	hieke.nicola@lks-bayern.de	089-693344424	Herzog-Heinrich-Str.7	80336	München	Bayern
<b>Cura - Opferfondsrechte Gewalt</b>	info@amadeu-antonio-stiftung.de	030-24088610	Novalisstr. 12	10115	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Demokratieentwicklung</b>			Linienstr. 139	10115	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Kirche &amp; Rechtsextremismus</b>	post@bagkr.de	030-283 95 178	Auguststr. 80	10117	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Perspektivwechsel plus</b>	chernivsky@zwst-perspektivwechsel.de	030-239 82 380	Friedrichstr.127	10178	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Verband der der Beratungsstellen für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt</b>	info@verband-brg.de	030-55574371	Sewanstraße 43	10319	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Recherche- und Informationsstelle Antisemitismus (RIAS)</b>	info@report-antisemitism.de		Gleimstraße 31	10437	Berlin	Berlin



Institution	E-mail	Tel	Address	ZIP	City	Laender
<b>Reach Out - Opferberatung und Bildung gegen Rechts</b>	info@reachoutberlin.de	030-69568339	Beusselstr.35	10553	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Maneo - das schwule Anti-Gewalt Projekt in Berlin</b>	maneo@maneo.de	040-27877800	Bülowstraße 106	10783	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Lesmigras – Lesbenberatung Berlin – Antidiskriminierungsverband</b>	info@lesmigras.de	030-21915090	Kulmer Str. 20A	10783	Berlin	Berlin
<b>BundesverbandFrauenberatungsstellen und Frauennot</b>	info@bv-bff.de	030-32299500	TempelhoferUfer 14	10963	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte DIMR</b>	info@institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de	030-2593590	Zimmerstraße 26/27	10969	Berlin	Berlin
<b>Frauenort Augusta - Zukunft bauen e.V.</b>	frauenort-augusta@zukunftbauen.de	030-28598977	Charlotten-burger Str. 33 a	13086	Berlin	Berlin
<b>LOBBI (Ost)</b>	ost@lobbi-mv.de	0395-4550718	Tilly-Schanzen-Straße 2	17033	Neubrandenburg	Brandenburg
<b>Opferperspektive</b>	info@opferperspektive.de	0331-8170000	Rudolf-Breitscheid-Str.164	14482	Potsdam	Brandenburg
<b>soloport - Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt solidarisch beraten und unterstützen</b>	info@soloport.de	0421-17831212	WegzumKrähenberg 33a	28201	Bremen	Bremen

Institution	E-mail	Tel	Address	ZIP	City	Laender
<b>Empower</b>	horst.hopmann@hamburg.arbeitundleben.de	040-284016-60	Besenbinderhof 60	20097	Hamburg	Hamburg
<b>Autonom Leben e.v - Beratungsstelle für behinderte Menschen</b>	info@autonomleben.de	040-43290149-48	Langenfelder Str. 35	22769	Hamburg	Hamburg
<b>Response - Beratung für Betroffene von rechter und rassistischer Gewalt.</b>	kontakt@response-hessen.de	069-56000-242	Hansaallee 150	60320	Frankfurt am Main	Hessen
<b>ProAsyl</b>	proasyl@proasyl.de	069-24 23 14-0	Postfach16 06 24	60069	Frankfurt am Main	Hessen
<b>LOBBI (West)</b>	west@lobbi-mv.de	0381-200 93 77	Hermannstr. 35	18055	Rostock	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
<b>Parteiliche Beratung Niedersachsen e.V. / Landes-Demokratiezentrum Niedersachsen</b>	hannover@respect-nds.de	0511-122 71 37	Siebstraße 4	30171	Hannover	Niedersachsen
<b>Back Up - Beratung für Opfer rechtsextremer und rassistischer Gewalt</b>	contact@backup-nrw.org	0231-95652482	Königswall 36	44137	Dortmund	Nordrhein-Westfalen
<b>OBR (Opferberatung Rheinland- Pfalz)</b>	info@opferberatung-rheinland.de	02 11-15 92 55-66	Volmerswerther Straße 20	40221	Düsseldorf	Nordrhein-Westfalen
<b>Mpower - Mobile Beratung für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt</b>	kontakt@mpower-rlp.de	02623-9650618	Casinostr. 1b	56068	Koblenz	Rheinland-Pfalz

Institution	E-mail	Tel	Address	ZIP	City	Laender
<b>Beratungsstelle für Opfer von Diskriminierung und rechter Gewalt</b>	giannoulis@gim-htw.de	0681-5867- 209	Saaruferstr. 16	66117	Saarbrücken	Saarland
<b>RAA Sachsen</b>	opferberatung.dresden@ raa-sachsen.de	0351-8894174	BautznerStraße 45/47	01099	Dresden	Sachsen
<b>Bundesverband Mobile Beratung e.V.</b>	kontakt@bundesverband -mobile-beratung.de	03 51-500 54 16	Bautzner Str. 45	01099	Dresden	Sachsen
<b>Verbands der Beratungsstellen für Opfer rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt e.V.</b>	klare@bundesverband- mobile-beratung.de	0351-500 54 16	Bautzner Str. 45	01099	Dresden	Sachsen
<b>Antidiskriminierungsverband Deutschland</b>	info@antidiskriminierun g.org	0341-99 39 78 81	Sternwartenstr.21	04103	Leipzig	Sachsen
<b>Mobile Beratung für Opfer rechter Gewalt (Region Anhalt/Bitterfeld/Wittenberg)</b>	opferberatung@datel- dessau.de	0340-6612395	Parkstr. 7	06846	Dessau-Roßlau	Sachsen-Anhalt
<b>Mobile Beratung für Opfer rechter Gewalt (Süd)</b>	opferberatung.sued@mit einander-ev.de	0345-2267100	Platanenstr. 9	06114	Halle	Sachsen-Anhalt
<b>Mobile Beratung für Opfer rechter Gewalt (Mitte)</b>	opferberatung.mitte@mi teinander-ev.de	0391-6207752	Erich-Weinert-Str. 30	39104	Magdeburg	Sachsen-Anhalt
<b>Mobile Beratung für Opfer rechter Gewalt (Nord)</b>	opferberatung.nord@mit einander-ev.de	03901-306431	Chüdenstraße 4	29410	Salzwedel	Sachsen-Anhalt
<b>Zebra - Zentrum für Betroffene rechter Angriffe</b>	info@zebraev.de	0431-30140379	Postfach 4508	24044	Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein

Institution	E-mail	Tel	Address	ZIP	City	Laender
ezra - Beratung für Betroffene rechter, rassistischer und antisemitischer Gewalt in Thüringen	info@ezra.de	0361-21865133	Juri-Gagarin-Ring 96/98	99084	Erfurt	Thüringen

## Annex 2: Current Projects

Title	Legal Person	Category	URL	Target Groups	Main Activity	Localisation
<b>Augen auf! Rechtspopulistischem Rassismus entgegenreten.</b>	Jüdisches Forum für Demokratie und gegen Antisemitismus e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/mp_ausgewaehlte-phaenomene-gruppenbezogener-menschenfeindlichkeit-und-zur-demokratiestaerkung-im-laendlichen-raum/modellprojekte-zu-ausgewaehlten-phaenomenen-gruppenbezogener-menschenfeindlichkeit-und-zur-demokratiestaerkung-im-laendlichen-raum/augen-auf-rechtspopulistischem-rassismus-entgegenreten.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/mp_ausgewaehlte-phaenomene-gruppenbezogener-menschenfeindlichkeit-und-zur-demokratiestaerkung-im-laendlichen-raum/modellprojekte-zu-ausgewaehlten-phaenomenen-gruppenbezogener-menschenfeindlichkeit-und-zur-demokratiestaerkung-im-laendlichen-raum/augen-auf-rechtspopulistischem-rassismus-entgegenreten.html</a>	Jugendliche und Heranwachsende; Multiplikatoren	Sensibilisierung für Gefährdung des öffentlichen Friedens und der Grundrechte	Berlin
<b>Building Time - Jugendarbeit, Empowerment &amp; Community Building</b>	Each one Teach one e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../building-time-jugendarbeit-empowerment-community-building.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../building-time-jugendarbeit-empowerment-community-building.html</a>	Schwarze Kinder und Jugendliche	Bereitstellung niedrigschwelliger Angebote, Empowerment; Stärkung der schwarzen Community	Berlin
<b>Den Menschen im Blick - souverän im Alltag und professionell im Ernstfall</b>	Geschwister-Schöll Institut für Politikwis- senschaften (GSI) der Ludwig-Maximilians- Universität in München	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../den-menschen-im-blick-souveraen-im-alltag-und-professionell-im-ernstfall.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../den-menschen-im-blick-souveraen-im-alltag-und-professionell-im-ernstfall.html</a>	Verwaltungen, Polizei, Kirchen, Gewerkschaften und Wohlfahrtsverbände	Führungskräfte und Mitarbeitende von staatlichen und zivilgesellschaftlichen Institutionen befähigen, souverän und professionell mit allen Menschen einer zunehmend diversen Gesellschaft umzugehen	München

Title	Legal Person	Category	URL	Target Groups	Main Activity	Localisation
<b>ENT_KNOTEN_PUNKT - Beratungsstelle gegen (Alltags)Rassismus und Diskriminierung</b>	Landesnetzwerk Migrant*innenorganisationen Sachsen-Anhalt (LAMSA)	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../ent-knoten-punkt-beratungsstelle-gegen-alltagsrassismus-und-diskriminierung.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /ent-knoten-punkt-beratungsstelle-gegen-alltagsrassismus-und-diskriminierung.html</a>	Migrant*innen und von Diskriminierung betroffene Personen	Aufbau eines Kooperationsnetzwerks von Erst- und Verweisberatungsstellen	Halle, Magdeburg, Sachsen-Anhalt
<b>Fair*in Genderreflektierte Rassismussprävention</b>	cultures interactive e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../fairin-genderreflektierte-rassismusspraevention.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /fairin-genderreflektierte-rassismusspraevention.html</a>	Jugendliche (Schüler), Multiplikatoren der Jugendarbeit	Abbau von rassistischen, sexistischen und homosexuellfeindlichen Haltungen von Jugendlichen	Berlin
<b>Jugendreporter vor Ort. Gemeinsam für Demokratie und gegen Fremdenfeindlichkeit</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft e. V. Mosse Palais	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../jugendreporter-vor-ort-gemeinsam-fuer-demokratie-und-gegen-fremdenfeindlichkeit.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /jugendreporter-vor-ort-gemeinsam-fuer-demokratie-und-gegen-fremdenfeindlichkeit.html</a>	Jugendliche	Beteiligung als Jugendreporter an der politischen Öffentlichkeit, Eintreten für ein demokratisches, weltoffenes Miteinander	Berlin; ländliche, strukturschwache Regionen
<b>Kameo - Komma-Aber-METHODENBOX</b>	Jugendverein "Roter Baum" e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kameo-komma-aber-methodenbox.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /kameo-komma-aber-methodenbox.html</a>	Jugendliche	Auseinandersetzung mit Rechtspopulismus und antidemokratischen Überzeugungen im Schulalltag	Dresden
<b>Kompass F - Kompetenzentwicklung im Diskriminierungsschutz für Flüchtlinge</b>	Anti-Rassismus Informations-Centrum, ARIC-NRW e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kompass-f-kompetenzentwicklung-im-diskriminierungsschutz-fuer-fluechtlinge.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /kompass-f-kompetenzentwicklung-im-diskriminierungsschutz-fuer-fluechtlinge.html</a>	Geflüchtete	Kompetenzaufbau bezüglich Interventionsstrategien zum Abbau von Diskriminierung	Köln
<b>Kooperation ohne Grenzen - Aktionsbündnis Antirassismus</b>	Jugendstiftung Baden-Württemberg	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kooperation-ohne-grenzen-aktionsbueundnis-antirassismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /kooperation-ohne-grenzen-aktionsbueundnis-antirassismus.html</a>	Kommunale Vertreter aus der Grenzregion	Ausbau und Verstärkung von grenzübergreifendem Netzwerk gegen Rassismus und GMF	Sersheim, ländliche Regionen BW

Title	Legal Person	Category	URL	Target Groups	Main Activity	Localisation
<b>MUT - Interventionen, geschlechterreflektierende Prävention gegen Rassismus im Gemeinwesen</b>	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Jugendfreizeitstätten (AGJF) Sachsen e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mut-interventionen-geschlechterreflektierende-praevention-gegen-rassismus-im-gemeinwesen.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mut-interventionen-geschlechterreflektierende-praevention-gegen-rassismus-im-gemeinwesen.html</a>	Träger und Fachkräfte der Jugendarbeit	Abbau rassistischer Ablehnungshaltungen bei Jugendlichen	Chemnitz, ländliche Regionen
<b>Maßstab Menschenrechte: Bildungspraxis zu den Themen Flucht, Asyl und rassistische Diskriminierung stärken</b>	Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../massstab-menschenrechte-bildungspraxis-zu-den-themen-flucht-asyl-und-rassistische-diskriminierung-staerken.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../massstab-menschenrechte-bildungspraxis-zu-den-themen-flucht-asyl-und-rassistische-diskriminierung-staerken.html</a>	Multiplikatoren der Bildungsarbeit, Pädagogen	Stärkung der fachlichen und methodischen Kenntnisse die Themen Flucht, Asyl, rassistische Diskriminierung; Informationsvernetzung	Berlin
<b>Not like Dis - Aktiv werden gegen Diskriminierung im Betrieb</b>	DGB-Jugend Rheinland-Pfalz/Saarland	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../not-like-dis-aktiv-werden-gegen-diskriminierung-im-betrieb.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../not-like-dis-aktiv-werden-gegen-diskriminierung-im-betrieb.html</a>	Jugend- und Auszubildendenvertretung	Sensibilisierung für Diskriminierung und alltägliche Diskriminierungen am Ausbildungs- und Arbeitsplatz; Integration Geflüchteter in den Ausbildungs- und Arbeitsmarkt	Mainz
<b>PLATTE - Plattform für antirassistische Bildungsarbeit</b>	Arbeit und Leben Schleswig-Holstein DGB/VHS e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../platte-plattform-fuer-antirassistische-bildungsarbeit.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../platte-plattform-fuer-antirassistische-bildungsarbeit.html</a>	Teamer/innen, Jugendliche	Aufbau antirassistischer Strukturen und demokratischer Kultur	Kiel, Schleswig Holstein
<b>Prävention und Intervention durch interkulturelle Pädagogik</b>	Network African Rural and Urban Development e. V. (NARUD)	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../praevention-und-intervention-durch-interkulturelle-paedagogik.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../praevention-und-intervention-durch-interkulturelle-paedagogik.html</a>	Akteure der Jugendarbeit	Förderung der Präsenz von Menschen mit Migrationserfahrungen in relevanten Einrichtungen; interkulturelle Öffnung	Berlin
<b>STOP! Antimuslimischer Rassismus</b>	RAHMA - Muslimisches Zentrum für Mädchen, Frauen und Familie e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../stop-antimuslimischer-rassismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../stop-antimuslimischer-rassismus.html</a>	Mädchen und Frauen mit muslimischem Hintergrund	Unterstützung, Beratung, Begleitung, Empowerment	Frankfurt am Main

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<b>Take Part - Partizipativ gegen antimuslimischen Rassismus</b>	MOSAİK e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../take-part-partizipativ-gegen-antimuslimischen-rassismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /take-part-partizipativ-gegen-antimuslimischen-rassismus.html</a>	Multiplikatoren der Jugendarbeit	Entwicklung konkreter Ansätze und Angebote für die Auseinandersetzung mit antimuslimischem Rassismus	Hamm
<b>"Toledo to do"</b>	LIFE - Umwelt Bildung Chancengleichheit e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../toledo-to-do.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /toledo-to-do.html</a>	Jugendliche, junge Erwachsene	Rassismusprävention; Stärkung der Handlungskompetenz von Organisationen der Jugendbildung	Berlin (u.a.)
<b>"ZUGÄNGE SCHAFFEN" - Konzeptwerkstatt Antisemitismus</b>	Verein Miteinander leben e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../zugaenge-schaffen-konzeptwerkstatt-antisemitismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /zugaenge-schaffen-konzeptwerkstatt-antisemitismus.html</a>	Schulen und Jugendeinrichtungen	Vermittlung von Inhalten zu den Themenkomplexen "(aktueller) Antisemitismus" und "zeitgemäße Vermittlung von Wissen über den Holocaust"	Mölln
<b>Anders Denken. Politische Bildung gegen Antisemitismus</b>	KlGA e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../anders-denken-politische-bildung-gegen-antisemitismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /anders-denken-politische-bildung-gegen-antisemitismus.html</a>	Schüler Sekundarstufe I und II; pädagogische Fachkräfte	antisemitismuskritische Bildungsarbeit; Entwicklung Online-Plattform	Berlin
<b>Anti-Antisemitismus</b>	Evangelische Akademien in Deutschland e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../anti-antisemitismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /anti-antisemitismus.html</a>	Evangelische Akademien	Handlungs- und Argumentationsfähigkeit gegen Antisemitismus im protestantischen Bildungsbereich stärken	Berlin
<b>Demokratie stärken - Aktiv gegen Antisemitismus und Salafismus</b>	American Jewish Committee Berlin, Ramer Institute for German-Jewish Relations (AJC Berlin)	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../demokratie-staerken-aktiv-gegen-antisemitismus-und-salafismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /demokratie-staerken-aktiv-gegen-antisemitismus-und-salafismus.html</a>	Lehrerinnen und Lehrer	Identifizierung antisemitischer Feindbilder als Elemente des Salafismus; Aneignung Hintergrundwissen; Entwicklung Handlungsstrategien	Berlin



Title	Legal Person	Category	URL	Target Groups	Main Activity	Localisation
<b>Engagiert vor Ort - Gemeinsam gegen Diskriminierung und Menschenverachtung</b>	Netzwerk für Demokratie und Courage Sachsen-Anhalt e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../engagiert-vor-ort-gemeinsam-gegen-diskriminierung-und-menschenverachtung.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /engagiert-vor-ort-gemeinsam-gegen-diskriminierung-und-menschenverachtung.html</a>	Jugendliche	Motivation von Jugendlichen zur Positionierung und zum Engagieren gegen Antisemitismus im Alltag	Magdeburg, ländlicher Raum
<b>Israelkritik und Judenfeindschaft - Präventionsangebote gegen alle Formen von aktuellem Antisemitismus und GMF</b>	Rhein-Ruhr-Institut für Sozialforschung und Politikberatung e. V. an der Universität Duisburg-Essen	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../israelkritik-und-judenfeindschaft-praeventionsangebote-gegen-alle-formen-von-aktuellem-antisemitismus-und-gmf.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /israelkritik-und-judenfeindschaft-praeventionsangebote-gegen-alle-formen-von-aktuellem-antisemitismus-und-gmf.html</a>	Schüler, Eltern, Lehrer, Erzieher, Kirchen, Schulen, VHS, öffentliche Verwaltung	Entwicklung, Erprobung und Verbreitung von neuen Präventions- und Fortbildungsangeboten gegen religiös, politisch sowie sozial bedingte Formen von aktuellem Antisemitismus und gruppenbezogener Menschenfeindlichkeit	Duisburg
<b>Jederzeit wieder! Gemeinsam gegen Antisemitismus</b>	Kölnische Gesellschaft für Christlich-Jüdische Zusammenarbeit e. V.	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../jederzeit-wieder-gemeinsam-gegen-antisemitismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /jederzeit-wieder-gemeinsam-gegen-antisemitismus.html</a>	Jugendliche, junge Erwachsene	Entwicklung innovativer Handlungskonzepte und Methoden für eine Bildungsarbeit gegen Antisemitismus	Köln
<b>MFFB - Bildungsbausteine: Demokratie stärken - Antisemitismus bekämpfen</b>	Mideast Freedom Forum Berlin e. V. (MFFB)	Rassist. Diskriminierung	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mffb-bildungsbausteine-demokratie-staerken-antisemitismus-bekaempfen.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /mffb-bildungsbausteine-demokratie-staerken-antisemitismus-bekaempfen.html</a>	Jugendliche, junge Erwachsene	Befähigung zur faktenbasierten Analyse des Nahostkonflikts	Berlin
<b>Meine Geschichte, deine Geschichte, unsere Geschichte. Flucht, Migration und Shoah.</b>	IBIS - Interkulturelle Arbeitsstelle für Forschung, Dokumentation, Bildung und Beratung e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../meine-geschichte-deine-geschichte-unsere-geschichte-flucht-migration-und-shoah.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /meine-geschichte-deine-geschichte-unsere-geschichte-flucht-migration-und-shoah.html</a>	(arabische) Jugendliche	Stärkung politischer Urteilsfähigkeit	Oldenburg

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<b>Neue Wege - Prävention von Antisemitismus bei Jugendlichen mit Migrationshintergrund</b>	Türkische Gemeinde in Hamburg und Umgebung e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/neue-wege.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/neue-wege.html</a>	Jugendliche	Jugendliche im Alter von 15 bis 28 für Antisemitismus zu sensibilisieren und sie zu einer kritischen Auseinandersetzung mit manifesten wie latenten antisemitischen Inhalten in Medien und Politik anzuregen	Hamburg
<b>Objektiv! - Junge Medienmacher mit Durchblick</b>	Multikulturelles Forum e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../objektiv-junge-medienmacher-mit-durchblick.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../objektiv-junge-medienmacher-mit-durchblick.html</a>	Jugendliche	Sensibilisierung junger Menschen für jüdische Stereotype und die Verbreitung von Antisemitismen in den Medien	Lünen
<b>Perspektivwechsel Plus</b>	Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland (e. V.)	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../perspektivwechsel-plus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../perspektivwechsel-plus.html</a>	Multiplikatoren der Bildungs- und Sozialarbeit; Polizei und Verwaltung	Auseinandersetzung mit GMF; Entwicklung pädagogischer Konzepte	Berlin
<b>Praxisstelle Antisemitismus und rassismuskritische Jugendarbeit</b>	Amadeu Antonio Stiftung	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../praxisstelle-antisemitismus-und-rassismuskritische-jugendarbeit.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../praxisstelle-antisemitismus-und-rassismuskritische-jugendarbeit.html</a>	Jugendliche, junge Erwachsene, Pädagogen, Akteure der Bildungspolitik und Verwaltung	Aufklärung zur Verwobenheit und Wechselwirkung von „Antisemitismen“	Berlin
<b>Schlussstrich, Weltbank, Israel - Methoden für die Auseinandersetzung mit modernen Formen des Antisemitismus</b>	Hatikva, Bildungs- und Begegnungsstätte für jüdische Geschichte und Kultur Sachsen e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../schlussstrich-weltbank-israel-methoden-fuer-die-auseinandersetzung-mit-modernen-formen-des-antisemitismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../schlussstrich-weltbank-israel-methoden-fuer-die-auseinandersetzung-mit-modernen-formen-des-antisemitismus.html</a>	Multiplikatoren der außerschulischen Jugendbildung, der öffentlichen Schulen und der Erwachsenenbildung	Bewusstseinschärfung über moderne Formen des Antisemitismus	Dresden
<b>Shalom, Salam: wohin?</b>	Förderverein für deutsch - jüdische Theatervorstellungen e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../shalom-salam-wohin.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../shalom-salam-wohin.html</a>	jüdische und muslimische Künstler bzw. Öffentlichkeit	Inszenierung eines gemeinsamen Theaterstücks über jüdisch-muslimische Zusammenleben in Deutschland	Berlin

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<b>Tacheles! Klare Kante gegen Extremismus</b>	Katholische Landjugendbewegung Deutschland e. V. (KLJB) in Kooperation mit dem Bund der Alevitischen Jugendlichen in Deutschland e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../tacheles-klare-kante-gegen-extremismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /tacheles-klare-kante-gegen-extremismus.html</a>	junge Menschen, katholische Landjugend	Sensibilisierung zu Fragen des Antisemitismus und Extremismus; Mitgestaltung einer weltoffenen Gesellschaft	Bad Honnef-Rhöndorf, ländlicher Raum
<b>Verknüpfungen. Antisemitismus in der pluralen Gesellschaft</b>	BildungsBausteine e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../verknuepfungen-antisemitismus-in-der-pluralen-gesellschaft.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /verknuepfungen-antisemitismus-in-der-pluralen-gesellschaft.html</a>	Jugendliche (insbesondere Schüler der 9. und 10. Klasse), Lehrer, weitere Multiplikatoren	(Selbst-)kritische multiperspektivische Auseinandersetzung mit Rassismus und Antisemitismus; Netzwerke festigen und ausbauen	Berlin, Brandenburg, NRW
<b>Vorurteile abbauen, antisemitische Ressentiments bekämpfen</b>	Jüdisches Forum für Demokratie und gegen Antisemitismus e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../vorurteile-abbauen-antisemitische-ressentiments-bekaempfen.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /vorurteile-abbauen-antisemitische-ressentiments-bekaempfen.html</a>	Schüler ab der 9. Klasse	Aufklärung über das demokratiegefährdende Phänomen Antisemitismus (v.a. israelbezogener); 3-tägige Workshops an Schulen inkl. Auswertung von Video-, Ton- und Fotoaufnahmen	Berlin
<b>Wenn Anne ein rosa Pali-Tuch trägt. Ein Lernlabor zu Antisemitismus und Jugendkultur in der Migrationsgesellschaft</b>	Bildungsstätte Anne Frank (BAF)	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../wenn-anne-ein-rosa-pali-tuch-traegt-ein-lernlabor-zu-antisemitismus-und-jugendkultur-in-der-migrationsgesellschaft.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /wenn-anne-ein-rosa-pali-tuch-traegt-ein-lernlabor-zu-antisemitismus-und-jugendkultur-in-der-migrationsgesellschaft.html</a>	Jugendliche	Entwicklung eines Lernlabors für Jugendliche mit wissenschaftlichen Experten	Frankfurt am Main
<b>Trans* Visible - Wissen und Support für Akzeptanz - gegen Gewalt</b>	TransInterQueer e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../trans-visible-wissen-und-support-fuer-akzeptanz-gegen-gewalt.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /trans-visible-wissen-und-support-fuer-akzeptanz-gegen-gewalt.html</a>	Polizei, Justiz, soziale Träger, Pflege	Sichtbarmachung transfeindlicher Diskriminierung, Empowerment, Entwicklung Medienkompetenz	Berlin

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<b>ALL INCLUDED - Museum und Schule gemeinsam für sexuelle und geschlechtliche Vielfalt</b>	Jugend Museum Schöneberg	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../all-included-museum-und-schule-gemeinsam-fuer-sexuelle-und-geschlechtliche-vielfalt.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /all-included-museum-und-schule-gemeinsam-fuer-sexuelle-und-geschlechtliche-vielfalt.html</a>	Kinder, Jugendliche (9-14)	Entwicklung Bildungsangebote zur Vielfaltsvermittlung; Potenziale und Bedarfe beider Bildungsorte aufeinander abstimmen	Berlin
<b>Akzeptanz für Vielfalt - gegen Homo-, Trans*- und Inter*-feindlichkeit</b>	Stiftung Akademie Wal dschlösschen	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../akzeptanz-fuer-vielfalt-gegen-homo-trans-und-interfeindlichkeit.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /akzeptanz-fuer-vielfalt-gegen-homo-trans-und-interfeindlichkeit.html</a>	Vertreter der Kommunen und Verwaltung, der Kinder- und Jugendarbeit, des pädagogischen Bereichs und des Sports	Entwicklung eines nachhaltigen breiten gesellschaftlichen Bündnisses mit wechselseitigem Austausch	Gleichen- Rheinhausen
<b>Diversity Box - Ein Projekt zur Akzeptanz und Anerkennung von sexueller Vielfalt</b>	Archiv der Jugendkulturen e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../diversity-box-ein-projekt-zur-akzeptanz-und-anerkennung-von-sexueller-vielfalt.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /diversity-box-ein-projekt-zur-akzeptanz-und-anerkennung-von-sexueller-vielfalt.html</a>	junge Menschen ab 12 Jahren, junge homo- und transsexuelle Menschen	Kombination von jugendkulturellen und medienpädagogischen Methoden	Niedersachsen , Berlin, Baden- Württemberg und Sachsen- Anhalt sowie auf Nachfrage bundesweit
<b>Interventionen für geschlechtliche und sexuelle Vielfalt - Stärkung der Handlungsfähigkeit vor Ort</b>	Dissens - Institut für Bildung und Forschung e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../interventionen-fuer-geschlechtliche-und-sexuelle-vielfalt-staerkung-der-handlungsfaehrigkeit-vor-ort.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /interventionen-fuer-geschlechtliche-und-sexuelle-vielfalt-staerkung-der-handlungsfaehrigkeit-vor-ort.html</a>	Jugendliche, Pädagogen, Multiplikatoren	in Ergänzung zu bereits bestehenden Ansätzen, Akteur_innen in Bildungsprozessen zu befähigen, sich in ihrem jeweiligen Tätigkeitsfeld für geschlechtliche und sexuelle Vielfalt einzusetzen	Berlin, verschiedene Bundesländer

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<b>Kicks für alle!</b>	„Kompetenzgruppe Fankulturen und Sportbezogene soziale Arbeit“ (KoFaS) gGmbH	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kicks-fuer-alle.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /kicks-fuer-alle.html</a>	Fußballfans(zenen), pädagogische Fachkräfte	Qualifizierung für geschlechterreflektierende Jugendarbeit	Hannover
<b>MSO inklusiv!</b>	Migrationsrat Berlin-Brandenburg e. V. (MRBB)	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mso-inklusive.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /mso-inklusive.html</a>	Migrant/-innenselbstorganisationen (MSO)	Aktivierung, Sichtbarmachung und Förderung von sexueller und geschlechtlicher Vielfalt in Migrant/-innenselbstorganisationen (MSO)	Berlin
<b>un_sichtbar, Lesben, Schwule, Trans* in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Lebensrealitäten, Ausgrenzungserfahrungen und Widerständigkeiten</b>	Lola für Demokratie in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e. V.	Aktuelle Formen des Antisemitismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../un-sichtbar-lesben-schwule-trans-in-mecklenburg-vorpommern-lebensrealitaeten-ausgrenzungserfahrungen-und-widerstaendigkeiten.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /un-sichtbar-lesben-schwule-trans-in-mecklenburg-vorpommern-lebensrealitaeten-ausgrenzungserfahrungen-und-widerstaendigkeiten.html</a>	Jugendliche, Pädagogen	Öffentliche Auseinandersetzung mit Homosexuellen und Transfeindlichkeit (in Geschichte und Gegenwart) und Entwicklung einer Kultur der Selbstbestimmung	Rostock
<b>"Andrej ist anders und Selma liebt Sandra" - Kultursensible sexuelle Orientierung</b>	Türkische Gemeinde Baden-Württemberg e. V. (TGBW)	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../andrej-ist-anders-und-selma-liebt-sandra-kultursensible-sexuelle-orientierung.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /andrej-ist-anders-und-selma-liebt-sandra-kultursensible-sexuelle-orientierung.html</a>	Jugendliche/ junge Erwachsene mit Migrationshintergrund	Verbesserung der persönlichen Situation für LSBTTIQ-Jugendliche insbesondere mit Migrationshintergrund; interkulturelles, interreligiöses Verständnis und die Auseinandersetzung mit Werten, Normen und Funktionsweisen in den einzelnen Kulturen und Communities	Stuttgart
<b>"Hier. Bewegen. Wir!"</b>	Aktion Zivilcourage e. V.	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../hier-bewegen-wir.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /hier-bewegen-wir.html</a>	Jugendliche	Selbstorganisation Jugendlicher im ländlichen Raum	Pirna, Landkreis Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge

Title	Legal Person	Category	URL	Target Groups	Main Activity	Localisation
<b>Dehnungsfuge - auf dem Lande alles dicht?</b>	Landesvereinigung Kulturelle Kinder- und Jugendbildung Sachsen-Anhalt e. V. - (Ikj), Fachbereich Interkulturelle Bildung, Netzwerk und Geschichtslernen	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../dehnungsfuge-auf-dem-lande-alles-dicht.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /dehnungsfuge-auf-dem-lande-alles-dicht.html</a>	Jugendliche	Austausch über neue Formen des Zusammenlebens im Sozialraum - wird im Laufe des Projekts ergänzt durch Bildungsaktivitäten auf lokalhistorischer Spurensuche, gegen gruppenbezogene Menschenfeindlichkeit und für demokratisches Handeln	Magdeburg
<b>Demokratie und Integration in Sachsen-Anhalt (DISA)</b>	ARBEIT UND LEBEN Bildungsvereinigung Sachsen-Anhalt e. V.	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../demokratie-und-integration-in-sachsen-anhalt-disa.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /demokratie-und-integration-in-sachsen-anhalt-disa.html</a>	Kinder im Vorschul- und Grundschulalter	Vorbeugung vor Ausgrenzungsphänomenen; Vernetzung von Kindergärten und Schulen die Themen Diversity-Pädagogik und Demokratiepädagogik betreffend	Magdeburg, landesweit in Sachsen-Anhalt
<b>Jugend im Land 3.0 - Digitale Demokratie- und Engagementförderung im ländlichen Raum</b>	Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freiwilligenagenturen in Sachsen-Anhalt (LAGFA) e. V.	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../jugend-im-land-30-digitale-demokratie-und-engagementfoerderung-im-laendlichen-raum.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /jugend-im-land-30-digitale-demokratie-und-engagementfoerderung-im-laendlichen-raum.html</a>	Jugendliche	Erproben und Evaluierung neuer Formen und innovative Ansätze demokratischer Mitbestimmung und der Förderung bürgerschaftlichen Engagements bei Jugendlichen in ländlichen Regionen	Halle
<b>LEADING - Analyse, Entwicklung, Anwendung und Reflexion demokratischer Handlung</b>	Netzwerk für Demokratie und Courage e. V. (NDC)	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../leading-analyse-entwicklung-anwendung-und-reflexion-demokratischer-handlungslogiken-fuer-den-laendlichen-raum.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /leading-analyse-entwicklung-anwendung-und-reflexion-demokratischer-handlungslogiken-fuer-den-laendlichen-raum.html</a>	Kinder und Jugendliche	Erhöhung der Handlungsfähigkeit von Schul- und Jugendsozialarbeiter/-innen bei der Intervention gegen gruppenbezogene Menschenfeindlichkeit	Rostock
<b>Land in Sicht! Demokratiegestaltung innovativ qualifizieren</b>	Hochschule Esslingen, Fak. SAGP	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../land-in-sicht-demokratiegestaltung-innovativ-qualifizieren.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /land-in-sicht-demokratiegestaltung-innovativ-qualifizieren.html</a>	soziale und pädagogische Fachkräfte und Multiplikatoren der Kinder- und Jugendarbeit	Entwicklung, Durchführung und Evaluation innovativer Fort- und Weiterbildungsangebote zur Bearbeitung undemokratischer Haltungen, pauschalisierender Ablehnungskonstruktionen (PAKO's), Diskriminierungen und Gewalt	Esslingen

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<b>OFFENSive!</b>	Verband saarländischer Jugendzentren in Selbstverwaltung e. V.	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../offensive.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../offensive.html</a>	Jugendliche	Erschließung der Partizipationsmöglichkeiten für Jugendliche im ländlichen Raum	Saarbrücken
<b>Wecometogether - Regionales Handeln für Demokratie, Diversität und Partizipation</b>	Soziale Bildung e. V.	Homosexuelle und Transfeindlichkeit / LGTB	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../we-come-together-regionales-handeln-fuer-demokratie-diversitaet-und-partizipation.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../we-come-together-regionales-handeln-fuer-demokratie-diversitaet-und-partizipation.html</a>	14- bis 18-jährige Jugendliche	Entwicklung demokratiefördernder Bildungsprozesse, Reflexion der eigenen Einstellung	Rostock und Projektorte: Friedland, Anklam, Stralsund, Güstrow, Bützow
<b>perspektywa - vom Grenzraum zum Begegnungsraum</b>	Regionale Arbeitsstelle für Bildung, Integration und Demokratie (RAA) Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e. V.	Demokratiestärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../perspektywa-vom-grenzraum-zum-begegnungsraum.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../perspektywa-vom-grenzraum-zum-begegnungsraum.html</a>	zivilgesellschaftliche Akteure	Erprobung neuer Möglichkeiten des deutsch-polnischen Zusammenlebens; Vorbeugung gegen xenophobes Denken und Verhalten	Löcknitz-Penkun, Vorpommern-Greifswald (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) und Gartz (Oder), Uckermark (Brandenburg)
<b>Angekommen! Roma - Jugendliche in Dortmund und Duisburg</b>	Verband für Interkulturelle Arbeit - VIA e. V.	Demokratiestärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../angekommen-roma-jugendliche-in-dortmund-und-duisburg.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../angekommen-roma-jugendliche-in-dortmund-und-duisburg.html</a>	gemischte Jugendgruppen (Roma-Jugendliche, türkische und andere Jugendliche)	Abbau der Benachteiligung von Roma-Jugendlichen und Integrationsförderung durch kulturelle, sportliche und andere Freizeitmaßnahmen	Duisburg, Dortmund
<b>Antiziganismuserkennen, benennen, entgegenwirken</b>	Alte Feuerwache e. V.	Demokratiestärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../antiziganismuserkennen-benennen-entgegenwirken.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../antiziganismuserkennen-benennen-entgegenwirken.html</a>	unterschiedliche Gruppen junger Menschen	Wissensvermittlung und Sensibilisierung für das Thema Anti-Romaismus, Reflexion von Stereotypen	Berlin

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<b>Biografien der Vielfalt - Förderung der Anerkennung von Sinti und Roma durch historisch-interkulturelles Lernen</b>	Aktion Sühnezeichen Friedensdienste e. V.	Demokratie-stärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../biografien-der-vielfalt-foerderung-der-erkennung-von-sinti-und-roma-durch-historisch-interkulturelles-lernen.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /biografien-der-vielfalt-foerderung-der-erkennung-von-sinti-und-roma-durch-historisch-interkulturelles-lernen.html</a>	Multiplikatorinnen aus migrantischen Communities in Stadtbezirken, die sich durch soziale Benachteiligung und Diversität auszeichnen	zielgruppenorientierte Bildungsarbeit zur Sensibilisierung für aktuellen und historischen Rassismus gegen Romnja und Roma und Sintezze und Sinti	Berlin
<b>Dikhen amen! Seht uns! - Empowerment uns Sensibilisierung gegen Antiziganismus aus Sicht junger Roma und Sinti</b>	AmaroDrom e. V.	Demokratie-stärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../dikhen-amen-seht-uns-empowerment-und-sensibilisierung-gegen-antiziganismus-aus-sicht-junger-roma-und-sinti.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /dikhen-amen-seht-uns-empowerment-und-sensibilisierung-gegen-antiziganismus-aus-sicht-junger-roma-und-sinti.html</a>	junge Menschen in Jugendclubs	Ausbildung jugendlicher Sinti und Roma zu Multiplikatoren	Berlin, Nordrhein-Westfalen (TernoDrom e. V.), Niedersachsen (TrnengoDrom e Romengo e. V.) und Baden-Württemberg (Roma Büro Freiburg)
<b>Kompetent gegen Antiziganismus/Antiromaismus (KogA) - in Geschichte und Gegenwart</b>	StiftungNiedersächsischeGedenkstätten	Demokratie-stärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kompetent-gegen-antiziganismusantiromaismus-koga-in-geschichte-und-gegenwart.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /kompetent-gegen-antiziganismusantiromaismus-koga-in-geschichte-und-gegenwart.html</a>	Multiplikatoren und Mitarbeiter staatlicher und zivilgesellschaftlicher Organisationen	Sensibilisierung für historische und gegenwärtige Formen von Antiziganismus / Antiromaismus sowie die Vermittlung und Entwicklung entsprechender Handlungskompetenzen; Qualifizierung zu vorurteilsbewusstem und nichtdiskriminierendem Handeln	Celle; gesamtes Bundesgebiet insbesondere Niedersachsen, Hamburg, Bremen
<b>ROMARESPEKT - Lokalrecherchen und Empowerment</b>	Weiterdenken - Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung Sachsen e. V.	Demokratie-stärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../romarespekt-lokalrecherchen-empowerment.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /romarespekt-lokalrecherchen-empowerment.html</a>	Kinder und Jugendliche	historisch-politische (außer)-schulische Jugendarbeit zu Antiromaismus; Entgegenwirken gegen rassistische Stereotype, Menschenrechtsschulung	Dresden



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<b>Roma Antidiscrimination Network (RAN)</b>	Roma Center Göttingen e. V.	Demokratie-stärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../roma-antidiscrimination-network-ran.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /roma-antidiscrimination-network-ran.html</a>	Jugendliche	Antidiskriminierung und Empowerment von Roma; Förderung kultureller Sensibilität	Göttingen
<b>Romani Phen</b>	Verband für Interkulturelle Arbeit (VIA Regionalverband Berlin/Brandenburg e. V.)	Demokratie-stärkung im ländlichen Raum	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../romani-phen.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /romani-phen.html</a>	Jugendliche und junge Erwachsene	Wissenstransfer und den Aufbau nachhaltiger Strukturen der Selbstorganisation (Roma Informationszentrum e. V.)	Berlin
<b>ZusammenWachsen: Vernetzung, Kooperation und Jugendbildung im Themenfeld Antiziganismus</b>	Netzwerk für Demokratie und Courage Saar e. V.	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../zusammenwachsen-vernetzung-kooperation-und-jugendbildung-im-themenfeld-antiziganismus.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /zusammenwachsen-vernetzung-kooperation-und-jugendbildung-im-themenfeld-antiziganismus.html</a>	Jugendliche und junge Erwachsene ab 14 Jahren	kritische Auseinandersetzung mit Antiziganismus; Sensibilisierung der Öffentlichkeit	Saarbrücken
<b>"Breakingup" - Interreligiöse Konfliktbearbeitung und Mediation</b>	Die Willeg GmbH	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../breaking-up-interreligioese-konfliktbearbeitung-und-mediation.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /breaking-up-interreligioese-konfliktbearbeitung-und-mediation.html</a>	Jugendliche	antimuslimischen Tendenzen entgegenwirken und Bearbeitung anderer, religiös begründeter Konflikte	Berlin
<b>"Respekt für Religion - Gemeinsam für kulturelle und religiöse Vielfalt in Sachsen-Anhalt"</b>	Katholische Erwachsenenbildung im Land Sachsen-Anhalt e. V. (KEB)	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../respekt-fuer-religion-gemeinsam-fuer-kulturelle-und-religioese-vielfalt-in-sachsen-anhalt.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /respekt-fuer-religion-gemeinsam-fuer-kulturelle-und-religioese-vielfalt-in-sachsen-anhalt.html</a>	Mitarbeiter in der Kinder- und Jugendhilfe	Aufgreifen von Fragen, Unsicherheiten und Befürchtungen der Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer und zugleich Sensibilisierung für Momente , in denen das eigene Verhalten zu Ausgrenzung führt	Magdeburg

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"Vaterzeitim Ramadan"	Verband binationaler Familien und Partnerschaften, iaf e. V. Beratungs und Geschäftsstelle Leipzig	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../vaterzeit-im-ramadan.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /vaterzeit-im-ramadan.html</a>	Multiplikatoren	vorurteilsbeladenen Bildern gegenüber muslimischen Männern und Vätern entgegenzuwirken; kritische Positionen gegenüber stereotypen Bildern von muslimischen Männern einnehmen	Leipzig
Bildungsbausteine gegen Muslimfeindschaft	"IKON" Institut Sozialer Wandel und Kohäsionsforschung; Fakultät Soziale Arbeit, Hochschule Landshut, Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../bildungsbausteine-gegen-muslimfeindschaft.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /bildungsbausteine-gegen-muslimfeindschaft.html</a>	Jugendliche von 14 bis 27 Jahren	Bewusstwerdung sowie der Abbau antimuslimischer Stereotype und Vorurteile (u.a)	Landshut (Zusammenarbeit mit Berlin Brandenburg e.V.)
Engagement Crew (E-Crew)	Young Voice TGD e. V.	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../engagement-crew-e-crew-bring-dich-ein-hinterlasse-spuren-und-schreib-geschichte.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /engagement-crew-e-crew-bring-dich-ein-hinterlasse-spuren-und-schreib-geschichte.html</a>	junge Menschen mit eigener oder familiärer Zuwanderungserfahrung	Abbau von Vorurteilen und Stereotypen; Förderung zivilgesellschaftlichen Engagements	Berlin
Hör mir zu! - Für Demokratie und Vielfalt - gegen Islamfeindlichkeit und Gruppenbezogene Menschenfeindlichkeit in der beruflichen Bildung	DEVI e. V. Verein für Demokratie und Vielfalt in Schule und beruflicher Bildung	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../hoer-mir-zu-fuer-demokratie-und-vielfalt-gegen-islamfeindlichkeit-und-gruppenbezogene-menschenfeindlichkeit-in-der-beruflichen-bildung.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /hoer-mir-zu-fuer-demokratie-und-vielfalt-gegen-islamfeindlichkeit-und-gruppenbezogene-menschenfeindlichkeit-in-der-beruflichen-bildung.html</a>	junge Menschen	breit angelegte und intensivierte Auseinandersetzung mit Ursachen und Erscheinungsformen von Islamfeindlichkeit und anderen Formen von Gruppenbezogener Menschenfeindlichkeit (GMF) in berufsbildenden Einrichtungen anregen	Berlin, Hamburg

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<b>Islam im Saarland - saarländischer Islam?</b>	FITT-Institut für Technologietransfer an der Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft des Saarlandes gemeinnützige GmbH	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../islam-im-saarland-saarlaendischer-islam.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /islam-im-saarland-saarlaendischer-islam.html</a>	Jugendliche und junge Erwachsene	u.a. Abbau stereotyper Fremd- und Selbstbilder von Muslima und Muslimen, Förderung differenzierter Wahrnehmung muslimischer Lebenswelten	Saarbrücken
<b>Junge Muslime als Partner - Für Dialog und Kooperation. GEGEN Diskriminierung.</b>	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der evangelischen Jugend Deutschland e. V. (aej)	Antiziganismus	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../junge-muslime-als-partner-fuer-dialog-und-kooperation-gegen-diskriminierung.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /junge-muslime-als-partner-fuer-dialog-und-kooperation-gegen-diskriminierung.html</a>	muslimische Jugendverbände	Unterstützung von Jugendverbänden in ihrer Struktur- und Verbandsentwicklung	Hannover
<b>MENTOR - Miteinander für Engagement, Toleranz und Respekt</b>	Kulturwerkstatt e. V. Reutlingen	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mentor-miteinander-fuer-engagement-toleranz-und-respekt.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /mentor-miteinander-fuer-engagement-toleranz-und-respekt.html</a>	junge Menschen im Alter zwischen 16 und 27	Mentor_innenausbildung gegen Islamfeindlichkeit	Reutlingen
<b>Nicht in meinem Namen! Gemeinsam gegen Diskriminierung, antimuslimischen Rassismus und den Missbrauch von Religion</b>	AWO Arbeit & Qualifizierung gGmbH Solingen	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../nicht-in-meinem-namen-gemeinsam-gegen-diskriminierung-antimuslimischen-rassismus-und-den-missbrauch-von-religion.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /nicht-in-meinem-namen-gemeinsam-gegen-diskriminierung-antimuslimischen-rassismus-und-den-missbrauch-von-religion.html</a>	Muslimische und nicht-muslimische Jugendliche sowie Erwachsene (insbesondere Multiplikatoren wie Lehrer, Sozialarbeiter etc.)	gesellschaftliches Bewusstsein schaffen für den antimuslimischen Rassismus (Islamfeindlichkeit), Differenzierungen aufzeigen sowie Vorurteilen entgegenarbeiten	Solingen
<b>Verein(t) gegen Rassismus! Stuttgarter Migrant*innenvereine gegen Islam- Muslimfeindlichkeit und Alltagsrassismen</b>	Forum der Kulturen Stuttgart e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../verein-gegen-rassismus-stuttgarter-migrant*innenvereine-gegen-islam-muslimfeindlichkeit-und-alltagsrassismen.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /verein-gegen-rassismus-stuttgarter-migrant*innenvereine-gegen-islam-muslimfeindlichkeit-und-alltagsrassismen.html</a>	Multiplikatoren	Migrant*innenvereine bezüglich gruppenbezogener Menschenfeindlichkeit, insbesondere Muslimfeindlichkeit, zu sensibilisieren und sie zu motivieren, sich hiergegen auch innerhalb der eigenen Community zu engagieren	Stuttgart

Title	Legal Person	Category	URL	Target Groups	Main Activity	Localisation
<b>Vorurteilsbewusste Bildungsarbeit mit Jugendlichen zu muslimischen Lebenswelten in Ostdeutschland</b>	Zentrum für Europäische und Orientalische Kultur e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../vorurteilsbewusste-bildungsarbeit-mit-jugendlichen-zu-muslimischen-lebenswelten-in-ostdeutschland.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /vorurteilsbewusste-bildungsarbeit-mit-jugendlichen-zu-muslimischen-lebenswelten-in-ostdeutschland.html</a>	Jugendliche (v.a. in der Sekundarstufe) und Pädagogen	Sensibilisierung ggü. Einseitigen Darstellungen; Eröffnung hoher Partizipationsmöglichkeiten für Jugendliche	Leipzig (und Sachsen bzw. Ostdeutschland)
<b>WIR HIER! Kein Platz für Muslimfeindlichkeit in Europa - Migrant*innenorganisation im Dialog</b>	La Red - Vernetzung und Integration e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../wir-hier-kein-platz-fuer-muslimfeindlichkeit-in-europa-migrantinnenorganisation-im-dialog.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /wir-hier-kein-platz-fuer-muslimfeindlichkeit-in-europa-migrantinnenorganisation-im-dialog.html</a>	Jugendliche im Alter von 16 – 27 Jahren	Abbau bzw. die Prävention von Muslimfeindlichkeit, insbesondere in nicht-muslimischen Migrant*innencommunities; Verhinderung der Vertiefung von Vorurteilsstrukturen und Stereotypen	Berlin
<b>"Welcome to my library" - Vielfalt und Mehrsprachigkeit in Bibi und Kita</b>	Landesnetzwerk Migrant*innenorganisationen Sachsen-Anhalt (LAMSAN)	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../welcome-to-my-library-vielfalt-und-mehrsprachigkeit-in-bibi-und-kita.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /welcome-to-my-library-vielfalt-und-mehrsprachigkeit-in-bibi-und-kita.html</a>	Bibliotheken, Erzieher, Migrant*innenorganisationen	Nachhaltiger Beitrag zu interkultureller Öffnung zwischen Migrant*innen, Bibliotheken, Erziehern, Eltern sowie Kita-Kindern unterschiedlicher ethnischer Herkunft; Entwicklung von Partnerschaften zwischen je einer Kita, einer Migrant*innenorganisation und einer Bibliothek	Halle (Saale)
<b>Beschwerden erwünscht! Antidiskriminierung als aktiver Kinderschutz in der Kita</b>	Internationale Akademie Berlin, INAGmbH/ISTA Institut für den Situationsansatz, Fachstelle Kinderwelten für Vorurteilsbewusste Bildung und Erziehung	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../beschwerden-erwuenscht-antidiskriminierung-als-aktiver-kinderschutz-in-der-kita.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /beschwerden-erwuenscht-antidiskriminierung-als-aktiver-kinderschutz-in-der-kita.html</a>	junge Kinder	Schutz vor Diskriminierung als wichtigen Aspekt von Kinderschutz zu verankern	Berlin

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<b>Early Birds - Antidiskriminierung und Frühprävention im Vorschulalter</b>	Violence Prevention Network e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../early-birds-antidiskriminierung-und-fruehpraevention-im-vorschulalter.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../early-birds-antidiskriminierung-und-fruehpraevention-im-vorschulalter.html</a>	Kinder imVorschulalter	Fortbildungsangebote für Fachkräfte der frühkindlichen Bildung zur Steigerung der Verhaltenssicherheit sowie eine Professionalisierung im Umgang mit vorurteilsmotivierten Eltern	Berlin
<b>Kita differenzsensibel!</b>	FITT-Institut für Technologietransfer an der Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft des Saarlandes gemeinnützige GmbH	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kita-differenzsensibel.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../kita-differenzsensibel.html</a>	Kinder imVorschulalter	Stärkung von Kindern in Kindertageseinrichtungen in einem selbstbewussten, differenzsensiblen und diskriminierungskritischen Aufwachsen in einer demokratischen und vielfältigen Gesellschaft und Sensibilisierung päd. Fackräfte (u.a.) mitHilfeinerExplorationsstudie	Saarbrücken
<b>Mit Kindern in die Welt der Vielfalt hinaus - Inklusion fördern, Exklusion verhindern (KiWin)</b>	KinderStärken e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mit-kindern-in-die-welt-der-vielfalt-hinaus-inklusion-foerdern-exklusion-verhindern-kiwin.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../mit-kindern-in-die-welt-der-vielfalt-hinaus-inklusion-foerdern-exklusion-verhindern-kiwin.html</a>	Kinder in Kitas	Erprobung von Methoden einer Pädagogik der Vielfalt anhand der Kategorien Ethnizität, Religion, Geschlecht, sexuelle Identität und sozialer Herkunft im Elementarbereich	Stendal (und im ländlichen Raum von Sachsen-Anhalt)
<b>PlayTogether</b>	Pavillon der Hoffnung in Leipzig e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../playtogether.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../playtogether.html</a>	Kinder bis zur ersten Klasse und deren Familien	über die Attraktion eines Indoor-Spielplatzes Familien zu erreichen, die Vorbehalte und Vorurteile hegen; Vermittlung von Wissen über Kulturen die Akzeptanz von kulturellen und religiösen Unterschieden	Leipzig
<b>Systemisch-Interkulturelle Prävention (SIP-Modellprojekt)</b>	CD-KaserneGmbH	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../systemisch-interkulturelle-praevention-sip-modellprojekt.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../systemisch-interkulturelle-praevention-sip-modellprojekt.html</a>	Kinder imVorschulalter	gewinnbringende und wirkungsorientierte Verbindung verschiedener Disziplinen (z.B. Pädagogik, Frühkindliche Entwicklung, Psychologie, Interkulturelle Studien oder Sozialpädagogik)	Celle

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<b>bestimmt bunt - Vielfalt und Mitbestimmung in der Kita</b>	DeutschesKinderhilfswerk e. V.	Aktuelle Formen von Muslim- und Islamfeindlichkeit	<a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/.../bestimmt-bunt-vielfalt-und-mitbestimmung-in-der-kita.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ ... /bestimmt-bunt-vielfalt-und-mitbestimmung-in-der-kita.html</a>	Kinder in Kitas	Begleitung und Unterstützung von 10 Kitas in ihrer partizipatorischen und vorurteilsbewussten Erziehungs- und Bildungsarbeit	Berlin

## Annex 3: In-depth interviews

Institution	Email	Address	ZIP	Phone	City	Int. Date
<b>Zebra - Zentrum für Betroffene rechter Angriffe</b>	info@zebraev.de	Postfach 4508	24044	0431-30140379	Kiel	17.05.18
<b>Autonom Leben e.v.– Beratungsstelle für behinderte Menschen</b>	info@autonomleben.de	LangenfelderStr. 35	22769	040-43290149	Hamburg	04.06.18
<b>Landeskoordinierungsstelle Bayern gegen Rechtsextremismus</b>	info@lks-bayern.de	Herzog-Heinrich-Straße 7	80336	089-693344424	München	30.05.18
<b>Response - Beratung für Betroffene von rechter und rassistischer Gewalt.</b>	kontakt@response-hessen.de	Hansaallee 150	60320	069-56000-242	Frankfurt amMain	07.06.18
<b>Demokratiezentrum BW</b>	Info@demokratiezentrum-bw.de	Schloßstr. 23	74370	0157-86608024	Sersheim	18.05.18

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