



ROADS OUT OF A DEAD END

creative actions against hatred

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Roads

OUT of a DEAD END

Creative Actions against Hatred

As a response to the alarming spread of deeply rooted racism, antisemitism and right-wing extremism in Europe, UNITED has established in 2006 the partnership project “Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism - Developing New Lifelong-learning Strategies for NGOs”, which was realised in the frame of the European adult education program Grundtvig (*).

The project was developed after many years' experience of the UNITED network in antidiscrimination campaigns and deep analysis on the current trends of European civil society active in the fight against right-winged extremism, racism and discrimination.

There are effective ways to tackle discrimination at its local and regional level through innovative and informal learning strategies. There are as well ways to give the best practices a European dimension.

Having these insights into the “scene” UNITED aimed with the project “Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism” to create a space for antiracist adult education and make it qualified, available and accessible throughout Europe.

The objectives were: the creation of feasible ways to enhance the work of local grassroots groups and NGOs active in the field of antiracist education, their training as learning facilitators in antiracist education, and the counterbalance of the unevenness in antiracist fight Europe-wide. The project's direct target group are NGOs activists and ultimately it also reaches-out the NGOs' target groups, mainly disadvantaged social categories with less opportunities to access education else way.

Initially 6 partner organisations active within the UNITED Network - a balanced mix of expertise and experience from Western and Eastern Europe - were closely cooperating with UNITED in analysing occurrences, forms and strategies of right-wing extremism in Europe, sharing concepts how to deal with the increasing influence of right-wing organisations and actors in their respective countries and finding transferable approaches to push back the extreme right at all levels. Throughout the project period more organisations reached through the UNITED Network stepped forward to take an active role in the project.

(* The Grundtvig programme is a European funding programme that in 2006 was part of the European Commission's Community Action Programme in the Field of Education Socrates and aims to strengthen the European dimension in adult education and lifelong learning. It specifically seeks to address the educational challenge of an ageing population across Europe and to provide adults with alternative pathways to updating their skills and competences. The Grundtvig programme encompasses all types of learning, whether these take place in the 'formal' or 'non-formal' system of education.

GOOD PRACTICE

Go and Think

The Geh Denken campaign (translation: “Go and Think”) is a campaign against the largest neonazi gathering since the Second World War. The gathering takes place every year on the 14th of February in occasion of the bombing of the city of Dresden (Germany). In 2009 7.500 neo-nazis from Germany and all across Europe participated, among them fascists from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Spain, Austria and Sweden. The neo-nazi movement has labelled the bombing, the “Bombing-Holocaust” and use the city of Dresden's commemoration of those who died, as an opportunity to rally and voice their neo-nazi beliefs.

The Geh Denken campaign aimed to stop the nazi march - peacefully and determined. In doing so, the campaign established a powerful coalition of civil society organisations, democratic parties, trade unions and the Jewish community in Dresden. Broad international support was coordinated by the UNITED Network. This sends an impressive signal against right-wing extremism and furthermore created impressive results: more than 10.000 counter demonstrators were in the streets, national as well as international media coverage was massive.

The Geh Denken campaigns stands as examples of best practices of activating the local communities in the struggle against the far right, as well as building coalitions that reach beyond the mere civil society itself.

www.geh-denken.de

Let's Kick Racism out of the Stadiums

This is the campaign slogan of the Never Again Association, it targets to promote antiracism and combat racism in Polish football stands. One aspect is to monitor and counter neonazism in Polish stadiums and work effectively along with the Polish Football Association to raise awareness of the problem and to force neonazis out of the Polish football grounds. A good example of their active approach could be seen at the league match between Legia Warsaw and Widzew Lodz, when players of both teams came on the pitch wearing shirts with the slogan and logo of the campaign, to support the fight against racism in Polish football. The shirts were signed by the players and later auctioned off, to also support Never Again's activities financially. The second aspect is antiracist work with different fan groups and organisations to promote football as a game for everyone. The Never Again Association also works at the Przystanek Woodstock music festival, where it yearly holds an antiracist football tournament, as well as discussions and workshops.

www.nigdywiecej.org

Partners:

- ARI Immigrant Association Rieti (Italy)
- Duha - Rainbow Association (Czechia)
- Kulturbüro Sachsen (Germany)
- Master on Immigration Program - Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Italy)
- Never Again (Poland)
- Norwegian's People's Aid (Norway)
- UNITED for Intercultural Action (European network)

Consultative Partners:

- Movement Against Intolerance (Spain)
- People Against Racism (Slovakia)
- Youth Human Rights Movement (International network)

The main activities were composed of continuous identification, selection and dissemination of best practices in the antiracist field; 3 international large-scale conferences; over 60 panel discussions, lectures, presentations, delegations, workshops and working groups; 3 large-scale European-wide campaigns; and eventually brought the following outputs: over 50 publications (handbooks, thematic leaflets, campaigning material), e-news and web-presence. The overall range of the project reached out - directly and indirectly - to approximately 200.000 individual actors in the field throughout Europe.

This project is a stepping-stone on the way to a future without hatred, violence and bias-based discrimination - but this vision of Europe's future only will prevail, if we continue our struggle and build up on the lessons learned. On this place we would like to thank the European Commission, without whose funding the implementation of this project would not have been possible.

The following pages will give you a general overview on what has been done under this project; describe the four ideal pillars the project was based on; summarise some of the best-practices; and ultimately outline our experiences from the birth to the closing of a successful project in a "Project Directory" - *imitation recommended*.

From CREATION to DISSEMINATION

Here are the GOOD PRACTICES!

This very important section of the project report has quite a special goal. As a matter of fact, it goes straight into the heart of the project and substantiates with concrete examples and extracts from written pieces all the actual work that has been successfully brought into life during the project. The vision and mission of the project, as well as its partnership and target, are definitely key points for a well-done experience. Nevertheless, no project would be such without its core: ideas turned into facts; which are activities, workshops, campaigns, publications, public awareness raising, information flow and field research, only to mention some of the possible turn-outs of a project. As far as this project is concerned, outputs and activities have been right from the start envisaged to promote education within the antiracist field and to enhance the chances for an actual dissemination of both accurate and updated publication and effective practices. For this report to be as effective as possible in conveying the aim and content of the project, the following section has been divided into 4 steps, which do not necessarily represent a chronological order of events, but stand for the ideal pillars of the project, the guidelines to reach a complete and meaningful use of all the potential the project showed at the beginning and proved to have fulfilled at the end.

All the activities and good practices quoted in this report are also reported on written pieces, such as thematic leaflets or activity-, campaign- and conference reports. Moreover they are all available online on: www.unitedagainstracism.org!

GOOD PRACTICE

Living Library: Improving Dialogue - Removing Barriers

"Did you ever have a discussion with a stereotype? Why don't you lend one at the 'Living Library'?"

Just imagine, there is an asylum-seeker, a blond woman, an (ex-)politician, a gay Muslim, a black Jew, an animal rights activist, an African Jew or a civil servant and you can borrow them like a book in a ordinary library, just to have a chat or a discussion...

This method of creating an open dialogue between diverse groups of people is called "Living Library". It became one of the most successful tools in fighting stereotypes or prejudices, since it was initially developed by the Danish NGO 'Stop the Violence' in the year 2000. One of the impressive proofs that this method of non-formal education works is the project 'Mensenbieb' in the Netherlands. It was carried out by KIM in 2005, but still it's continued in various forms. The feature that also contributed to the great success of the project was the unconventional idea to set it up as a mobile library bus to approach people on festivals or public events. Personal storytelling of the human "books" gave the visitors the possibility to discover the people behind the stories and stereotypes.

<http://living-library.org>
www.typischkim.nl

STEP 1- CREATION

When minds meet, intentions come together and ideas are projected into reality

For any other project this section might include an endless list of meetings and discussions. It is partly true for the present project as well. Anyhow, as this report is meant to be one last and comprehensive educational toolkit, the selection offered here is going to focus on what was peculiar about this project that can be extended to others as well, that can leave a trace to follow and a good sense of what a collective creation means. As a matter of fact, what the catching title hints at is precisely what happened in the creative stage of the present project. Many, to be more precise, have been the creative moments, namely the international conferences especially dedicated to “Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism”, where experts, activists, field workers, academics, volunteers and students were brought together to experience concrete work on the issue in the form of plenary sessions featuring specific lectures and panel discussions, thematically dedicated workshops, input and brainstorming creative sessions and of course a continuous flow and exchange of experiences, data, practices, ideas. At this stage the partnership and their collaborators met with a wide range of people involved in the field and/or willing to know more about the issue of right-wing extremism. More importantly, organisations and activists’ groups had the chance to present their own project, as a concrete exchange of good practices, exposing their work to the interest, but also to the criticism, of the audience and therefore offering a mutual perspective on the work so far done in Europe. Action and campaigning was stimulated by all means, from the consistency of the campaigning working group to spontaneous focus groups and even to street action. The ideas that initiated the project were thoroughly discussed here at many levels and from many different perspectives, so that the whole spectrum of interest could be covered.



Unity is Strength Awards

The Netherlands has traditionally been known as a very tolerant country, but following the terrorist attacks on 11 September and the assassinations of the right-wing politician Pim Fortuyn and the controversial movie director Theo van Gogh, changes within both the communities and the political elite occurred. As a response to this, some members of the Dutch youth took action and in 2004 the Rotterdam Youth Council announced diversity as a priority on the agenda; as result, the Unity is Strength Foundation (USF) promoted a campaign with the main goal of using the diverse talents of young people to improve the integration process and respect for cultural diversity. With the Unity is Strength Award Show, the USF has created a show for young people that is characterised by high energy and hip performances and introduces the audience to role models that have fought for diversity cohesion. The Awards and Festival evolves around the presentations of the Colour Award, the Active Citizen Award, the International Anti-Discrimination Award and the Country Award, and the young people nominate their heroes/inspirations themselves. Thus, the Awards show the positive and powerful side of diversity instead of focusing on the negative effects of lack of tolerance and become a source of inspiration for the Dutch youth. The project is undertaken in cooperation with a coalition of national and international partners including the Dutch Ministry of Integration, the City Council of Rotterdam, Amnesty International, and several other NGOs.

www.eenheidiskracht.nl

GOOD PRACTICE

What follows is an overall look at the diverse ways the issue has been faced and it serves as a guideline for others to base their creative moments on what proved to be a fruitful exchange of ideas and a concrete base for action. Therefore, for a full reading of all creative stages of the project, please consult the conference reports on www.unitedagainstracism.org!

>>> Panel Discussions

a panel formed by experts in the field, living witnesses and/or project leaders offers brief presentations, which is followed by a discussion within the plenary session

- UNITED against Intolerance, 10-15 April 2007, Madrid (E): “Hate Speech Unlimited” by Searchlight (UK), Kulturbüro Sachsen (D), People Against Racism (SK)
- Get Educated, Fight Racism!, 27 May-1 June 2008, Stockholm (S): “New Faces of Fascism: political agenda of fascist groups” by Kulturbüro Sachsen (D), Social Action Centre (UA), Kurt Lewin Foundation (H)
- UNITED We can do it! - Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism, 2-7 June 2009, Sheffield (UK): “Relationship between Propaganda & Conflict” by Institute Race Relations (UK), Turkish Cypriot Human Rights Foundation (CY), Nagorno-Karabakh Committee of Helsinki Initiative 92 (NKC)

>>> Project Presentations

project leaders or entire partnerships present successful projects within the field, offering inspiration and practical advice and providing feedback on the activities

- UNITED against Intolerance, 10-15 April 2007, Madrid (E): “Youth Fight Fascism and Right-wing Extremism in Russia” by Youth Human Rights Movement
- Get Educated, Fight Racism!, 27 May-1 June 2008, Stockholm (S): “Right-wing Extremism in Italian Stadiums” by Luxembourg against Racism (L) “Music against Racism” by Never Again (PL)
- UNITED We can do it! - Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism, 2-7 June 2009, Sheffield (UK): “Living Library” by Norfolk Library (UK) “Diversity Awards” by Rotterdam Youth Council (NL)

>>> Plenary Session Lectures/Presentations

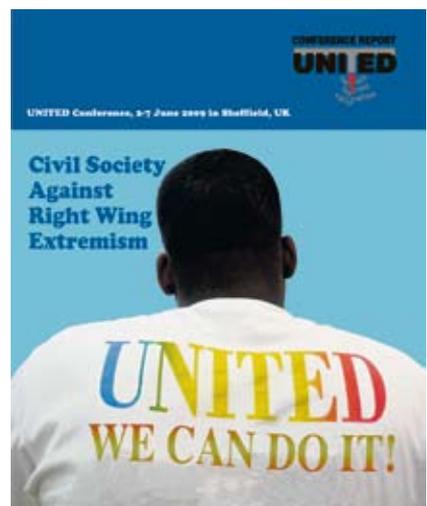
experts in the fields, representatives of organisations and institutions, members of the local youth council and academics offer perspectives of many kinds on the issues, from statistics to reports, from informative lectures to audio-visual presentations

- UNITED against Intolerance, 10-15 April 2007, Madrid (E): “Civil Society Combating Hate Crimes” by OSCE-ODIHR
- UNITED We can do it! - Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism, 2-7 June 2009, Sheffield (UK): “Hate Symbols in Public Space” by OSCE-ODIHR “Being an Antifascist” by Youth Human Rights Movement, Youth Network against Racism & Intolerance (RUS) “Hope NOT Hate” by Searchlight (UK)

>>> Working Groups

divided into groups and lead by experts in the field, participants work actively on the theme given, following both individual presentations and group activities, as well as sharing concrete ideas for action, campaign and publication

- All Different - All UNITED, 14-19 November 2006, Neuchatel (CH): “Antifascism - The Past is Present in the Future”
- UNITED against Intolerance, 10-15 April 2007, Madrid (E): “Now and Here: Analysing and Preventing Hate Crimes”; “Watch Out! Right-wing takes over”; “Campaign against Fascism and Racism”; “Fighting Fear: Antisemitism and Islamophobia”
- Get Educated, Fight Racism!, 27 May-1 June 2008, Stockholm (S): “Fascism! Spot it and Stop it!”, “Face-it! New Faces of Racism”, “Campaign: Combat Fascism: International Day against Fascism and Anti-semitism”, “Educational Tools Campaigning: Learn & Use”
- UNITED We can do it! - Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism, 2-7 June 09, Sheffield (UK): “Vote for HOPE! Combating the Political Right”; “Breaking News! No Platform for Hate in Media”; “Danger of the Far-right in the Net”; “How to Deal with Hate Graffiti and Hate Symbols”



STEP 2 - ACTION

When ideas take shape, energies are synchronised and activities become good practices

For the whole duration of the project, special resources have been dedicated to campaigning: hundreds of organisations, from grass-root groups to big institutions all over the continent received an input from the partnership to push their activities aimed at fighting right-wing extremism. The ideas created, collected, exchanged and inspired at conferences, workshops and meetings finally took the shape of local activities. The response has been great and the activities were clustered around European-wide campaigns with a common frame and topic.

Activities showed a special focus on the issue of right-wing extremism and its consequences in the life of minorities and activists. The best or most effective activities throughout Europe were identified, documented and disseminated through campaign reports, which highlight the good practices and therefore serve as tool kits for the future activities of hundreds of other organisations Europe-wide.

To be more effective from an educational point of view, the campaign reports also included an introduction about the “Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism” project, specifically meant not only to remind the mission of the project, but also to stress its importance in times when right-wing extremism is becoming part of main stream politics, bringing along tremendous consequences for minorities and activists all over Europe. Forces were joined within the partnership to collect, country by country or in specific fields of action, striking examples of the consequences of these trends. This not only provided a concrete overview on the situation and therefore stressed the meaning of the project, but, more importantly, gave the good practice a totally different light, as they were shown as tackling specific, concrete problems within our society. For there is a moment where ideas and ideals are important, but when it comes to action, reality is the rule and fact strike minds and hearts more than anything else. This has been one of the greatest strengths of the present project indeed, a true educational tool showing concrete problems from each country specific reality and providing concrete ways of facing the problem and change the way things are for good.

While the campaign report “Act against Intolerance” was created listing the good practices country by country, offering an introduction on the situation in each of them, the campaign report “UNITED We are Strong” showed things from another perspective. It divided the good practices in categories, offering a view based on methodology. Both ways were effective and this variety offered many inputs within and outside the partnership, as it helped process the experience of what is happening in the field. Last but

GOOD PRACTICE

Help the Environment Trash Your Prejudices!

Everybody has prejudices and stereotypes against individuals or groups. History showed that if we are not critical towards our own opinions we easily turn a blind eye to both human dignity and diversity, as well as individuality. Acknowledging and becoming aware of our own stereotypes and prejudices is the first important step to get rid of them and prevent radical behaviour!

The Finnish Red Cross designed a very innovative action to create public awareness about the need to fight discrimination by ‘trashing’ prejudices. In this campaign, people were encouraged and challenged to reflect about their prejudices and also to get rid of at least one. The main message of their activity was: ‘By giving up even one of your prejudices you will help building an environmentally-friendly and pluralistic Finland’. The actions themselves were very simple - but significant - and took place directly on the streets, in public places, in schools, at working places and shopping centres. Volunteers dressed up in bin men’s clothes were equipped with big red rubbish containers. People got approached in a non-formal and funky way, as the volunteers asked them to write down at least one stereotype or prejudice and trash the paper in the bin. The reactions of the public were pretty controversial and we all know that if people start to discuss and state their opinion, it already strengthens consciousness about the topic and active citizenship is thus achieved. Since there is no need to recycle prejudices and stereotypical views, the papers in the special red trash bins were transported as hazardous waste to be destroyed at the end of the day - mostly in a “burning ceremony”.

Organised and carried out by the Refugee and Youth Teams of the Finnish Red Cross, this action reached out successfully in about 35 towns and was able to receive good media coverage in national TV, radio and national and local newspapers. Like with every campaign ‘planning and coordination is half the success’ and therefore the Finnish Red Cross prepared detailed guidelines to the district offices and volunteers as to effectively carry out the campaign.

www.redcross.fi

not least, it was a specific goal of the project to have the campaign reports translated into the languages involved in the partnership.

The aim of these reports is to reach all fringes of society: target groups, youth, local activists, the general public and so on. Therefore, translation is essential, especially when dealing with facts and problems that are definitely more striking and easier to further distribute when written in the mother tongue of the recipients. Campaign reports are not just one-time flyers, on the contrary they are collections of good practices that can be archived and serve for future projects and activity, they are here to stay and be useful. For practical reasons, of course they are only a sample of all the efforts done and successes collected. For a full reading of the reports and good practices, please refer to www.unitedagainstracism.org !

STEP 3 - PUBLICATION

When research gives results, thoughts become guidelines and synergies are printed

This project was also about providing accurate and knowledgeable tools, meaningful informative publications, which, having been written by experts after considerate research and/or on the base of experience, can provide facts, definitions, directions and inspiration to a wide range of targets, from other experts in the field, from NGO activists to representatives of institutions, to informal learners to academics, from a specific focus group to the general public. The leaflets produced during the project are extremely accurate and met the interest of actors within the field, as well as the general public. What went into those is a mixture of experience, academic and practical knowledge, research results, fieldwork that all experts and activists collected in the

past years through hard work and managed to successfully merge into a wonderful cooperation in this project. What follows is a listing and a brief overview by means of quotation of all the leaflets produced during the project. A full reading of the leaflets is strongly recommended to anyone interested and can be done by consulting www.unitedagainstracism.org.

>>> **“How to Understand and Confront Holocaust Denial”**: the idea of this leaflet is to present a general overview of the phenomenon of Holocaust denial and to help groups and individuals who want to be active against Holocaust denial in their communities to recognise the argumentations and tactics of the deniers.

“In many countries in Europe the Holocaust denial is forbidden by law and, in fact, it can easily be condemned. Many states also have broader legislation against racial and ethnic hatred. European intergovernmental organisations passed resolutions and signed agreements to commemorate the Holocaust and to condemn its denial. It includes the Declaration of Stockholm International Forum on the Holocaust; the European Parliament Resolution on remembrance of the Holocaust, antisemitism and racism; the various declarations of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Many states, especially in Western Europe, adopted different approaches against Holocaust denial, including monitoring of Holocaust denial discourse by academic and non-governmental organisations, punitive measures such as fines, imprisonment and even deportations.”

>>> **“How to Understand and Confront Hate Speech”**: hate speech is a term or discourse intended to degrade, intimidate, or incite violence or prejudice against a person or group of people, based on their race, gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, language, moral or political views, socioeconomic class, occupation or appearance, mental capacity and any other similar distinction. It is the purpose of this leaflet to help recognise any form of hate speech and provide concrete ways to confront it.

“Perhaps in some European countries, where civil society is stronger, ostracism works well enough without an excessive use of the law. But it must be emphasized that in many other countries, most notably in the new democracies, civil society is not strong enough to confront hate

GOOD PRACTICE

Imagine

In Spain there are many Nazi clandestine concerts all around the country. Movimiento Contra la Intolerancia (MCI), a Spanish antiracist organisation, has been reporting that for more than a decade, but this was not enough to involve rock musicians to raise awareness on the matter. This is why MCI decided to start the “Project Imagine” in order to use the creative capacity of rock music for the struggle against intolerance. It is based on participation of three bands, respectively from Sevilla, Malaga and Cordoba, which have already recorded a number of songs that had been composed specifically for the project. The songs express such values as tolerance and the rejection of hate. Apart from this, members of the Movement against Intolerance have also composed and produced two songs that summarize the values, which they hope to spread. All this music are put on a CD and become available in the internet in order to raise awareness on the issue. The aim of the project is to involve more and more musicians and keep on composing music against intolerance. The project was launched at a press conference as a part of the rock festival “Utopia”. Some famous rock stars have posted information of the project on their websites. The project is inspired by the aesthetic and intellectual reality of the 60s of the 20th century, in which the geniuses of rock-and-roll made a revolution through music and with the crossbreeding of the blues.

www.myspace.com/proyectoimaginemusicacontralaintolerancia
www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com

speech without the support of the state. As a matter of fact, in some cases civil society itself has been the perpetrator of hate speech. Both the international law (e.g. the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) and national legal provisions allow for hate speech to be prosecuted. What is lacking in most cases is not the necessary legislation but the will to use it on the part of the authorities. Non-governmental organisations have good reasons to criticise governments for their hypocrisy in not implementing the existing provisions against hate speech.”

>>> **“Football without Racism”:** football is the world’s most popular sport and is played all over the world. Football is a common passion shared by millions of people, of every age, religion and ethnic background and has become a real intercultural sport – still the issue of racism troubles football. This leaflet is intended to alert on the many ways racism is rooted in football, from racist chants and insults against African players, to discrimination of players of different ethnic background, to the even more dangerous spread of racist and neonazi propaganda in some stadiums.

“The best thing that you can do is draw attention to the incident, report it to your club authorities and try to inform other people about it, even through the media. Even if in your country the issue of racism in football may not be taken as a serious problem, the best thing is to bring it to the public, to inform people that this is what is happening and try to open a discussion on the topic. Most football fans disapprove of such behavior and the great majority of racist incidents are the act of a small group of people. Most fans either have little or no knowledge about the incidents, or rather just ignore them quietly, a silent consent to the whole incident. It is best to get as many people involved and draw attention to the problem, both to the club and to the rest of the fans. But don’t stop there. Try to continue with what you have started, for example: create a fan group that will set an example to others, or try to promote the discussion on the topic, by getting more people involved, or be creative and think of new approaches.”

>>> **“Clean the Walls. How to Recognise and Confront Hate Graffiti”:** this leaflet gives organisations, activists and committed individuals a guideline how to recognise and confront graffiti containing racist messages, xenophobic discrimination and right-wing extremist symbols and codes.



GOOD PRACTICE

Antisemitism Today Can I be Affected?

On 9 November 2007, MTP Oradea (RO) organised an interactive awareness-raising workshop around the issues of discrimination, racism and intolerance for high-school students. The program was opened with a presentation about the Holocaust, which showed how easy it was for prejudices and intolerance to become the justification of crimes against humanity during the 2nd World War. The workshop continued with icebreaking games to create a safe atmosphere for a more confronting activity called ‘Where do you stand?’. Making use of challenging statements such as “Would you choose to be black or homosexual?”, “Do you believe Roma people are resistant to changes?”, “Do you believe men are more racist than women?”, participants were confronted with how their own stereotypes influence their choices and behaviour towards other people. Intolerance and prejudices need to be addressed before they are used as an argument for discrimination and racism. The activity was closed with a candlelight commemoration of Holocaust victims with the presence of local media. This workshop is a good practical example on raising awareness about the danger of prejudices and the negative impact of racism in our society. Participants became aware of the fact that we, sometimes, make quick decisions and stand by them without accepting the opinion of others: stereotypes are an easy, but dangerous way to approach life.

“In scientific and public discourse, it is often discussed whether or not hate graffiti should be tracked and removed. Opponents of removing activities like the Vienna based Institute for Graffiti Research consider graffiti as a political barometer showing socially repressed positions which should remain as a medium of intercultural communication. Besides, right-wing extremist graffiti is seen as an “adolescent play with provoking symbols and messages”. Unfortunately, reality shows that this perception is downplaying the problem. Most organisations active in the field of fighting racism and right-wing extremism agree that graffiti is not just an expression of an urban culture but promotes an inhuman ideology which cannot be seen as an opinion like any other. Such graffiti reflect both the mainstream racism anchored in the middle of society and the attempt of right-wing extremism to gain the discourse hegemony in the public space.”

>>> “Turn It Down! How to Recognise and Confront Hate Music”: music is practically the most significant feature and means of self-identification of the lives of adolescents and youngsters. Its forming power is extraordinary strong. Especially at the times of economical crisis when people start scape-goating vulnerable groups, it is quite dangerous for our societies if the lyrics contain racist and antisemitic slogans and its visual part shows neo-Nazi symbols. They all have one thing in common – they are insulting, discriminating, humiliating. Often they are liable to prosecution. This leaflet is an overview on the danger of this subculture and a practical toolkit to recognise forms of hate music and counteract.

“The skinhead phenomenon originated in the early 1970s on the streets of England and then spread to the rest of Europe. For some (not all skinheads are racists), the racist and chauvinistic attitudes held by these gangs developed into a crude form of Nazism with violence, frequent, racially motivated attacks on immigrants, homosexuals and Roma. Neonazi skinheads’ views have varied. Some believe in orthodox Nazi ideology, while others adhere to a mixture of racism, populism, ethnocentrism and ultranationalist chauvinism. They have committed hundreds of racist murders in Europe as well as thousands of other crimes as beatings, stabbings, shootings, theft and damaging of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries. A major aspect of skinhead life is devotion to bands that play “oi” white power music, a hard-driving brand of rock-and-roll whose lyrics pound home a message of bigotry and violence. Skinhead use of the internet has almost exclusively focused

on racist music. Music is the skinhead and neo-Nazi movement’s main propaganda weapon and chief means of attracting young recruits. In this way, right-wing extremist concerts serve as “identity-establishing” gatherings.”

>>> “The Dangerous Threat of Populism”: populism is a dangerous temptation for the mainstream political parties all around the world, but in Europe it could become the cause of a totalitarian tsunami. Populist propaganda as one tool to gain power and mobilise masses was and is a cyclic historical phenomenon putting in danger the very essence of democracy and its related values of individual human rights and tolerance. This leaflet is a very informative prospect on the dangers of populism, with concrete examples from Europe and an historical perspective.

“There are many definitions in the political science literature, but the often stressed explanation that populism is the mobilisation of a maximum of votes on short notice by using unrealistic, but popular promises rather characterises opportunism than populism. Populism is an approach based on elemental fears and emotions of people. It is politically used through popular stereotypes, clichés and prejudices to establish a certain position in the political field. The basic principle is always the same: “We against Them” – the class fight of the ordinary people versus the ruling establishment and/or the privileged elite. Populism builds up on an imagined unity of the people against defamed political and cultural elites, but also against groups that are supposedly protected by these elites. Populism is heavily used in political campaigns and 2009, the “super election year” in the European Union, demonstrates that populism is an extremely widespread tool. Economical crisis and its social consequences, as well as immigration and proposed cultural and religious undermining of society are topics exploited by populists and right-wing extremists. They try to detect low emotions, fears, stereotypes and prejudices of the majority population and offer simple solutions for quite complicated problems with the aim to establish a popular platform to boost their political options and ideas.”

UNITED Thematic Leaflet no 6
ENGLISH



TURN IT DOWN!
 How to recognise and confront hate music

Music is practically the most significant feature and means of self-identification of the lives of adolescents and youngsters. Its forming power is extraordinary strong. Especially at the times of economical crisis when people start scapegoating vulnerable groups, it is quite dangerous for our societies if the lyrics contain racist and anti-semitic slogans and its visual part shows neo-Nazi symbols. They all have one thing in common – they are insulting, discriminating, humiliating. Often they are liable to prosecution.

Hate music is a threat. It incites violence. Ignoring the problems means that hate can grow in the middle of society without being confronted. The limit of tolerance is reached not only when the text contains elements of a criminal offence but when it violates the dignity of any human being. Any expressions of racist hate in public can never be tolerated.





STEP 4 - DISSEMINATION

When all the above is spread, reaches big and small targets and the goal is reached

A last word in this toolkit on good practices must be dedicated to dissemination, mainly because none of the above quoted work would have been successful if it had not been promoted, distributed and spread as much as possible at the European level. Both for conferences – nomination calls and reports – and for any publication, as well as for all the activities included in campaign reports and “List of Activities”, promotion and communication flow are vital.

Most of the success of the present project has been granted by the solid communication and mailing system provided by the coordinating organisation and supported in many ways by partners and committed NGOs all over Europe. This system starts of course on the Internet, by means of a users-friendly and always up-to-date project site, which offered a lot of special space to the project and promoted its many activities also by keeping archive of anything relevant to the project itself, from lists of activities, to publications, from relevant data to conference programs.

E-mailing and E-news system reaching thousands of relevant contacts in the field with a click granted that any update and call for activity, conference as well as any piece of news related to the issue of right-wing extremism could reach all NGOs and committed individuals and been spread by them further to reach the general public, thus allowing a capillary flow of information. As far as the post mailing system is concerned, it made the distribution of all the above quoted material – conference and campaign reports, campaign material, leaflets and other publications, “List of Activities” – possible Europe-wide.

Ultimately, providing (multilingual) campaign and information in printed versions and larger amounts is the only effective way to let grass-roots organisations and active groups all over Europe reach out to the general public on the street, during manifestations, concerts, happenings, demonstrations or any public event that gathers a lot of people. Last but not least, the power of confrontation, that is the unique chance this project has provided to experts and activists willing to meet others who share the same commitment in the fight against right-wing extremism: by allowing experts, activists and many other involved people to come together to either conferences, meetings and workshops was one of the strongest points of the project. What was brought back from these gatherings, together with what was distributed on the internet and via mail throughout Europe is there to grow and can without any doubt be named one of the biggest success of “Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism”.

GOOD PRACTICE

Eliminate Racism

Is it difficult to act against racism as an individual, to stand up and to speak up? Sometimes yes, but there are also actions you can take and incorporate in your daily life very easily. The Austrian pressure group SOS Mitmensch in cooperation with ZARA and WIK launched the community platform “Eliminate Racism” to document racist graffiti in public space with the help of Vienna’s citizens and to point out these ashaming smearings.

Is open racism tolerated? Fact is that you encounter racist graffiti and that it is not easy to get them removed. Private owners and the government put the responsibility to each other and if you - as an active citizen - turn a swastika into a nicely decorated window etc. you could get yourself in trouble with justice.

In a press conference at the start of the campaign the initiators presented how different European cities deal with this situation. Positive examples are many municipalities in Great-Britain like Leicester, Thurrock or Charnwood which removes racist, homophobic or sexist graffiti free of charge within 24 hours.

Although the goal to influence the government’s attitude towards this problem and to establish official funding for the removal of graffiti wasn’t reached so far, several positive effects were achieved.

According to SOS Mitmensch and ZARA’s Racism Report 2007 (Case Report of Incidents and Structures in Austria) public awareness of racist graffiti increased throughout the population. Incidents like a racist graffiti staying next to a police station without action [sic!] are not easily possible any more.

Where the state refuses ... civil society get’s active! A cooperation between ZARA and the construction company derBaumann makes a service named “Graffiti Ambulance” possible which offers to remove racist graffiti free of charge!

How can you contribute to this campaign in Vienna? Grab your digital camera or mobile phone and capture racist graffiti that you find. You can send the picture including the exact address directly by your mobile phone via mms or via e-mail to rs@sosmitmensch.at.

And outside Vienna? Be inspired and consider this example when you implement your action to tackle racism in public space!

www.rassismusstreichen.at

PROJECT DIRECTORY

The making of the project

How a project is born

Alert minds monitoring our society always bring well working ideas. As the majority of projects – both successful and not – “Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism” was also initially conceived on an instinct (arising from the pool of experience and knowledge from professionals in the field). More often than one would think, no matter what the nature of the project – business or social oriented – it blossoms from a need that transcends rationality, a need that is deeply felt by those involved, but hardly possible to express into a rational plan. Being this a project of social nature and intent, it is no wonder that society inspired its first steps, its conception and initial shape. All the individual minds initially involved, and the organisations they worked with, felt the urge to bring the alarming issue of right-wing extremism at the UNITED table: they shared their preoccupation, they offered their experienced insights on the matter and they brought significant food for thoughts to the discussion. It was a growing process, one that could not be ignored anymore, one that needed firm action and therefore called for action. The inputs coming from the network, those inputs arisen from a deep analysis of our society, paved the way for a well organised and successful project.

>>>Tips<<<

- *Engage in activities aimed at analysing society: read the newspaper, reach out for the target of your work, dedicate quality time to research and seek cooperation with organisations that do field work and have direct experience and contact with victims and target groups.*
- *Engage in fruitful exchange of ideas: participate to conferences, workshops, forums and informal meetings on the subject you are interested in; get in touch with the experts on the matter, ask them for material and consult with them about your doubts.*
- *Bring your ideas to the right table: do not hesitate to talk to people about your project, get in touch with organisations that work in the same field and share your enthusiasm; always keep track of your networking efforts to keep updated on who is doing what in the field.*

Why “Grundtvig Programme”?

No matter how beautiful a picture, the frame is as essential. Once a preparatory group has an excellent idea for a project, the right (financial) framework needs to be found. This is a very delicate moment for a project. Not only a wrong choice of framework might cause the dismissal of the proposal, but, even in the case it gets funded, the outcome of the activities won't necessarily be successful if the framework does not work. This is why frameworks exist in the first place. They have been designed to help applicants canalise their energies more efficiently. A framework tells a group about the mission and vision of the project, its methodology, and most specifically about its target. A good project needs to find a perfect framework in which it can be submitted with hopes for successful reactions and, therefore, concrete implementation opportunities, meaning funding. The European Union, through its various agencies, offers quite a broad variety of funding opportunities, provided the project really matches the applicant's ideal profile. Since designing and writing a project are time and energy-consuming processes, it is important that the frame suites the project and not vice versa. It is indeed quite a dangerous trend to adapt the project, change it, and even upset it just until it eventually fits the frame requested by the funding institution.

Given the nature of the activities in which UNITED – the coordinating organisation – and the other partners have proved to be experienced after so many years of informal antiracist education, the present project was envisaged to be an educational/training “container” for training workshops, educational conferences for practice exchange, information-flow mechanisms and campaigns. The project was therefore submitted to the European Union “Education and Training” agency in the frame of a Grundtvig project. As a matter of fact, it suited the framework for its aims and concrete objectives, the nature of its activities, and the needs of its target groups and beneficiaries.

GOOD PRACTICE

Guernica as a Symbol against Intolerance

The association Movement Against Intolerance organised for students from Madrid, Málaga, Seville, Zaragoza, Valencia and Valladolid activities related with Holocaust such as documentaries, debates and symbolic events. They organised an activity in high-schools in Malaga and Seville focusing on the Picasso's painting Guernica, a symbol of pain and horror of the Spanish Civil War that is used today as a symbol against intolerance. The painting became a universal metaphor of crimes against Humanity because the city of Guernica was bombed by the nazi in 1937.

Students painted parts of the picture, which were later put together on a big wall, followed by a discussion about the symbolism of the picture connected with Holocaust and the “Kristallnacht” pogrom.

www.movimientocontralaintolerancia.com

>>>Tips<<<

- *Framework and Project are soul mates: do not force them into each other, do not go as far as to please the framework to get the project funded, because eventually the initial beauty of it will turn into a money and time consuming empty container. Always go for the objectives, always keep in mind the goals, always be respectful of the target: this is how you recognise the right framework.*
- *Frameworks are institutions: the various funding agencies invest a great capital of human resources to create frameworks, there is an initial research on the potential use of the framework, then a lot of speculation followed by solid analysis on how the framework should be structured in all its details. Therefore, once created and tested, they are meant to run for quite a long time. They become a tradition and traditions have followers. Once you've found the perfect framework for your project, hunt down previous successful projects, read them and get their strong points in your favor, get all the information you need on the framework, its sponsoring agency and their most successful past applicants.*
- *Don't be afraid to ask: believe it or not, agencies are more than willing to help. It is much easier to provide assistance than having to read a disastrous application.*

Finding partners: the process of networking

The process of forming the partnership is the most important feature of the project and it must find its roots in the network an organisation operates in and dates back to, including previous collaborations. The challenging factors in a project are many, countless actually, but the worst one is an incompatible, too homogenous or too heterogeneous, unbalanced partnership. In the process of forming the present partnership this factor was taken under serious consideration.

As a matter of fact, it was essential to find organisations based in Western Europe who had access to international channels, i.e. who had the expertise, means and experience to work on a European level. Had the project preserved too local or mainly national a spectrum, the idea underlying the whole project itself would have been misinterpreted, and the main aim missed. The purpose of a networking action,



GOOD PRACTICE

Stolpersteine - Stumbling Blocks

One of the most artistic projects of remembering the Holocaust is the work of Gunter Demnig from Köln, Germany. The artist has installed more than 12.500 "Stolpersteine" in 280 cities all over Europe - "stumbling blocks" to remember the individual names and biographies of people who were deported and killed by the nazis. Literally, the German word "Stolperstein" means an obstacle preventing the reaching of a desired goal. Figuratively, pedestrians stumble across the stones and thus develop historical understanding.

The ten times ten centimetres big stones made from brass are integrated in the pavement in front of the last domicile of the victim and carry the inscription of his or her name, date of birth and date of deportation and death.

The "Stolpersteine" keep alive the memory of the people that were prosecuted and killed in nazi Germany: Jews, Sinti and Roma, homosexuals, disabled people, members of the resistance during World War II and many more. The project was realized thanks to the active cooperation with civil society: students, private persons, organisations and relatives of the victims, who investigated biographical details, sponsors, who donate the stones. "Stolpersteine" were installed in many German cities as well as in Austria, Hungary, Italy and the Netherlands.

www.stolpersteine.com

whether a project or a single activity, is precisely its capacity to cross borders and change to adapt to the local contexts, yet maintaining the original frame. When forming a network that needs to be balanced, but at the same time needs also to work more for one side than for the other, mutual trust and long term expertise are essential.

>>>Tips<<<

- *Don't look too far: your best choice is always a partner you trust and had previous cooperation with, so go and search among your best supporting and most active campaign, conference and activity partners.*
- *Being in charge is not always necessary: the coordinating organisation is not necessarily the most important for the project, but it needs to be the more adapt to take on the managing of meetings, coordination and info flow. It needs to be a well running and organised institution with access to a large database, one with experience, a solid management and international reach.*
- *The partnership is there to serve the project: base the choice of partners on the project activities, so that each partner can be in charge of a specific aspect of the project, the one it is most experienced in. Small organisations can take up the largest portion of the job, provided that's their area of expertise. At the same time large organisations don't necessarily need to be the biggest player: always distribute tasks based on expertise, never on size or power.*

And now, what do we do with it?

You have the idea and the target is clear, so is the partnership: how does it need to be developed? Now it's the time to translate ideas and words into actions and planning. Every project is unique, and it must follow its framework requirements as well as the specificities of the preparatory group, however the following list might come in handy as a general roadmap that can be personalised and shaped to your needs:

- **Brainstorming:** you might have done this already when giving birth to the project, but at this stage brainstorming is about facts, not ideas. This phase should be the one bringing into words your dreams of activities, cooperation, workshops, fieldtrips and publications. You can go any direction you want at this stage and indulge in big time fantasies. This is not the time to think small, as reality will

come and bring you back to earth in the next phases. It is very important that you voice your dreams, and visions, and desires and that you exchange within the partnership your projection of the practical turnout of the project. The main question you need to ask yourself and your partner is: what do I want to see people doing during the project?

- **Research:** this is a very delicate stage. Your great ideas are on the table and it is time to bring them to a concrete shape. It is important to regard this phase as a confrontation and an exchange, not as competition. Your ideas, as a matter of fact, might have been already developed within other projects and been established as good practices. So much the better for you, then. It means that your project will have a safe side. It also means that you need to find an innovative side to it and possibly learn from past mistakes. Research means also analysing the practicality of your ideas and investing in prevention instead of failure management. It might be a good idea to divide tasks within the partnership in this phase, according to practical experience and background, or to geographical and language area.
- **Planning:** as scary as it sounds, the hardest part is actually over. Once your activities have a shape, fit into a legacy or are fully innovative, serve the project and are set to become good practices, planning is quite easy. The only skill needed here is experience, or rather the ability to know where to ask for help. If – for instance – your main activities will be based on publications and none of your partners has ever published something, you might want to set a meeting with some NGO-members who have experience in the field and can provide practical tips. UNITED, in this sense, is a great source for help, not only because in its several years of experience has worked in many different directions and touched most of the fields for activities, but also because it has and updates an extensive database of NGOs and institutions Europe-wide that can help you search for concrete help.
- **Divide and Conquer:** it is no joke; on the contrary this is the most delicate phase before the start of the project. Who is going to write it? Who is going to be the coordinating member? Who is going to be responsible for what? Now it



is time to put pride aside and deal with the reality. You need the best qualified members to do what they do best, but you also need to be very honest -to yourself and to the rest of the partnership-about your availability. The project will be time and energy consuming, it will need you no matter what, so don't take up too much load if you have the slightest doubt that you might fall under it. Let partners express their concerns about each other's ability and come up with a division of duties which reflects the actual time, availability, skills and experience of each member.

Project Writing: almost a foreign language!

You've read the call for projects and underlined a bunch of words which, despite their obscure and way too general meaning – seem to be pretty important to the project itself. You feel lost and start thinking that after all this all seems very far from your original idea for the project. You confront the other members, and they all seem to have their own definition of terms such “mission”, “vision”, “rationale of the project”, “outputs” and many more. Do not worry. This first feeling is totally normal, as you are entering a business that uses a completely different terminology than the one you are used to in your work. Believe or not, your worlds are going to merge by the end of the first draft of the project.

The content is more important, that is true, and this is not meant to be a section giving you tips on how to use verbal tricks in order to get the project funded. Nevertheless, the language you use – and therefore acquire – to write the project is going to present it and then to accompany every step of it. Your message needs to be conveyed properly for it to be understood. Every funding agency writes its call for projects in a very specific language, which mostly reflects the framework offered. Educational frameworks such as Grundtvig use a specific language, which combines the usual project language with a specific terminology coming from the educational and life-long learning fields. You need to become friends with this terminology, not only because anyway a well-written project serves your advantage, but also because there is much to learn about it. As a matter of fact, in formulating the calls, agencies stress the most important guidelines of the project precisely through terminology and it is your duty and advantage to learn from that. Learning proper terminology can lead to expanding the radius of your activity and involving sides to them, which were not included at a first stage. It may stimulate ideas and get a better sense of what you are about to embark. It offers a great chance to set the right tone for your publications, if you want to adjust them to that, or quite on the opposite hand, it offers you the chance of re-writing the project on a more informal level for your first assessment, so that you reach a broader target: experts and non experts. The advantage of having a double-layered terminology – one coming from the project and one

GOOD PRACTICE

The “HOPE not Hate” Campaign

The HOPE not Hate campaign was launched by the Searchlight magazine following a recognition that existing antifascist strategies were becoming ineffective, due to changes in the strategies of the far-right itself.

Research showed that people wanted to support something positive rather than backing a negative campaign and that there was also a clear recognition that simplistic antinazi slogans were no longer adequate. It realized that the British National Party (BNP) was tapping into real or perceived grievances and problems, and if the campaign were to hope to win over voters, these issues had to be addressed. This recognition of a changing environment meant that every local situation was different and had to be addressed individually. By localised campaigns, within a common framework, the campaign was able to address local issues and win local respect. Further, it encouraged and developed local community groups, an approach which stood in contrast to a simplistic national “Don't vote Nazi” which all too often appeared remote and irrelevant to peoples' daily lives.

Since its inception the HOPE not Hate campaign involves several local groups and supporters among antifascist organisations. There are dozens of local HOPE not Hate groups, many producing regular local bulletins, and thousands of supporters. One of the successes of the campaign is the creation of a partnership with The Daily Mirror, Britain's second biggest selling newspaper. This has given the campaign respectability and through special 8-page anti-BNP supplements and regular articles in the newspaper, allows it to reach millions of people. Further, alongside local bulletins and leaflets regular tabloid newspapers are produced, often customised for each key local area. This allows the campaign to produce highly attractive propaganda whilst also addressing local issues of concern.

Thus, the Hope not Hate campaign has managed to reach out to millions of people and promote hope through an innovative and reflected approach that has reached deeply into local communities as well as on the national level. This has made it possible for the campaign to grow to be one of the biggest antifascist campaign in British history with dozens of local antifascists groups being set up, thousands of people being mobilised and more than five million pieces of literature delivered.

www.hopenothate.org.uk

reflecting the ways of the organisation taking part into the partnership – is extensive and it includes, amongst others, the possibility of reaching a broader reading public, broadening the variety of your publications and setting as example for future projects.

>>>Tips<<<

- *Read the call for projects carefully and underline keywords, then discuss them within the partnership and get help from those who have already written projects. Most agencies offer a link with definitions: make excellent use of that as it is the key to a mutual understanding. For them to understand the potentiality of your project, it is extremely important that you learn their language.*
- *Use the terminology the agency offers you to your advantage, don't be afraid of sounding too bureaucratic: for each term that sounds too technical or too bureaucratic to you, find an informal one you will use in your publications and stick to it, remembering where it came from and why you chose it, as it can be an enormous source for ideas and exchange. Keep this bi-layered terminology on the surface and open to anyone involved in the project. If necessary, write a short notice or an internal toolkit so that everyone is on the same page and can have access to all documents related to the project, no matter the terminology.*
- *Make it a tradition to start your activities with a reflection on the power of words and on the different meanings they take up in different contexts (countries/cultures). Your target groups have the right to be enabled to access to the original project and learn its formal side. Take up this challenge and turn it into a good practice to be passed on!*
- *Last but not least: English may be the working language for international cooperation nowadays, but it is always helpful and convenient to have important parts of the project, its activities and its publications translated in other languages which are geographically interesting for the project. Do not underestimate the power of documents provided in native languages: they can be forwarded and reach fringes of the public you were not even dreaming to reach and address. Therefore, it is always useful at the beginning of the project to organise a pool of translators within the practice and organise it into a mini database.*

REFLECTIONS

The context that got everything started... why was this project needed?

When this project was conceived, the European scene was -like it sadly still is- marked by racist and discriminatory episodes of unspeakable violence. Reactions from authorities and policy-makers were and are, when existing, inconsistent. Pro action and prevention of hate crimes, hate speech, racism and discrimination on all grounds is left mainly in the hands of civil society. While up to a few years ago right-wing extremism was perceived as confined within extremist fringes, it is now clear that it has become part of mainstream politics in many countries. At the time the project was born -and most probably nowadays too- nongovernmental organisations and grass-roots groups -particularly within the UNITED network- were strongly questioning their role towards these trends and their responsibility in providing an alternative voice, or rather something more concrete and practical than a voice. Therefore, they were in urgent need of networking solutions to gather all efforts together and pour them back into society in the most effective ways, equally throughout Europe. When such a deal of attention and tension revolves around a topic, especially coming from experienced eyes and minds, the need for project-making comes naturally, as does the direction the project needs to take. There was no doubt in the initial phases of this project, the direction should be education: not only because education is a great means of both injecting society with healthy and productive thoughts and attitudes and merging them into a higher public awareness; it is also the most natural way of reaching UNITED's and the great majority of its organisations' target. In March 2006, the project "Civil Society against Right-wing Extremism" was submitted to the European Commission "Education and Culture" agency in the framework of a Grundtvig project, for education and lifelong learning. Now that it has come to its closure, it is up to all of us to build up on what it might have left for the future in terms of good practices and food for thoughts.

GOOD PRACTICE

Train of Remembrance

Between 1940 and 1944, the German "Reichs Railway" deported more than 12.000 German children and young people and more than 1.5 million children from the occupied countries of Europe to concentration camps where most of them were killed. The deportations were mostly carried out with the logistic aid of the German Reichsbahn and the national railways in the occupied countries. The travelling exhibition "Train of Remembrance" was dedicated to preserve the memory of the deported children.

The "Train of Remembrance" started its journey on 9 November 2007 in Frankfurt and followed the former deportation route of the German state railway, which went through major German cities such as Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfurt and Dresden. On its way it covers a distance of 3000 kilometres and stopped at more than 40 train stations before leaving Germany to arrive at its final destination, Auschwitz (PL), on 8 May 2008 - the day of the liberation of the death camp.

The train consisted of a steam engine and two wagons in which photographs, letters and documents from the deported children are displayed. Connecting the exhibition with real biographies of the deported children, it evokes empathy with their fate and brings the history of the deportations to life: the delivery of the deportation notices, the way to the detention camps, the transport through cities and villages to the deportation trains. The exhibition also commemorates the mass deportations of children and their families in formerly occupied European countries. The perpetrators are also portrayed in the exhibition in order to raise awareness for the fact

Looking behind while looking ahead

This project meant a lot for many people, for many different reasons, but it would not mean enough if all we could do with it was “looking behind”: looking ahead is way more important, as it is leaving something useful for the fight against right-wing extremism. No project is an island. As soon as it is born it develops connections, relations; it brings along consequences; it offers inspiration, from both its successes and its mistakes; it bonds people and organisations; it sets priorities for the future; it might close some doors behind, but it certainly leaves new unexplored or only partially explored chapters ahead. It leaves a legacy. The present project was no different: it hit some important goals and it met some confrontational moments. What a waste it would be to leave this all behind and move forward to other challenges without leaving a fertile ground for those interested in keeping up the good work against right-wing extremism. The project might be at its closing chapter, but the fight and the urgency are still calling and, most importantly, the ones involved in this project won't stop here: they will still continue working and fighting and projecting and getting involved as much as they can.

The activities and good practices quoted in this report are a selection of successful events and methods published during the course of this project



GOOD PRACTICE

that many people were responsible for realising the deportations: authorities from the national Ministry of Transport, SS members, police and staff of the railway logistics who were involved in the transport of the children to the death camps. As a matter of fact, among the wagons carrying the exhibition, there are also empty ones, which were designated to display the research results of individuals, schools organisations or citizens' committees. As the exhibition train stops in several stations, it becomes a work in progress: people are not only “visitors”, but they can make the exhibition grow and contribute to the Holocaust education in a personal and sustainable way.

This project was realised by a citizens' initiative called ‘Train of Remembrance’ together with grass-roots groups all over Germany and with support of trade unions. After years of public struggle whether or not the exhibition should be showed at train stations it eventually was realised without the support of the Deutsche Bahn AG. The citizens' initiative raised funds and rented the railroad tracks from Deutsche Bahn AG for about 3 Euros per kilometre. Nowadays, when antisemitism, xenophobia and right-wing extremism are on the rise again, all parts of the society should contribute to the remembrance of the past and the fight against current forms of intolerance. Not everybody seems to commit to this duty yet.

www.zug-der-erinnerung.eu

DEUTSCH

Wege aus einer Sackgasse

Kreative Aktionen gegen Hass

Als Reaktion auf den beunruhigenden Anstieg rassistischer, antisemitischer, rechtsextremer Einstellungen und Strukturen in Europa hat UNITED for Intercultural Action das Kooperationsprojekt „Zivilgesellschaft gegen Rechtsextremismus - Entwicklung neuer Strategien des lebenslangen Lernens für Nicht-regierungsorganisationen“ im Rahmen des EU-Erwasenenbildungsprogramms Grundtvig initiiert (*).

Das Projekt entstand auf Grundlage der langjährigen Erfahrungen des UNITED-Netzwerks bei der Organisation von Antidiskriminierungskampagnen und der Analyse gegenwärtiger Trends der europäischen Zivilgesellschaft im Kampf gegen Rechtsextremismus, Rassismus und Diskriminierung. Es bestehen effektive Wege, Diskriminierung durch innovative und non-formale Lernstrategien auf lokaler und regionaler Ebene zu bekämpfen. Bewährte Methoden und erfolgreiche Beispiele müssen dabei europaweit verbreitet werden. Ausgehend von dieser Analyse zielte das Projekt „Zivilgesellschaft gegen Rechtsextremismus“ darauf ab, Methoden der antirassistischen Erwachsenenbildung in Europa zugänglich zu machen.

Zu den konkreten Ziele des Projekts gehörten: die Schaffung praktikabler Wege zur Verbesserung der Arbeit lokaler Initiativen und Organisationen im Bereich der antirassistischen Bildung, die Ausbildung von Multiplikatoren für die antirassistische Bildungsarbeit sowie die Schaffung eines ausgewogenen europäischen Engagements gegen Rassismus. Das Projekt richtete sich speziell an in Nichtregierungsorganisationen engagierte Akteure, insbesondere an benachteiligte Bevölkerungsgruppen, für die Bildung nur schwer zugänglich ist.

Am Projekt waren ursprünglich 6 Partnerorganisationen

des UNITED-Netzwerks aus West- und Osteuropa beteiligt. Zu den Projektinhalten gehörten die Analyse von Erscheinungsformen und Strategien der extremen Rechten in Europa, der Austausch von Konzepten zum Umgang mit rechtsextremen Gruppierungen in den jeweiligen Ländern sowie die Entwicklung übertragbarer Ansätze zur Bekämpfung des Rechtsextremismus auf allen Ebenen. Im Laufe der Projektdauer kamen weitere Organisationen des UNITED-Netzwerks als aktive Projektbeteiligte hinzu.

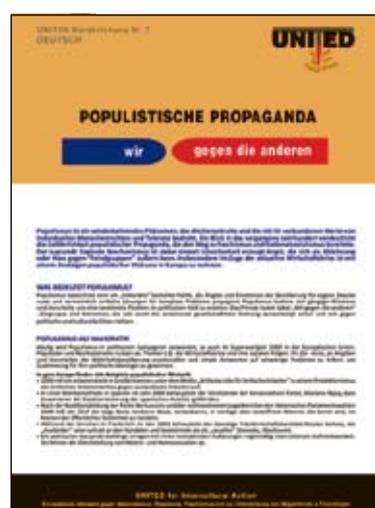
(* Das europäische Bildungsprogramm Grundtvig war 2006 Teil des Socrates-Aktionsprogramms der Europäischen Union für den Bereich Allgemeine Bildung. Es zielt auf die Stärkung der europäischen Dimension im Bereich der Erwachsenenbildung und des lebenslangen Lernens. Konkret sollen durch das Programm die Bildungsberausforderungen einer alternden Bevölkerung in Europa angegangen sowie Erwachsene bei der Erweiterung und Vertiefung ihres Wissen und ihrer Kompetenzen unterstützt werden. Im Blickpunkt stehen dabei alle Typen des Lernens, sowohl im formalen als auch im non-formalen Bereich.

Partner:

- Associazione Rieti Immigrant ARI Migrationsverein Rieti (Italien)
- Duha - Kinder- und Jugendverein für Freizeit, Natur und Spaß (Tschechien)
- Kulturbüro Sachsen e.V. (Deutschland)
- Nigdy Wiecej - Nie wieder (Polen)
- Norsk Folkehjelp - Norwegische Volkshilfe (Norwegen)
- Masterprogramm Immigration der Ca' Foscari Universität Venedig (Italien)
- UNITED for Intercultural Action (europaweites Netzwerk)

Konsultative Partner:

- Movimiento contra la Intolerancia Bewegung gegen Intoleranz (Spanien)
- Youth Human Rights Movement
- Ludia Proti Rasizmu Menschen gegen Rassismus (Slowakei)



Die Hauptaktivitäten des Projekts umfassten die fortlaufende Analyse und Verbreitung erfolgreicher Beispiele antirassistischer Aktionen; 3 internationale, groß angelegte Konferenzen; über 60 Podiumsdiskussionen, Vorträge, Präsentationen, Delegationen, Workshops und Arbeitsgruppen; 3 groß angelegte, europaweite Kampagnen; mehr als 50 Veröffentlichungen (Handreichungen, Infobroschüren, Kampagnenmaterial) Infomails und Webaktivitäten. Damit konnten direkt und indirekt etwa 200.000 Akteure in ganz Europa erreicht werden.

Das Projekt leistete einen Beitrag zu einer Zukunft ohne Hass, Gewalt und Diskriminierung. Nur mit einer Fortführung der begonnenen Aktionen und Projekte kann diese Vision auch weiterhin erfolgreich umgesetzt werden. An dieser Stelle möchten wir der Europäischen Kommission danken, ohne deren Finanzierung die Durchführung dieses Projektes nicht möglich gewesen wäre.

Diese englischsprachige Broschüre gibt einen Überblick über die Inhalte und Aktivitäten dieses Projekts. Sie beschreibt die vier Säulen, auf denen das Projekt fußt, sowie eine Auswahl einiger best practices. Abschließend werden die verschiedenen Etappen von der Entstehung bis zum Abschluss eines erfolgreichen Projektes in einem „Projektverzeichnis“ systematisch aufgezeigt.

Was ist das Kulturbüro Sachsen e.V.?

Das Kulturbüro Sachsen e.V. berät seit 2001 lokale Vereine, Initiativen, Kommunalpolitik und -verwaltung, Kirchengemeinden und Netzwerke in Sachsen mit dem Ziel, rechtsextremistischen Strukturen eine aktive demokratische Zivilgesellschaft entgegenzusetzen. Gemeinsam mit Partnern vor Ort erarbeiten wir kommunalspezifische Konzepte und Strategien gegen Rechtsextremismus und zur Wertschätzung der demokratischen Grundprinzipien in sächsischen Kommunen und Landkreisen. Geleitet vom Prinzip der „Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe“ verstehen wir uns dabei als Impulsgeber, Moderator und Begleiter. Unsere Beratung bietet keine Patentrezepte, aber sie entwickelt - ausgehend von den Erfahrungen der Bündnispartner vor Ort und mit ihnen zusammen - ortsbezogene Veränderungskonzepte.

Das Kulturbüro Sachsen e.V. ist Mitglied im Netzwerk Tolerantes Sachsen, einer Plattform lokaler Initiativen und Vereine, die sich konkret und praktisch gegen Rechtsextremismus, Rassismus und Antisemitismus in jeglicher Erscheinungsform zur Wehr setzen.



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GOOD PRACTICE

Regulars' Table Whispers

Election campaigns and rising right-wing populism seem to be related to each other, in the same way the jump of domestic violence during big football matches is connected to each other.

Within the frame of the project "Stammtischgeflüster" (Regulars' Table Whispers) the organisation Social Impact in Austria together with (cartoonist) drawers addressed topics, such as: xenophobic prejudices, hate speech, freedom of religion, right of residence, homophobia, racism and domestic violence in a smart and funny way. Beer coasters with (comic) drawings, smart slogans, facts and background info were spread among bars and restaurant in course of the 2008 General Election in Austria and the European Football Championship 2008.

These actions aimed to raise awareness in public about actual conflicts and "hot-topics" and to give a more reflected point of view on the issues addressed. In this way conflicts and stereotypes are tackled and a more fact-based discourse is provoked. To tackle populist and intolerant phenomena Social Impact went directly to the place where such phenomena root: taverns. By using the beer coaster as medium it is possible to show effective presence at the place of local opinion formation, spreading point of prejudices and origin of populist speeches - the table where the regular guests drink their beer and start discussing about 'god and the world'.

<http://social-impact.at>

In Memory of Daniel

On 4 November 2005, Neonazis killed Daniel Tupy, a 21-year-old student from Bratislava.

This brutal murder raised an emotional wave against right-wing extremism in the society.

As reaction to that the antifascist NGO, People Against Racism (PAR), organised a march in memory of Daniel. The march took part on 9 November 2005 and was connected with the 'Kristallnacht' pogrom commemoration. 5000 people, among them politicians and famous people of public life, supported it. From that time on, the Slovak antifascist community connects the memory of 9 November with the memorial of the murder of Daniel. In 2007, PAR in cooperation of the veteran group Antifascist Fighter Association remembered 9 November by lighting up candles in the shape of a crossed swastika. The action continued with a peaceful march that headed to the Memorial dedicated to all victims of racism and neonazism, which was built in the spot where Daniel was murdered.

www.rasizmus.sk

POLSKI

Drogi Wyjścia ze Ślepej Uliczki

Kreatywne Działania Przeciwko Nienawiści

W odpowiedzi na alarmujący rozwój głęboko zakorzenionego rasizmu, antysemityzmu i prawicowego ekstremizmu w Europie, sieć UNITED w 2006 roku rozpoczęła wspólny projekt „Społeczeństwo obywatelskie przeciwko prawicowemu ekstremizmowi”, który został zrealizowany w ramach europejskiego programu edukacji dorosłych Grundtvig (*).

Projekt został wypracowany w rezultacie wieloletniego doświadczenia sieci UNITED w prowadzeniu kampanii antydyskryminacyjnych oraz na podstawie pogłębionej analizy obecnych trendów w łonie europejskiego społeczeństwa obywatelskiego przeciwdziałającego prawicowemu ekstremizmowi, rasizmowi i dyskryminacji. Doświadczenie wskazuje, że pomimo ilościowej i jakościowej pracy wykonywanej przez liczne organizacje aktywne na tym polu, wiele organizacji pozarządowych ma zbyt mało wiedzy nt. demokratycznych instytucji i procesów. Istnieją jednak efektywne metody wzbogacania dobrych praktyk o wymiar europejski. Mając tego rodzaju wiedzę, UNITED w ramach projektu „Społeczeństwo obywatelskie przeciwko prawicowemu ekstremizmowi” podjęło próbę stworzenia przestrzeni dla antyrasistowskiej edukacji dorosłych, która byłaby wysokiej jakości, a także dostępna w całej Europie.

Wśród celów projektu było: stworzenie możliwych ścieżek wzmocnienia pracy grup lokalnych i organizacji pozarządowych aktywnych na polu edukacji antyrasistowskiej, ich trening jako facylitatorów edukacji antyrasistowskiej oraz przeciwdziałanie nierównowadze w walce przeciwko rasizmowi w całej Europie. Bezpośrednią grupą docelową projektu są działacze organizacji pozarządowych, dociera on również do grup docelowych organizacji, głównie upośledzonych społecznie grup, które mają niewielkie możliwości dostępu do edukacji.

Od początku w ramach projektu współdziałało 6 organizacji partnerskich sieci UNITED – zrównoważony zbiór wiedzy i doświadczenia z Europy Zachodniej i Wschodniej. Wspólnie analizowano przejawy, formy i strategię prawicowego ekstremizmu w Europie, dzieląc się koncepcjami przeciwdziałania rosnącym wpływom organizacji skrajnie prawicowych w poszczególnych krajach oraz poszukując dających się przeszczepić metod przeciwdziałania na wszystkich poziomach. W trakcie trwania projektu większa liczba organizacji przystąpiła do projektu, odgrywając w nim aktywną rolę.

(* Program Grundtvig jest europejskim programem finansującym, który w 2006 roku był częścią Wspólnotowego Programu Działania w Dziedzinie Edukacji Sokrates. Jego celem jest wzmocnienie europejskiego wymiaru edukacji dorosłych. W szczególny sposób odpowiada na wyzwanie edukacyjne starzejącej się populacji Europy i umożliwia dorosłym uzupełnianie swoich umiejętności i kompetencji dzięki alternatywnym metodom. Program Grundtvig zawiera w sobie wszystkie typy kształcenia, zarówno w ramach „formalnego”, jak „nieformalnego” systemu edukacji.

Partner

- ARI Immigrant Association Rieti (Włochy)
- Duha Rainbow Association (Czechy)
- Kulturbüro Sachsen (Niemcy)
- Stowarzyszenie NIGDY WIĘCEJ (Polska)
- Norwegian's People's Aid (Norwegia)
- Master on Immigration Program
Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Włochy)
- UNITED for Intercultural Action (sieć europejska)

Partner Konsultujący

- Movement Against Intolerance (Hiszpania)
- Youth Human Rights Movement
- People Against Racism (Słowacja)

Główne działania polegały na trwającej identyfikacji, selekcji i upowszechnianiu najlepszych praktyk na polu antyrasizmu; organizacji 3 dużych konferencji; ponad 60 dyskusji panelowych, wykładów, delegacji, warsztatów i grup roboczych; 3 kampanii ogólcuropejskich. Rezultatem projektu były też publikacje, poradniki, broszury tematyczne, biuletyny elektroniczne, strona internetowa oraz materiały do użytku w kampaniach. Łącznie projekt dotarł – wprost lub pośrednio – do około 200 tysięcy osób w całej Europie.

GOOD PRACTICE

Let's Paint the Walls!

In Krakow, the antifascist organisation Never Again has realized a bunch of local activities against hate graffiti under one campaign motto: Let's paint the Krakowian walls!

Throughout the year, Never Again and its local partner organisations such as the Polish Humanitarian Organisation used their local contacts to involve as many activists and citizens as possible. Young people gathered to remove and paint over racist stickers and smearings. House owners were asked for permission and invited to engage in white washing actions. Together with students and teachers, antiracist graffiti was sprayed inside schools. Journalists were invited to report about the campaign and published articles in local newspapers and magazines. Thus, many single activities merged into one big action, spreading a powerful message: make Krakow free of hate graffiti.

This campaign is a successful example how the creative ideas and resources of different organisations can be combined. Outwards, the many diverse activities bring public attention, which attracts the media and highlight the problem of hate graffiti. Inwards, it connects local initiatives and encourages for common actions.

www.nigdywiecej.org

Projekt ten jest ważnym krokiem w stronę przyszłości bez nienawiści, przemocy i dyskryminacji – ale ta wizja przyszłości Europy zwycięży tylko wówczas, jeśli będziemy kontynuować walkę i budować na dotychczasowych doświadczeniach. W tym miejscu pragniemy podziękować Komisji Europejskiej, której wsparcie umożliwiło przeprowadzenie projektu.

Ten raport zawiera ogólny opis osiągnięć projektu, opisuje jego cztery filary, podsumowuje wybrane dobre praktyki i prezentuje nasze doświadczenia od początku do końca projektu w ramach „Project Direktory” - kopiowanie wskazane.

Czym jest Stowarzyszenie „NIGDY WIĘCEJ“?

Stowarzyszenie „NIGDY WIĘCEJ“ powstało latem 1996 r. Naszą aktywność prowokuje polityka obojętności wobec narastającej fali nienawiści do innych narodów, odradzającej stare konflikty i szerzącej szowinizm, stosowana przez władze państwa polskiego oraz brak jednoznacznego sprzeciwu społecznego wobec tej sytuacji. Zmieniamy ten stan poprzez budowę społecznej grupy nacisku w celu eliminacji wszelkich zbrodniczych ideologii. Realizacji naszych celów służą: działalność wydawnicza, współpraca ze środkami masowego przekazu, działalność edukacyjna i oświatowa, mobilizowanie na ich rzecz wszelkich osób i środowisk aktywnych na arenie społecznej, kulturalnej i politycznej. Wydajemy kwartalnik „NIGDY WIĘCEJ“, najpoważniejsze w Polsce pismo zajmujące się w ciekawy i w pełni profesjonalny sposób tematyk neofaszystwu i przeciwstawiania się mu, jest ono wysoko cenione i życzliwie odbierane przez bardzo różnych czytelników.



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GOOD PRACTICE

Cologne September 2008: Collective Resistance!

From the 19th to the 21st of September, in the city of Cologne, the citizens' initiative 'pro Köln' (pro Cologne) organised an 'Anti-Islamisation-Congress' by inviting right-wing extremists from several European countries. The conference included a protest against the construction of a large mosque in the western German city. Hundreds of people were expected at this nationalist event. The right-wing supporters of the congress fortunately did not consider the large resistance that the population of Cologne and 40.000 activists from all over Germany organised against their meeting. Mayor Fritz Schramma called on the city's inhabitants to show that 'Racists and far right extremists aren't welcome' - 'We're here to show racism the red card' said Cologne mayor. Hundreds of citizens answered to the call of their Major by starting a peaceful, passive resistance against the rally. Supporters of the congress had to discover that no taxi driver would take them to their destination, no restaurant honoured their table reservation and no hotel would give them keys to their rooms. The whole city rose under the common slogan 'No Kölsch for Nazis'. Even the local barkeepers refused to serve the local Cologne beer, Kölsch, to any obvious far-right visitors. About 150 bars hung banners bearing the city slogan and some 200,000 beer mats were printed with the same message. On this occasion, Cologne inhabitants took a clear stand against right wing extremism, the City participated united in a courageous movement to denounce the abuse of a public space as a meeting place for right-wing radicals, aimed to spread intolerance and xenophobia.

Cesty Ven ze Slepé Uličky

Kreativní akce proti nenávisti

Jako odpověď na alarmující šíření hluboce zakořeněného rasismu, antisemitizmu a pravicového extremismu v Evropě rozjela celoevropská síť UNITED v roce 2006 partnerský projekt „Občanská společnost proti pravicovému extremismu – Rozvíjení nových strategií celoživotního vzdělávání pro NNO“, který se uskutečnil v rámci programu EU pro vzdělávání dospělých Grundtvig (*).

Samotný projekt byl vypracován podle dlouholetých zkušeností sítě UNITED v kampaních proti diskriminaci a hloubkových analýz současných trendů evropské občanské společnosti v boji proti pravicovému extremismu, rasismu a diskriminaci.

Zkušenosti ukazují, že přes objem i kvalitu práce vykonané mnoha organizacemi aktivními v této oblasti má řada nestátních neziskových organizací (NNO) nízké znalosti demokratických institucí a procesů. Existují nicméně účinné způsoby, jak čelit diskriminaci na místní a regionální úrovni pomocí inovačních a neformálních učicích strategií. Obdobně existují metody, jak dát příkladům dobré praxe evropský rozměr.

Vzhledem k těmto znalostem „scény“ usiloval UNITED svým projektem „Občanská společnost proti pravicovému extremismu“ o to, vytvořit prostor pro antirasistické vzdělávání dospělých, a to kvalifikovaně a přístupně po celé Evropě.

Cílem bylo najít fungující cesty ke zlepšování činnosti místních a regionálních NNO aktivních v oblasti výchovy a vzdělávání proti rasismu, vyškolení lidí z těchto NNO jako facilitátory protirasistické výchovy a vzdělávání a napomoci vyrovnávat nerovnováhu v boji proti rasismu mezi východní a západní Evropou. Přímo cílovou skupinou projektu jsou aktivisté NNO a přes ně se také dosáhne na cílové skupiny těchto NNO, zejména na znevýhodněné kategorie společnosti, které mají méně příležitostí a obtížnější by se dostaly k takové výchově a vzdělávání.

Od počátku tu bylo šest partnerských organizací aktivních v rámci sítě UNITED – vyvážený mix odborností a zkušeností ze západní i východní Evropy –, jež úzce spolupracovaly uvnitř UNITED při analyzování projevů, forem a strategií pravicového extremismu v Evropě, vyměňovaly si koncepce, co dělat proti narůstajícímu vlivu organizací krajní pravice a jejich protagonistů ve svých státech a nalézaly přenositelné postupy, jak potlačovat pravicový extremismus na všech úrovních. Díky tomuto projektu udělala řada organizací sítě UNITED pokroky ve svém aktivním zapojení.

(* *Program Grundtvig, financovaný Evropskou unií, byl v roce 2006 součástí unijního akčního programu Evropské komise v oblasti vzdělávání Socrates a zaměřuje se na posílení evropské dimenze ve vzdělávání dospělých a v celoživotním vzdělávání. Specificky se snaží řešit vzdělávací výzvy stárnoucí populace po celé Evropě a poskytnout dospělým alternativní cesty k aktualizaci jejich dovedností a kompetencí. Program Grundtvig zahrnuje všechny typy učení, ať se konají v rámci 'formálního' nebo 'neformálního' systému vzdělávání.*

Partner

- ARI - sdružení přistěhovalců, Rieti (Itálie)
- Duha - sdružení dětí a mládeže pro volný čas a přírodu (Česko)
- Kulturbüro Sasko (Německo)
- Nigdy Więcej! (Polsko)
- Norská Lidová Pomoc (Norsko)
- Studijní program o imigraci
Univerzita Ca' Foscariho, Benátky (Itálie)

Konzultační Partner

- UNITED for Intercultural Action (celoevropská síť)
- Hnutí proti Intoleranci (Španělsko)
- Hnutí Mládeže za Lidská Práva
- Lúdia proti Rasizmu (Slovensko)

Podstatné aktivity projektu sestávaly z průběžné identifikace, selekce a rozšiřování příkladů nejlepší praxe v antirasistické oblasti; tři velkých mezinárodních konferencí; přes 60 panelových diskusí, přednášek, prezentací, vyslání delegátů na akce, workshopů a schůzek pracovních skupin; tři velkoformátových celoevropských kampaní; jejich výstupy byly publikace, příručky, tematické letáky, e-news, webové prezentace a materiály ke kampaním. Celkovým rozsahem projekt zasáhl – přímo či nepřímo – přibližně 200.000 individuálních protagonistů této oblasti po celé Evropě.

Tento projekt je krokem na cestě k budoucnosti bez nenávisti, násilí a diskriminaci na základě předsudků – ale taková vize evropské budoucnosti se může realizovat, jen když budeme pokračovat ve svém snažení a stavět na tom, co jsme se naučili. Na tomto místě bychom chtěli poděkovat Evropské komisi, bez jejíhož financování by se tento projekt nemohl realizovat.

Tato zpráva (v angličtině) dává všeobecný přehled o tom, co se udělalo v rámci tohoto projektu; popisuje čtyři ideální pilíře, na nichž byl projekt založen; shrnuje některé z příkladů nejlepší praxe; a konečně ukazuje obrys našich zkušeností od samého počátku až do ukončení úspěšného projektu v kapitole iProject Directory – chceme tím inspirovat další zájemce k následování.

Informace o projektu „Občanská společnost proti pravicovému extremismu“

Projekt byl vypracován po mnohaletých zkušenostech sítě UNITED v kampaních proti diskriminaci a na základě hluboké analýzy současných trendů evropské občanské společnosti aktivní v boji proti extremismu, rasismu a diskriminaci. Je zkušenost, že přes množství a kvalitu práce odvedené organizacemi aktivními v této oblasti mají mnohé NNO slabé znalosti o demokratických institucích a procesech. Existují nicméně efektivní metody boje s diskriminací na místní a regionální úrovni pomocí inovačních a neformálních učicích strategií. Také existují způsoby, jak nejlepší praxi dodat celoevropský rozměr. Účelem projektu je vytvořit prostor pro antirasistickou osvětu, dělat ji kvalifikovaně a přístupně po celé Evropě. Cíle jsou: vyvinout nové metody ke zlepšení práce místních buněk a NNO aktivních na tomto poli výchovy proti rasismu a tyto NNO vyškolení jako organizátory antirasistické výchovy po celé Evropě. Cílová skupina projektu jsou aktivisté z NNO. Projekt má nakonec posloužit cílovým skupinám těchto NNO, hlavně sociálně znevýhodněným s menším přístupem ke vzdělávání.

Hlavními činnostmi projektu je identifikace, výběr a šíření dobrých příkladů na poli antirasismu, konference, workshopy a kampaně, jež mají přinést výstupy: publikace, příručky, infoletáky, webstránky a materiály pro kampaně.

Co je Duha?

Duha je občanské sdružení, které již od roku 1989 nabízí na principech zážitkové pedagogiky dětem a mladým lidem pestrou paletu aktivit. Jejím posláním je všestranný a harmonický rozvoj osobnosti. Toto poslání naplňuje ve více než 4 000 členů v devadesáti základních člancích působících ve všech krajích České republiky.

Duha je velice úspěšná i v projektech pro děti a mládež z dětských domovů, v programech pro neorganizované děti a mládež, v podpoře participace dětí a mládeže, rozvíjení dobrovolné služby a ve zprostředkování workcampů pro mladé lidi. Má významné

postavení v českých i mezinárodních organizacích. Přínos Duhy pro život dětí a mladých lidí vysoko hodnotí i Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy, když pro roky 2004 až 2006 a opět pro roky 2007 až 2010 udělilo Duze titul „Organizace uznaná MŠMT pro oblast práce s dětmi a mládeží“.

Integrace dětí odlišných věkových a sociálních skupin bez ohledu na zdravotní handicapy je pro dužiny přirozená; připravují programy pro děti z dětských domovů, romské děti, děti z oblastí s vysokou nezaměstnaností či s nízkou dopravní obslužností. Některé dužiny provozují nízkoprahové kluby či kluby s kulturním a sportovním programem.

Duha znamená nejen pestrost barev, ale i názorů a ideálů, které existují vedle sebe, vzájemně se tolerují a respektují. To je vyjádřeno hlavní ideou Duhy: přátelství rozrůzných. To znamená i výchovu proti rasizmu, fašizmu, antisemitizmu a xenofobii. Proto Duha podporuje i síť UNITED for Intercultural Action.

Kto sú Ľudia Proti Rasizmu?

Združenie Ľudia proti rasizmu prostredníctvom širokého spektra aktivít sa snaží o vytvorenie tolerantnej spoločnosti. Našou činnosťou je aj: - poskytovanie informácií, o téme rasizmu, diskriminácii, právového extrémizmu, tolerance, akceptácie a ľudských práv; - organizovanie verejných umeleckých, kultúrnych, vzdelávacích, osvetových a športových podujatí, kampaní a koncertov; - poskytovanie právneho poradenstva obetiam rasovo motivovaných útokov a útokov neonacizmu; - monitorovanie diskriminácie a rasizmu; - riešenie diskriminácie, rasizmu, neonacizmu a iných prejavov intolerancie vo futbale a prostredníctvom futbalu; - monitoringu rasistických a neonacistických prejavov na internete a ich postihovanie; - práce s mládežou v oblasti rasizmu, právového extrémizmu, tolerance formou dobrovoľníctva.



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GOOD PRACTICE

Sport conquers Borders

Sport is a passion that brings together millions of people from all over the world, people of every age, religion, ethnic background or nationality. Through sport you can show that these differences become indifferent and what counts is fair-play. Lets have fun together!

In the framework of UNITED's International Day Against Fascism and Antisemitism, the Colectivo de Prevención e Inserción Social Andalucía (CEPA) seated in Cádiz, organised together with the association 'Akople Local' and the Ultras 'Brigadas Amarillas' different activities in order to point out the problem of racism, homophobia and discrimination in football and society.

The event started with a football tournament that involved the Cádiz CF football supporters, and a street soccer competition for youngsters. In the evening, near the football stadium in Cádiz a small music festival was celebrated. The whole day pins, stickers and caps against racism and homophobia were freely distributed and at information desks people could get informed about racism and fascism in football.

The day after, caps and stickers against racism and homophobia were given to supporters in front of the football stadium and a choreography against racism was performed. All the activities were supported by the Andalusia government and were published before and after the action days in several newspapers, websites and on television.

www.hincha.org

Digitalised Antifa

Concern is mounting over the use of Facebook and You Tube as platforms for the spreading of nazi propaganda. In November, twelve blogs with racist content were reported on Facebook; this climate of hostility and hate recalls the dark period of fascism.

The organisation Association Rieti Immigrants (ARI) used the Facebook platform to spread a clear message against fascism all over the net. 553 people were invited to attend the event, among them Rita Borsellino, sister of a magistrate murdered by the mafia and youngsters from all over the world. ARI involved several media (such as Sinistra Rieti, Kataweb, il Giornale di Rieti) to publish articles concerning the campaign; the text warned about the diffusion of right-wing ideology among the youngsters in Rieti, for example the appearance of racist graffiti on the walls of the city or the use of one of the mountains nearby for the national meeting of the Italian neonazi scene.

www.ariweb.it

ITALIANO

Scappatoie Per Una Strada Senza Uscita Azioni Creative contro l'Odio

Come risposta alla diffusione allarmante del razzismo, dell'antisemitismo ed dell'estremismo di destra, profondamente radicati in Europa, la UNITED ha istituito nel 2006 il progetto di partenariato "Società Civile Contro l'Estremismo di Destra - Sviluppo di Nuove Strategie di Apprendimento Permanente per le ONG", realizzato nel quadro del programma europeo di educazione degli adulti Grundtvig (*).

Il progetto in sé è stato sviluppato, dopo molti anni di esperienza della rete UNITED, nell'ambito della campagna di antidiscriminazione e della profonda analisi delle attuali tendenze della società civile europea attiva nella lotta contro l'estremismo di destra, il razzismo e la discriminazione.

Esistono diversi modi per affrontare la discriminazione sia a livello locale che regionale, attraverso strategie di apprendimento innovative e informali; ed esistono anche modi per dare una dimensione europea alle migliori pratiche.

Essendo chiare queste esigenze, la UNITED ha mirato con il progetto "Società Civile Contro l'Estremismo di Destra", a creare uno spazio per l'educazione degli adulti, che fosse qualificato, disponibile e accessibile in tutta Europa.

Gli obiettivi sono stati: la creazione di vie percorribili per migliorare il lavoro dei comuni gruppi locali e delle ONG attive nel campo dell'educazione antirazzista, la loro formazione come mediatori di apprendimento nel campo dell'istruzione antirazzista, e il bilanciamento di variabili nella lotta europea contro il razzismo. Coloro cui è diretto il progetto sono gli attivisti delle ONG e ultimamente esso si estende anche ai gruppi di riferimento delle ONG, e soprattutto alle categorie sociali più svantaggiate con minori possibilità di accesso all'istruzione altrove.

Inizialmente le 6 organizzazioni partner attive nella rete UNITED - un mix equilibrato di esperti ed esperienze provenienti dall'Europa dell'Est e dell'Ovest - hanno cooperato da vicino con la UNITED nell'analizzare i fatti, le forme e le strategie dell'estremismo di destra in Europa; condividevano le idee su come confrontarsi con la crescente influenza delle organizzazioni di estrema destra e dei loro attori protagonisti nei rispettivi paesi, e su come sconfiggere l'estrema destra a tutti i livelli. Durante tutto il periodo del progetto sempre più organizzazioni all'interno della rete UNITED si sono fatte avanti per assumere un ruolo attivo nel progetto.

(* *Il Programma Grundtvig è un piano europeo di finanziamento che nel 2006 faceva parte del Programma di Azione Comunitario della Commissione Europea nell'ambito del progetto di Educazione Socrates. Esso mira a rafforzare la dimensione Europea nel campo dell'educazione degli adulti e dell'apprendimento a lungo termine, e in particolare mira ad affrontare la sfida educativa nei confronti della popolazione adulta in Europa, offrendole percorsi alternativi per mantenere al passo le proprie abilità e competenze. Il programma Grundtvig comprende tutti i tipi di apprendimento, sia che questi abbiano luogo nel sistema di istruzione 'formale' o 'non-formale'.*

Partner

- ARI Immigrant Association Rieti (Italia)
- Duha Rainbow Association (Repubblica Ceca)
- Kulturbüro Sachsen (Germania)
- Never Again (Polonia)
- Norwegian's People's Aid (Norvegia)
- Master sulla Immigrazione - Università Ca' Foscari (Italia)
- UNITED for Intercultural Action (Rete Europea)

Partner Consultativo

- Movement Against Intolerance (Spagna)
- Youth Human Rights Movement
- People Against Racism (Slovacchia)

Le principali attività sono state costituite dalla continua identificazione, selezione e diffusione di buone pratiche nel campo antirazzista; 3 conferenze internazionali su larga scala; oltre 60 presentazioni, conferenze delegazioni, workshop e gruppi di lavoro; 3 grandi campagne a livello europeo; e la pubblicazione dei seguenti prodotti: più di 50 pubblicazioni

GOOD PRACTICE

In the United Kingdom, valuable experiences have been made to have hate graffiti removed or covered on public buildings by the City Council within a few days. In Newcastle, for example, this commitment is stated in the official protocol of the City Council: "We will remove all offensive, racist and sexist graffiti within 2 working days from council structures; where this is not possible it will be obscured. Graffiti on private buildings will be obscured." Citizens observing graffiti as mentioned above are asked to fill in an on-line reporting and tracking form or call a special hotline to report the incidents to the department of the "Graffiti Enforcement Officer" who then takes care about all necessary steps to remove the graffiti. "Instant removal crews" also operate in Charnwood. According to its graffiti removal protocol, the Charnwood Borough Council undertakes to "clean off all racist, political, sexist, homophobic, defamatory or offensive graffiti off Council property within 24 hours of it being reported." Similar to Newcastle, the Council does not restrict its activities on public buildings. Owners of commercial properties are requested to remove hate graffiti from their properties. If this is not done after repeated requests, Charnwood removes the graffiti itself and charges the owner of the property.

www.charnwood.gov.uk
www.newcastle.gov.uk

Graffiti Removal Crews

(manuali, volantini tematici, materiale per le campagne), e-news e web-site. L'estensione complessiva del progetto ha raggiunto - direttamente e indirettamente - circa 200.000 soggetti attivi nel settore in tutta Europa.

Questo progetto è un primo passo nel percorso che vedrà un futuro senza odio, violenza e discriminazione basata sul pregiudizio - ma questa visione del futuro dell'Europa prevarrà solo se continuiamo la nostra lotta e se impareremo dalle lezioni apprese. In questa circostanza vorremmo ringraziare la Commissione europea, senza i cui finanziamenti la realizzazione di questo progetto non sarebbe stata possibile.

Questo report offre una panoramica generale su ciò che è stato fatto nell'ambito di questo progetto; descrive le quattro colonne portanti su cui il progetto si è basato, riassumendo alcune delle migliori pratiche adottate, e in ultima analisi, delineando le nostre esperienze dalla nascita alla chiusura di un progetto di successo - imitazione raccomandata.

L'ARI Onlus Associazione Rieti Immigrant - Provincia

ARI è un'associazione di volontariato senza fini di lucro nata nel 1995, la cui finalità è di tutelare efficacemente i diritti degli stranieri e dei rifugiati, così come di lottare contro ogni forma di razzismo e di discriminazione. Dalla sua nascita l'ARI ha: aperto uno sportello informativo per gli stranieri; ha creato centri di accoglienza per famiglie straniere, minori non accompagnati e donne in difficoltà e organizzato programmi specifici per loro; ha creato un Centro di Formazione Interculturale e una Biblioteca interculturale; ha organizzato: campagne per combattere il razzismo e tutte le forme di discriminazione, corsi di lingua italiana per gli stranieri; ha creato Skariwa, un mensile interculturale che tratta i problemi degli stranieri in Italia.



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www.ariweb.it

Master sulla Immigrazione Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia

L'Università Ca' Foscari venne fondata il 6 Agosto 1868; fu la prima Università italiana orientata verso l'insegnamento dell'economia e commercio. Negli anni le discipline affrontate si sono diversificate comprendendo nuove aree disciplinari. Il Master sull'Immigrazione dell'Università di Venezia nasce nel 1999 come risposta alla crescente domanda di analisi e di formazione generata dai fenomeni migratori e dai processi a questi correlati. Il Master considera l'immigrazione come un fenomeno unitario, che richiede uno sforzo di comprensione globale e un metodo di indagine interdisciplinare e assume come propria la logica educativa e di intervento volta al pieno riconoscimento delle aspettative degli immigrati ed alla promozione di un autentico scambio su basi di eguaglianza tra gli individui, i popoli e le culture.



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GOOD PRACTICE

Paperclip against Fascism!

The Youth Human Rights Movement (YHRM) and the Youth Network against Racism and Intolerance (YNRI) organised an informational campaign titled "Young Antifascists". This campaign included various internet and street actions and a contest of antifascist graphics. To inform about the threat of fascism and to establish international networking against fascism, activists all around Europe spread antifascist information material such as stickers and posters. As a symbol of antifascism and to recognize each other, the activists wore paper-clips on their clothes, which Norwegian resistance fighters did in 1942 to protest against the occupation and repression through Nazi-Germany during World War II. This campaign is a good example of a very simple but effective way to protest and act against fascism, and intolerance. Paperclips, which in this campaign transport a certain value, are not expensive and can easily be used by everybody and spread in a huge amount!

www.yhrm.org

ESPAÑOL

Vías Se Salida

Al Final Del Camino

Acciones Creativas contra el Odio

United estableció en 2006 el proyecto “Sociedad Civil contra la Extrema Derecha” como una respuesta a la profunda y alarmante extensión del racismo, el antisemitismo y la extrema derecha en Europa, con el objetivo de desarrollar nuevas estrategias educativas a largo plazo para ONGs en el marco del programa de educación para adultos Grundtvig (*).

El proyecto fue desarrollado después de “muchos años” de experiencia de la Red United en campañas contra la discriminación y del análisis profundo realizado por miembros activos de la sociedad civil en la lucha contra la extrema derecha, el racismo y la discriminación.

Hay métodos eficaces para afrontar la discriminación a escala local y regional a través de un proceso pedagógico innovador e informal. Asimismo existen también vías para dotar a las buenas prácticas de dimensión europea.

Con esos elementos como punto de partida, UNITED se planteó como objetivo en este proyecto, “Sociedad Civil contra la Extrema Derecha”, crear un espacio para la educación antirracista de adultos y hacerla cualificada, disponible y accesible en toda Europa. Los colectivos a los que va dirigido este proyecto son activistas de las ONGs y recientemente, también los propios grupos a los que se dirigen las ONGs, principalmente colectivos socialmente desfavorecidos con dificultad de acceso a la educación.

Desde el principio contamos con 6 organizaciones activas en la Red United, con una equilibrada mezcla de experiencia y conocimiento provenientes tanto del oeste como del este, que ya colaboraban estrechamente con UNITED en el análisis, modos, y estrategia de la ultraderecha en Europa, compartiendo conceptos sobre cómo afrontar la creciente

influencia de la extrema derecha en sus respectivos países y definiendo enfoques transferibles para hacer retroceder a la ultraderecha a todos los niveles. Durante el desarrollo del proyecto otras ONGs se sumaron para asumir un papel activo en su desarrollo.

(* El programa Grundtvig es un proyecto financiado por la Unión Europea que desde 2006 forma parte del Programa de Acción Comunitaria en su rama educativa Sócrates, y tiene como objetivo reforzar la dimensión europea de la educación para adultos y el aprendizaje de por vida. Pretende especialmente afrontar el reto educativo de la población europea adulta, y proporcionarle caminos alternativos para que puedan actualizar sus habilidades y competencias. El programa Grundtvig incluye todo tipo de aprendizaje tanto formal como no formal.

Socio

- ARI Asociación de Inmigrantes en Rieti (Italia)
- Asociación Arcoiris Duha (Chequia)
- Oficina Cultural de Sajonia (Alemania)
- Nunca Más (Polonia)
- Organización para la Ayuda del Pueblo Noruego
- Master sobre Inmigración de la Universidad de Venecia (Italia)
- UNITED para la Acción Intercultural (Red Europea)

Asociado

- Movimiento contra la Intolerancia (España)
- Movimiento juvenil por los Derechos Humanos
- Ciudadanos contra el Racismo (Eslovaquia)

Las principales actividades fueron la continua identificación, selección y distribución de buenas prácticas en el campo antirracista; la realización de tres grandes conferencias; 60 mesas redondas, ponencias, presentaciones, delegaciones, grupos de trabajo, 3 campañas a escala europea, publicaciones, cuadernos de notas, documentos temáticos, e-news, página web y material de campaña. El programa ha llegado directa o indirectamente a 200 mil actores individuales activos en la materia en toda Europa.

Este proyecto es un paso importante en el camino para un futuro sin odio, violencia y prejuicios discriminatorios, que



solo tendrá lugar si somos capaces de continuar con nuestra lucha y construir sobre las lecciones aprendidas. A este respecto, queremos agradecer a la Comisión Europea la oportunidad de realizar este programa, sin cuya aportación financiera hubiera sido imposible.

Este informe ofrece una visión general sobre lo que se ha hecho en este proyecto, describe sus cuatro pilares básicos, resume las mejores buenas prácticas, subraya nuestras experiencias desde el principio hasta el final de este proyecto exitoso.

Qué es el Movimiento contra la Intolerancia?

El MCI es una organización no gubernamental que trabaja activamente en contra de toda manifestación de odio y violencia en cualquiera de sus formas de racismo, xenofobia, antisemitismo, homofobia o islamofobia. A través de proyectos educativos, atención a víctimas de los crímenes y ofensas del odio, y la investigación permanente sobre grupos neonazis, e incidentes y delitos relacionados con la intolerancia.



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GOOD PRACTICE

Remembrance of “Righteous among the Nations”

In the last years, local youth groups of the Austrian Service Abroad organised street actions in Austria within a global context and carried them out in the frame of UNITED’s “International day Against Fascism and Antisemitism”. This stands as an example of how the idea of international networking and awareness raising is successfully put into a national frame.

The Austrian Service Abroad organised a national campaign to inform about the “Righteous among the Nations” (*), after having registered a lack of knowledge about this topic in the general public. Historical locations all over Austria, such as the birth-house of Adolf Hitler in Braunau am Inn, were selected to organise several street actions all at the same time. This concept of getting a bigger publicity by coordinating several actions on the same day was possible by using the structure of the Austrian Service Abroad and its regional groups.

In order to enable a direct personal contact with the people on the streets, individual histories of “Righteous amongst the Nations” were shown and discussed. The activists of the Austrian Service Abroad, as well as the public, got educated in a non formal way, once again proving that this practice does not take heavy financial recourses to set up such actions – it is all about networking and using the already existing resources in an efficient way. The individual histories of the ‘Righteous’ were also documented on Wikipedia.

(*) “Righteous among the Nations” is a title given by the State of Israel to non-Jews who risked their lives during the Holocaust to save Jews from extermination by the Nazis. This honoree title was already given 21.750 times to raise awareness about the enormous civil courage these persons showed under constant danger.

www.gedenkdienst.org/english

NORSK

Veier ut av en blindvei

Bruk av enkle og avanserte verktøy i sivilsamfunnets kamp mot høyreekstremisme

Som et svar på den alarmerende økningen av dypt befestet rasisme, antisemitisme og høyreekstremisme i Europa etablerte UNITED nettverket i 2006 partnerskapsprosjektet "Civil Society Against Right-wing Extremism – Developing New Lifelong-learning Strategies for NGO's" ("Det sivile samfunn mot høyreekstremisme – utvikling av nye strategier for livslang læring for NGO'er"), som ble gjennomført innen rammen for det europeiske voksenopplæringsprogrammet Grundtvig (*).

Selve prosjektet ble utviklet etter mange års erfaring i UNITED nettverket med antidiskriminerings kampanjer og dyp analyse av nåværende trender i det Europeiske sivilsamfunnets aktive kamp mot høyreekstremisme og diskriminering.

Erfaring viser at til tross for det kvantitative og kvalitative arbeidet som er gjort av mange organisasjoner på feltet har mange NGO'er liten kunnskap om demokratiske institusjoner og prosesser. Ikke desto mindre er det effektive måter å takle diskriminering på dets lokale og regionale nivå gjennom kreative og uformelle læringsstrategier. Det finnes også måter å gi de beste praksisene en Europeisk dimensjon.

Med disse innsiktene på "feltet" ønsket UNITED med prosjektet "Civil Society Against Right-wing Extremism" ("Sivilsamfunnet mot høyreekstremisme") å skape rom for antirasistisk voksenopplæring og gjøre den kvalifiserende, anvendelig og tilgjengelig over hele Europa.

Målene var: å skape mulige måter å styrke arbeidet til lokale grasrotgrupper og NGO'er som er aktive på det antirasistiske utdanningsfeltet, deres opplæring som læringstilretteleggere i antirasistisk utdanning, og å skape en motvekt mot ujevnheter i den antirasistiske kampen i Europa. Prosjektets primære målgruppe er NGO'ers aktivister og til slutt når prosjektet også ut til NGO'ers målgrupper, hovedsakelig

dårligere stilte sosiale grupper med mindre muligheter til å få tilgang til utdanning på andre måter.

I utgangspunktet var det 6 partner organisasjoner aktive i UNITED nettverket – en balansert blanding av ekspertise og erfaring fra Vest- og Øst-Europa – som samarbeidet tett med UNITED med å analysere høyreekstremistiske hendelser, former og strategier i Europa, og delte konsepter for å håndtere innflytelsen til høyreorienterte organisasjoner og aktører i deres respektive land og finne overførbare tilnærminger til å presse tilbake høyreekstremisme på alle nivåer. Gjennom prosjektperioden kom flere organisasjoner i UNITED nettverket til og tok en aktiv rolle i prosjektet.

(* Grundtvig programmet er et europeisk finansieringsprogram som i 2006 var en del av Europa kommisjonens' samfunnsaksjonsprogram (Community Action Programme) på utdanningsfeltet, Socrates, og har som formål å styrke den Europeiske dimensjonen i utdanning av voksne og livslang læring. Programmet søker spesifikt å svare på utdanningsutfordringen med en aldrende befolkning i Europa og å gi voksne alternative måter å oppdatere deres kunnskaper og kompetanser. Grundtvig programmet omfatter alle typer læring, det være seg om det finner sted i 'formelle' eller 'uformelle' utdanningsystemer.

Partner

- ARI Immigrant Association Rieti (Italia)
- Duha Rainbow Association (Tsjekia)
- Kulturbüro Sachsen (Germany)
- Never Again (Polen)
- Norsk Folkehjelp (Norge)
- Master on Immigration Program – Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Italia)
- UNITED for Intercultural Action (europeisk nettverk)

Rådgivende Partner

- Movement Against Intolerance (Spania)
- Youth Human Rights Movement
- People Against Racism (Slovakia)

Hovedaktivitetene bestod av fortløpende identifisering, utvelgelse og spredning av de beste praksisene på det antirasistiske området; 3 internasjonale storskalakonferanser; over 60 plenumsdiskusjoner, forelesninger, presentasjoner, delegasjoner, verksteder og arbeidsgrupper; 3 europeiske storskalakampanjer; og som førte til følgende produksjon;

GOOD PRACTICE

Deputies

A Projection on the Facade of the Stein Prison

In April 1945, shortly before the end of the war, the release of political prisoners from the Stein prison in Lower Austria was officially authorised. However, the local National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) stopped the release. All remained prisoners, the warden and some of the prison guards were shot, released prisoners on the run were hunted and murdered. The massacre took the life of 386 people. Only 24 victims are known by names, photos only exist of 7 of them. This anonymity does not even leave the dignity of an own name and face. Against this background, the artists Katarina Veldhues and Gottfried Schumacher created the project 'Deputies'. The project aims to give a name and a face to the unknown victims, represented by the photos of volunteers who gave their portrait as deputies of the victims. The portraits were part of a projection on the facade of the historical part of the Stein prison building, which was shown on 22 November 2008.

www.lichtprojektion.de

publikasjoner, håndbøker, tematiske brosjyrer, e-nyheter, tilstedeværelse på web og kampanjemateriale. Den fulle vidden av prosjektet nådde ut – direkte og indirekte – til omtrent 200.000 individuelle aktører på feltet i Europa.

Dette prosjektet er et steg på veien til en fremtid uten hat, vold og fordomsbasert diskriminering – men denne visjonen om Europas fremtid vil bare vinne frem hvis vi fortsetter vårt arbeid og bygger på det vi har lært. På dette punktet vil vi takke den Europeiske Kommissjon, uten deres finansiering ville ikke implementeringen av dette prosjektet vært mulig.

De følgende sider på engelsk vil gi deg et generelt overblikk på hva som har blitt gjort under dette prosjektet; beskrive de fire ideelle pilarene prosjektet var basert på; oppsummere noen av de beste praksisene; og til slutt skissere våre erfaringer fra fodselt til slutt av et suksessrikt prosjekt i en ”Project Directory” (“Prosjekt Katalog”) – kopiering anbefales.

Hva er Norsk Folkehjelp?

Norsk Folkehjelp er fagbevegelsens humanitære solidaritetsorganisasjon. Vi støtter folk i deres kamp for mer makt, for mer innflytelse over egne liv og over samfunnsutviklingen. Norsk Folkehjelp er en medlemsstyrt organisasjon med ca. 12 000 medlemmer organisert i lokale lag over hele landet. Førstehjelp, fjellredning og katastrofeberedskap er en sentral del av lagenes virksomhet. Andre innsatsområder er drift av flyktningsmottak og frivillighetssentraler, antirasistisk arbeid og arbeid for eldre og funksjonshemmede. Internasjonalt er Norsk Folkehjelp engasjert i mer enn 30 land. Lokal forankring er nøkkelen til levedyktige prosjekter, og derfor arbeider vi alltid gjennom lokale samarbeidspartnere og lokale myndigheter. Norsk Folkehjelp er en av verdens fremste organisasjoner på humanitær minerydding, og vi har arbeidet aktivt i Norge og internasjonalt for et forbud mot landminer. Norsk Folkehjelps arbeid bygger på fire grunnpillarer: - Kamp mot undertrykking, fattigdom og urettferdig fordeling; - Kamp mot rasisme og diskriminering; - Arbeid for likestilling og mot vold og overgrep; - Forebygging, frivillig engasjement og kompetansebygging.



Norsk Folkehjelp

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Last but not Least: Thank you!

This report was developed as a result of the project “Civil Society Against Right-wing Extremism - Developing New Lifelong-learning Strategies for NGOs” - a project supported by the Grundtvig Program of the European Commission and implemented by UNITED for Intercultural Action in partnership and consultative partnership with: *ARI Immigrant Association Rieti, Italy, DUHLA - Rainbow Association, Czech Republic, Kulturbüro Sachsen, Germany, Master on Immigration Programme University of Venice, Italy, Never Again Association, Poland, Norwegian People's Aid, Norway, Movement Against Intolerance, Spain, People Against Racism, Slovakia, Youth Human Rights Movement.*

This project was made possible through the combined efforts of a number of organisations, activists and sponsors, who all deserve great thanks for their commitment. A big thanks goes to the conference participants, their sending organisations and all NGOs, institutes and individuals which took part in the projects' campaigns. They supported us in the struggle against right-wing extremism with their ideas, good spirit and suggestions. Their expertise and good practices made this project a success.

We especially thank:

- *Service Civil International*, for hosting the conference ‘All Different - All UNITED’ in Switzerland.
- *Movement Against Intolerance*, for hosting the conference ‘UNITED Against Intolerance’ in Spain.
- *National Afro-Swedish Association* and *GetEducated-Learning Media Against Racism*, for hosting the conference ‘Get Educated - Figh Racism’ in Sweden.
- *Minority Rights Group* and *Show Racism the Red Card*, for hosting the conference ‘UNITED We Can Do It! Civil society against right-wing extremism’ in the UK.

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Lastly, the enthusiastic and dedicated workers in the *United* secretariat and the volunteers without whom none of this had been possible.

GOOD PRACTICE

Music Against Racism

The Never Again Association promoted the antifascist and antiracist message at the Music Against Racism concert in Warsaw on 9 November 2007. The punk-folk-ska group Koniec Swiata played at the gig, which gathered several hundred young people. During the concert an antiracist info-stand with antifascist records, publications, info-leaflets, posters etc. raised awareness about the emerging topic of right-wing extremism and lots of free educational info-material was distributed to the audience. “Music Against Racism” is a campaign that was started by Never Again in 1997, inspired by the British Rock Against Racism movement that was initiated in the late 1970s. As part of the Polish campaign, several compilation CDs have been released by Never Again in cooperation with independent music labels, featuring well-known Polish and foreign rock bands, and Music Against Racism concerts have been organised. In addition, numerous artists have put the Music Against Racism campaign logo on the sleeves of their records. Thus, Never Again succeeded in convincing many respected musicians to take a stand against racism and many young people were encouraged to reflect on the issue of racism and intolerance.

www.nigdywiecej.org

PROJECT PARTNERS

Kulturbüro Sachsen - Germany

Since 2001 Kulturbüro Sachsen consult local associations, initiatives, local affairs and administration, church communities and networks in Saxony with the aim to encounter right-wing extremist structures with an active democratic civil society. Together with local partners we develop community-specific concepts and strategies against right-wing extremism and for the esteem of basic democratic principals in communities and districts of Saxony. Guided by the principal 'help to help yourself' we see ourselves as initiator, moderator and tutor. Our advice doesn't offer 'patent remedy', but develops - based on experiences of and together with local coalition partners - local working concepts for a change.

Kulturbüro Sachsen is member of the Network Tolerantes Sachsen, a network of local initiatives and organisations that fight, in concrete and practical ways, against all forms of right-wing extremism, racism and antisemitism.



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NEVER AGAIN Association - Poland Stowarzyszenie „NIGDY WIĘCEJ”

Formed in 1996 (before, since 1992, as an informal "Anti-Nazi Group"), the association fights against racism, xenophobia, nationalism and other hate-based ideologies. The Association operates through educational activities, public campaigns (including areas such as sport, music and Internet) and the magazine Nigdy Więcej. In a project called the Brown Book (Brunatna Księga) - a documentation of racist and xenophobic incidents and crimes committed by neo-Fascists - a few hundred hate crimes, cases of hate speech and discrimination acts are reported every year. Since the beginning of the 1990s the "Never Again" has registered a few thousands incidents of hate crimes, including over 40 murders motivated by racist and neo-Fascist ideologies.



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Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) - Norway Norsk Folkehjelp

NPA is one of Norway's largest non-governmental organisations, founded in 1939 by the Norwegian Labour Movement. Based upon the principles of solidarity, unity, human dignity, equality, peace and freedom, NPA has about 12 000 members organized in local branches all over Norway, it is involved in more than 400 projects in 33 countries. The work of Norwegian People's Aid has four main pillars: work against oppression, poverty and unfair distribution of resources; fighting racism and discrimination; working for gender equality, and against violence and abuse; prevention, promoting voluntarism and building competence.



Norsk Folkehjelp

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DUHA - Rainbow Association - Czech Republic Duha - sdružení dětí a mládeže pro volný čas a přírodu

Duha is a nation-wide youth association founded in 1989, now with more than 4000 members. It organizes lots of activities based on experiential with and for children and young people. Duha has achieved remarkable successes in projects for kids from foster homes, for unorganized youths, in participative and volunteering projects including workcamps. It has a good position in national and international structures. It has also been appreciated by the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports which has granted Duha a long-term accreditation. Many of Duha's local groups work on integration of kids with different backgrounds including those handicapped or socially disadvantaged, e.g. Romani children. Some of the groups run local low-threshold youth clubs. Duha means not only a variety of colours but also of opinions and ideals which are mutually tolerated and respected. Thus, the main idea of Duha is "friendship of differentiated ones". This means also education against racism, fascism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia.



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UNITED IS SUPPORTED BY

more than 552 organisations from all European countries, many prominent individuals, private supporters and long-term volunteers from Aktion Sühnezeichen Friedensdienste, the European Voluntary Service Programme and Ca' Foscari University of Venice.

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Socrates
Grundtvig

Education and Culture

Rieti Immigrants Association (ARI) - Italy L'Associazione Rieti Immigrant - Provincia

ARI is an Italian local non-profit NGO of volunteers, founded in 1995. ARI aims to fight against racism, intolerance and anti-discrimination. It gives legal support to migrants (undocumented or not) and assists them in their every day's life problems by: promoting language courses, assisting their children at school and after school, helping them to find a job, helping immigrant women and their children to start a new life, by hosting them in ARI's apartments and assisting them 24 hours a day, promoting the meeting between cultures through an Intercultural Library, hosting refugees, etc.



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Ca' Foscari University Venice - Italy Università Ca' Foscari

Ca' Foscari University was founded on 6th August 1868 as the first Italian University devoted to commerce and economics, it has grown and developed new relevant subject areas. The Master's Program on Immigration was created in 1999 in an attempt to respond to the growing need of training and analysis on the process of global migration. The program looks at immigration as a phenomenon which needs an interdisciplinary approach and a global understanding. It adopts a perspective of education and intervention which believes in the need for immigrants to fully realize their needs and demands, and which intends to promote a real exchange between individuals, peoples and cultures.



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COORDINATING ORGANISATION

UNITED for Intercultural Action European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and in support of migrants and refugees

UNITED for Intercultural Action is the European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and in support of migrants and refugees. More than 560 organisations from a wide variety of backgrounds, from all European countries, work together in common activities, such as European-wide campaigns. Like-minded organisations have the opportunity to meet each other at conferences and elaborate specific projects. UNITED is and will remain independent from all political parties, organisations and states, but seeks an active co-operation with other anti-racist initiatives in Europe. Information is received from more than 2000 organisations and mailings go out to about 2200 groups in Europe. Let us know if you want to get involved! And add UNITED to your mailing list!



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CONSULTATIVE PARTNERS

Movement Against Intolerance (MCI) - Spain Movimiento Contra la Intolerancia

MCI is a plural and independent ngo working against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, islamophobia, homophobia and all related intolerance. We work on: educational projects, data collection about racism, legal representation in racist cases most of them against neonazi and extremist right wing organisation, lobby to achieve political and parliamentary measures.



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People Against Racism (PAR) - Slovakia Ludia Proti Rasizmu

Since 1997 People Against Racism fights against intolerance by social activities aimed at the creation of a multicultural society, safe for each citizen. PAR monitors racist expressions in Slovakia, immediately reacts on racists activities and racial attacks of Neo-Nazis, openly identifies this social pathology.



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Youth Human Rights Movement (YHRM) International Network

YHRM is the international unity of youth activists, youth groups and organisations, taking part in such spheres of social activities as protection of the human rights, legal enlightenment and other co-spheres, which guideline is the establishment of the main principles of the human rights as of the base of human values.



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