

Glocal Islamism 2019

Phenomena, Interdependencies, Prevention

15–17 October 2019

Kongresshotel Potsdam am Templiner See



Organisation

Registration

Please make sure to register until 27th of September 2019 by using the link www.bpb.de/glocalislamism or www.bpb.de/glocalislamism_en (English version). The number of participants is limited. Your registration will only become effective if it was confirmed by the "bpb – Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung" (Federal Agency for Civic Education).

Participation fee

1. Participation without overnight stay (including meals): 80,00 €
2. Participation with two overnight stays (15.-17.10.) in a double room (including meals): 120,00 €
3. Participation with two overnight stays (15.-17.10.) in a single room (including meals): 170,00 €

With the confirmation of your participation you will receive the bank data for the transfer of the fee. Participants who wish to stay overnight will be accommodated near the conference venue.

Unfortunately, we have to charge you the full amount for the cancellation of the hotel accommodation and meals resulting from a cancellation or non-arrival. Registration is binding, and no refund of the participation fee is possible. The participation fee will be credited to the cost of canceling the hotel accommodation and meals.

Reimbursement of travel costs by the bpb is not possible.

If you have any questions regarding your participation, please contact the agency directly: glocalislamism@valentum.de

Venue

Kongresshotel Potsdam am Templiner See
Am Luftschiffhafen 1
14471 Potsdam
Germany

For

The conference addresses to all prevention players and practitioners of all areas: Science, Journalism, Schools, non-formal Education, Social Work, Civic Education, Religious Institutions, Public Administration, Security Authorities and NGOs.

Editorial

Islamist actors operate across borders, and their transnational ideology attracts sympathisers and supporters everywhere in the world. Analysing and combating Islamism within national boundaries is largely ineffective. If the phenomenon is to be fully understood, the background against which Islamism has developed must be considered in a far wider context. For organisations working in prevention, in particular, it is essential that they understand the interdependencies between global and local manifestations of Islamism before developing effective solutions to combat it. In other words, engaging in an international dialogue with other organisations involved in prevention, building networks between them, and an interdisciplinary knowledge transfer are vital when it comes to combating this transnational phenomenon effectively and in the long term.

1979 was a turning point for the development of globally active Islamist groups. In the wake of incidents such as the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Islamist movements all over the world began to gather traction. Four decades on, the Federal Agency for Civic Education wishes to direct the spotlight at how these and other past incidents have impacted on the present. The conference will give greater visibility to the historical origins of current conflicts. In addition, we wish to discuss the roots, the genesis and the aims of various internationally active Islamist groups. An analysis of current trends will enable participants to assess the implications of Islamist movements for the global community.

Besides the phenomenon of Islamism itself, the conference will also focus on the subject of prevention. Experts from a number of countries with challenges and approaches of their own will convene in Potsdam to share how they deal with Islamism in their national and local contexts. Their respective perspectives, approaches and project reports will be valuable sources of inspiration when it comes to developing new solutions to current problems.

The conference languages are German and English, with simultaneous interpretation provided in all sessions.

Programme

1 pm

Tuesday, 15 October 2019

Registration

PROJECT SHOWCASE I

Introduction to international organisations engaged in preventing (violent) extremism

3 pm

Opening Remarks

Thomas Krüger, Federal Agency for Civic Education, Bonn, Germany

Keynote Address

Glocal Islamism – From Reformed Islam to International Jihadism

The teachings of 18th and 19th century Muslim reformists were primarily consumed in the countries in which they originated. However, owing to their intention to renew Islam across the entire community of believers, their work had a considerable impact beyond national borders, too. Current forms of Islam, some of which go back to the teachings of these reformists, run the entire gamut from nonviolent Islam to global Jihadism and terrorism. The international debate around how to deal with the phenomenon of Islamism often fails to differentiate between the individual groups located along this broad spectrum. What forms of Islamism are there? Where are they active and what is their relationship with local communities and rival ideologies? How do they manifest internationally? And what trends emerge when looking at current global developments?

Dr **Guido Steinberg**, German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin, Germany

Host:

Elif Şenel, journalist, Bonn, Germany

4:30 pm

Coffee break

5 pm

Plenary Discussion

Hijacked Revolution? Global Islamism after the Arab Spring

The Tunisians and Egyptians who took to the streets in 2011 did so to protest against their autocratic regimes and demand social justice, a revolutionary movement that soon spread across the entire Arab world. However shortly after, the euphoria came to a screeching halt, with the region soon dominated by chaos, war and crises. Eight years after what has become known as the Arab Spring, many refer to this period as a failed opportunity for change that was instrumentalised by Islamists, among others, as a chance to seize power. How exactly did the Arab Spring influence the rise of Islamism in the Arab world? What role did Islamists play in the protests? And what is the significance of these regional developments in the general global context?

Opening Statement:

Prof. Dr **Fawaz Gerges**, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Panel members:

Dr **Elisabeth Kendall**, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Khaled Diab, independent journalist and blogger, Gent, Belgium

Daniel Gerlach, Zenith – Zeitschrift für den Orient magazine, Berlin, Germany

Dr **Shadi Hamid**, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C., USA

Host:

Julia Gerlach, Amal Berlin! Germany

7 pm

Dinner

Programme

9 am

Wednesday, 16 October 2019

Welcome Address

Hanne Wurzel, Federal Agency for Civic Education, Bonn, Germany

Keynote Address

Islamism beyond the Eurocentric Perspective

Having lost its final stronghold in Baghouz, the so-called Islamic State is generally assumed to have sustained a lasting military defeat. Yet even without the Caliphate of a terrorist organisation that is as delusional as it is logistically brilliant, in the West, the seed of resentment and mistrust vis-à-vis Islam and all Muslims continues to grow.

That being said, Europe and the U.S. frequently overlook the fact that ISIS has inflicted immeasurably greater damage on the social fabric in the Muslim world, has taken the divide between Sunni and Shia Muslims to devastating depths, and has turned its erstwhile (and by no means willing) subjects into potential terrorist suspects and second-class human beings. The West's perception of Islamism, the amalgamation of power and faith, is narrowed down by its own feelings of vulnerability to be interpreted as a terrorist threat.

But what if we look beyond Europe? What role do Islamists have in predominantly Muslim countries?

Christoph Reuter, Der Spiegel magazine, Hamburg, Germany

Host:

Elif Şenel, journalist, Bonn, Germany

10:30 am

Coffee break

11 am

BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Analysis of the Phenomenon

Twelve concurrent breakout sessions will analyse the phenomenon of Islamism and share knowledge with participants in a compact form. Each session focuses on one section of the broad spectrum that is Islamism, with presentations on subjects ranging from legalistic Islamism all the way to international terrorism.

Besides a discussion of individual Islamic groups, the sessions will also focus on specific phenomena that influence the development and the narrative of Islamism, such as colonialism and Islamophobia.

1. The New Muslim Brotherhood in the West

Throughout Europe and North America, networks that can be traced back to the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamist movements have bloomed into multi-functional and financially viable organisations. But who are the people behind the Muslim Brotherhood? What unites them in the various countries? In what way are they networked and actively exchange?

Dr **Lorenzo Vidino**, George Washington University, Washington D.C., USA

Host:

Ulf Brennecke, Legato, Hamburg, Germany

2. After the “Islamic State”? Current Status and Potential Evolution of the Jihadi Galaxy

The self-proclaimed Islamic State has left the world shell-shocked at its savagery, its sheer force and its successful recruiting efforts. What were local and global root causes that enabled the Islamic State to gain power? What implications does the current situation in the Middle East and worldwide have for the terrorist group?

Prof. Dr **Fawaz Gerges**, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Host:

Reinhard Fischer, Berliner Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, Germany

3. **Hizbullah: Reinventing the Relationship between Islam, Armed Struggle and Politics**

The Shia Hizbullah (“Party of God”) views itself as the first Arab resistance group which succeeded in fighting Israeli troops. In part, Hezbollah is supported and funded by Iran. Yet, it is also active beyond the Middle East. How did this group successfully take on a significant role in the developments in the Middle East?

Dr **Aurélie Daher**, Université Paris-Dauphine, France

Host:

Dr **Dennis Walkenhorst**, Violence Prevention Network, Berlin, Germany

4. **The Taliban Movement in the Context of Transnational Islamism**

The Taliban movement started in the early 1990s as an organisation of Pashtun-Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In 1994, they seized large parts of Afghanistan. Since their fall, transnational Islamists have been operating from Pakistan and are maintaining a global network that also counts local groups in Europe among its number. How powerful is the once US-backed Taliban movement today?

Dr **Katja Mielke**, Bonn International Center for Conversion, Germany

Host:

Stella Covaci, Federal Agency for Civic Education, Bonn, Germany

5. **30 years of Al-Qaida – Local is Going Global, Global is Going Local**

Once the blueprint of a transnationally operating network, Al-Qaida had the world's attention at least by the time the 9/11 attacks occurred. What started as a loose group with no clear aims developed into a dangerous Islamist terror organisation in the 1990s. How successful is Al-Qaida in fitting local conflicts into a global context? What is its current role in transnational Islamism?

Dr **Behnam Said**, author, Hamburg, Germany

Host:

Dr **Stefan Hößl**, NS-Documentation Center of the City of Cologne, Germany

6. Hizb ut-Tahrir

Hizb ut-Tahrir (Party of Liberation), the self-proclaimed pan-Islamic political party, is striving for a global Islamic State led by a Caliph. Who is behind this global network? What are Hizb ut-Tahrir's goals? What connections does Hizb ut-Tahrir maintain to other Islamist groups?

Rashad Zaman Ali, Institute for Strategic Dialogue, London, United Kingdom

Host:

Sakina Abushi, ufuq.de, Berlin, Germany

7. On the Relationship between Wahhabism and Salafism

The terms Salafism and Wahhabism are often used interchangeably. While there are many similarities between the two ultra-orthodox movements, such as almost identical articles of faith, there are also vast differences in their methods. How do these two ideologies influence each other?

Dr **Hazim Fouad**, Senator of the Interior, Bremen, Germany

Host:

Dr **Christian Saßmannshausen**, Federal Agency for Civic Education, Bonn, Germany

8. Legalist Islamism Using the Example of the Islamic Community of Milli Görüş (ICMG)

Islamism, as proclaimed by the ICMG, differs fundamentally from ideologies of other associations in political Islam. One of the central aspects: ICMG categorically rejects violence. How should organisations like ICMG be classified in the spectrum of legalist Islamism? And how should this kind of Islamism be handled?

Dr **Thomas Schmidinger**, University of Vienna, Austria

Host:

Rüdiger José Hamm, National Committee on Religiously Motivated Extremism, Berlin, Germany

9. The Impact of Colonialism on the Emergence of Islamism

The colonisation history of mainly Muslim countries in North Africa and the Middle East had far-reaching implications. Muslim intellectuals and academics orchestrated a rebellion against their invaders and declared that returning to Islam was a means of throwing off the shackles of the oppressors. The narrative of the worldwide oppression of Muslims has gained traction since then – it also plays into the hands of those recruiting Islamists. What exactly is behind this narrative? To what extent is colonialism to blame for the development of Islamism?

Dr **Mehdi Sajid**, Utrecht University, Netherlands

Host:

Dr **Konrad Sziedat**, Bayerischen Landeszentrale für politische Bildungsarbeit, Munich, Germany

10. The Scourge of Terrorism in Africa: Boko Haram

The Nigerian terror organisation Boko Haram is currently the single most dangerous movement in Western Africa. Boko Haram has joined forces with the transnational terror networks of Al-Qaida and the “Islamic State” and aims to totally eliminate Western influence in the region. Who is behind Boko Haram? Where are they active? And what role do transnational terror organisations play for Boko Haram?

Dr **Medinat Abdulazeez Malefakis**, Berlin Social Science Center, Germany

Host:

Jamuna Oehlmann, National Committee on Religiously Motivated Extremism, Berlin, Germany

11. Islamophobia and Radicalisation: A Vicious Cycle

Ever since the “War on Terror” began, Islamophobia has increased in the West. The resulting ramifications include discrimination and ostracism and are often deemed to be one of the catalysts for Islamist radicalisation and narratives. The way anti-Muslim resentment and radicalisation interact is looked at in more detail in this session.

Prof. Dr **Tahir Abbas**, University of Leiden, Netherlands

Host:

Khaled Diab, author and journalist, Gent, Belgium

12. Hamas' Ideology through their Words

The acronym "Hamas" derives from Harakat al-muqāwama al-islāmiyya and means "Islamic resistance movement". In Europe and North America, Hamas is said to be radically Islamist, its "resistance" equalling terrorism. Hamas' language and the self-perception and ideology it expresses are the focus of this session. A discourse analysis will be used to explore how Hamas legitimises its actions and itself as an Islamist organisation and mobilises its members.

Dr **Pamela Murgia**, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain

Host:

Saba-Nur Cheema, Anne Frank Educational Center, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

13. Neuroimaging the "Will to Fight"

Social exclusion is a broad and complex phenomenon – a person's feeling that they do not have a seat at the table in their own society. This feeling creates social cracks that local extremist groups can exploit by claiming they are fighting on the behalf of these disenfranchised groups. An international research group has studied the willingness to fight and die for sacred values among supporters of a radical Islamist group. They measured brain activity in radicalized individuals as they indicated their willingness to fight and die for sacred and non-sacred values.

Nafees Hamid, ARTIS International, USA

Host: **Djamila Benkhelouf**, journalist, Hamburg, Germany

Noon

Lunch | **Project Showcase II**

1:30 pm

Breakout Sessions 1–13 (repeated)

2:30 pm

Coffee break

3 pm

PANELS

International Approaches to Prevention

Practical Experience

1. Prevention on the Internet

In young people's lives, the line between online and offline is becoming increasingly blurred. Spreading hate speech and denigrating content is easy due to the availability of platforms and the anonymity of the Internet. Social media channels like Youtube or Facebook and messenger services like Telegram are particularly prone to becoming a communication and recruiting tool for Islamists. How can prevention efforts counter these developments in youth work?

Rewind: a User Tool against Online Hate Speech

Laura García Pesquera and **Mónica Martín Pascual**, Rewind, Madrid, Spain

Bringing the Online In Line with Human Rights

Claudia Schäfer, International Network Against Cyber Hate, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Host:

Nava Zarabian, Middle Eastern Scientist, Mainz, Germany

2. Religious Education as a Means for Prevention?

The question of whether religious education can and should be used to counter radicalisation is often the subject of a heated discussion. In fact, some Muslim associations and individual groupings have lately taken up preventative efforts against radicalisation and discrimination. What is the purpose of prevention work in religious education and what different approaches are taken?

Developing a Citizenship Curriculum through an Islamic Perspective

Farooq Mulla and **Sarvat Mulla**, Strengthening Faith Institutions, London, United Kingdom

The Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Model for Preventing Extremism and Violence

Dr **Dževada Šuško**, Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo

Host:

Anja Rockel, Violence Prevention Network, Berlin, Germany

3. International Youth Exchange

International and intercultural exchange and dialogue is essential to developing understanding and tolerance for ambiguity. International youth exchange projects provide viable formats for the prevention of radicalisation by fostering democratic values and skills for an active society. The trinational project PRIDE presents its approach.

This presentation will be held in French and German, with simultaneous interpretation.

PRIDE – Prevention of Radicalisation through Intercultural Dialogue and Exchange

Alioune Niang, ufuq.de, Berlin, Germany

Aurélien Durbec, IKAB-Bildungswerk, Bonn, Germany

Ikram Ben Hassine, Club Culturel Ali Belhouane, Tunis, Tunisia

Sanae El Abbeir, Association du Lien Interculturel Familial et Social, Bordeaux, France

Host:

Dr **Yasemin Nur Ural**, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

4. Prevention and Intervention in Formal Education

Schools are of paramount importance when it comes to preventing radicalisation in general and countering religiously founded extremism. However, with a long list of requirements, schools run the risk of overstressing the resources of the system and their staff. How can radicalisation processes be detected early on and disrupted? What methods should be used?

The Royal Atheneum

Karin Heremans, GO! Atheneum, Antwerp, Belgium

Clearingverfahren und Case Management

Lisa Kiefer, Aktion Gemeinwesen und Beratung, Düsseldorf, Germany

Host:

Mirjam Gläser, ufuq.de, Berlin, Germany

5. Social Cohesion through Inter-Faith Dialogue

Social cohesion is indispensable for a peaceful life in a diverse society. Inter-faith dialogue can foster mutual understanding and knit a society closer together. Can inter-faith dialogue also prevent extremism? Two projects present their approaches. Both projects face the challenge of fostering social cohesion by bringing together internally displaced people as well as refugees and even former terrorist fighters.

Promoting Peaceful Coexistence within Diverse Communities in the Ninewa Plains
Dr **Sarah Markiewicz** and **Tharaa A. Simaan**, Malteser International, Erbil, Iraq

Religious Social Responsibility for Citizenship and Coexistence

Ahmed Nagi, Adyan: Foundation for Diversity, Solidarity and Human Dignity, Beirut, Lebanon

Host:

Reinhard Fischer, Berliner Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, Germany

6. Peer-to-Peer-Approaches

At some point in their lives, adolescents start to care more about their peers than about adults; their peer group provides support and a sense of belonging. In the process of forming their identity and solving problems, young people value the exchange with other members of the tribe. How does the cooperation with juveniles work? How best to involve young people to prevention activities?

Countering Radicalisation through Religious Education: A Peer-to-Peer-Approach
Nuwagaba Muhsin Kaduyu, Allied Muslim Youth Uganda, Kampala

Jamal Al-Khatib – My Path

Florian Neuburg and **Rami Ali**, Turn – Association for the Prevention of Violence and Extremism, Vienna, Austria

Host:

Jawaneh Golesorkh, ufuq.de, Berlin, Germany

7. Women's Empowerment and Gender-responsive Prevention

Islamist extremism in general and jihadism in particular have long ceased to be exclusively male phenomena. Gender-sensitive approaches to prevention now focus on the decisive role women play in extremist groups. This panel takes up two examples from practical projects to highlight opportunities and challenges in gender-reflective radicalisation prevention.

This presentation will be held in Arabic and German, with simultaneous interpretation.

The Morchidat

Asma Charif and **Bouchra Berrady**, Institut Mohammed VI pour la formation des Imams Morchidines et Morchidates, Rabat, Morocco

MotherSchools: Parenting for Peace!

Dr **Edit Schlaffer**, Women Without Borders, Vienna, Austria

Host:

Samy Charchira, Aktion Gemeinwesen und Beratung, Düsseldorf, Germany

8. Prevention Projects with Returnees

Disillusioned, traumatised and lacking an existential basis: returnees pose a major challenge to the society they come back to and especially to their more immediate environment. How to deal with them? How to support their moving away from the ideology?

With Participatory Democracy for a Kosovo without Radicalisation

Kreshnik Gashi and **Arber Kadriu**, Balkan Investigative Reporting Network, Pristina, Kosovo

The Resocialisation and Reintegration of Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters

Annelies Jansen, Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) Centre of Excellence, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Host:

Ariane Wolf, Violence Prevention Network, Berlin, Germany

9. Prevention at a Municipal Level

The vital importance of prevention at the local level is increasingly perceived. Therefore a stronger networking of the municipalities on the international stage is demanded. The European Forum for Urban Security's cooperation project BRIDGE – Building resilience to reduce polarisation and growing extremism – connects 13 public authorities and conducts pilot projects to weaken and prevent polarisation on a municipal level. Project partner present their approach within this panel.

Preventing Polarisation at the Municipal Level

Dr **Eolene Boyd-MacMillan**, IC Thinking Research Group, Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Tanja Schwarzer, Municipal Prevention Office, Düsseldorf, Germany

Lluís Paradell i Fernández, Intelligence and Counterterrorism Service, Barcelona, Spain

Host:

Moritz Konradi, European Forum for Urban Security, Paris, France

10. Repression and Prevention: On Cooperating with Security Authorities

When dealing with young people prone to radicalisation, involving the authorities is a slippery slope. Prevention workers (from civil society) and security authorities need to fulfil different roles yet still cooperate. Community policing has proven successful in English-speaking countries. Exactly how does this cooperation work? What are good practices? Which aspects need to be developed further?

Community Policing to Counter Violent Extremism: A Process Evaluation in Los Angeles

Prof. Dr **Stevan Weine**, University of Illinois, USA

Prevention of Extremism: International cooperation

Brahim Ben Slama, Federal Criminal Police Office, Wiesbaden, Germany

Host:

David Aufsess, VAJA – Verein für akzeptierende Jugendarbeit, Bremen, Germany

11. Prevention in Prisons

Prisons are often considered potential hotbeds for extremists. The inmate's search for absolution, guidance or meaning in life can culminate in a situation that makes it particularly difficult to prevent against Islamist extremism. What measures can counteract radicalisation in prisons? How can already radicalised individuals be encouraged to move away from the ideology? And how can inmates once marked as Islamists find their way back into society?

Testing Transitions: The Reintegration of Former Extremist Prisoners in Indonesia

Cameron Sumpter, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Correctional Skills for Professionals Dealing with Radicalised Juveniles

Torben Adams, Senator for Judicial and Constitutional Affairs, Bremen, Germany

Khaled Awad Abdelwaly Aljabrah, Public Security Directorate, Correctional and Rehabilitation Centres Department, Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Host:

Dr **Malika Bouziane**, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Bonn, Germany

12. International Justice Cooperation

Combating cross-border terrorism calls for international cooperation between justice authorities. In the past few months, the large number of foreign fighters potentially returning from former IS territories posed major challenges to governments around the world. There are issues such as reintegration into the receiving society but also potential risks: could these returnees continue to be involved in politically motivated crime in their home or receiving country? What are the challenges legal authorities face? How does international cooperation work here? Can justice systems contribute to prevention?

Extremism and Terrorism – Legal and prevention options

Prof. Dr **Helmut Fünfsinn**, Attorney General, Central Public Prosecution Office, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Foreign Fighters and the States' Obligation to Repatriate Them

Prof. Dr **Francesca Capone**, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

Host:

Judy Korn, Violence Prevention Network, Berlin, Germany

5 pm

Coffee break

5:30 pm

Keynote Address

Women and Children in the Ideology of Islamism

In Islamist ideologies, the gender roles are clearly defined. Women are expected to provide active ideological support to their husbands while taking care of raising the next generation. Children are introduced to the principles of Jihad early on. In crisis regions, they are often even used for propaganda purposes and are familiarised with weapons and violence at an early age. One current concern is how to deal with female returnees. What world views are they bringing back with them to their home countries? How should society in the country they come back to respond to these women, many of whom are severely ideologised? How can the continued indoctrination of their children be prevented?

Dr **Elham Manea**, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Storytelling

A Different Kind of Daughter

As a young girl growing up in Taliban-occupied Waziristan and with a keen interest in sports, Maria Toorpakai had no opportunity to achieve her goals, for it was common knowledge that girls were not allowed to do sports. With the approval of her parents, Maria assumed a male identity and henceforth pretended to be a boy to pursue her dreams. Today, Maria is one of the world's top squash players. Her book describes her journey and provides an insight into life in a world dominated by Islamists both male and female.

Maria Toorpakai, The Maria Toorpakai Foundation, New York, USA

Host:

Dr **Merjam Wakili**, journalist, Bonn, Germany

7 pm

Dinner

Programme

9 am

Thursday, 17 October 2019

Panels 1–12 (repeated)

11 am

Coffee break

11:30 am

Political Cabaret

From Kebab at the Corner to Top-Level Terrorism

“ISIS made us acutely aware: We have absolutely no clue how to counter fanaticism. We’re like headless chicken.” Thus concludes Cologne political satirist Fatih Çevikkollu. He approaches the difficult debates about integration and transnationally operating terrorism with wit and humour and mocks politicians from Germany and beyond, exposing day-to-day racism. With courage, provocation and self-irony he tackles prejudices in his sets. Describing the steep social climb of Muslims in German mainstream society, Fatih says: “Yesterday they were making kebabs at the corner, today they’re top-level terrorists!”

Fatih Çevikkollu, satirist, Cologne, Germany

Host:

Elif Şenel, journalist, Bonn, Germany

Closing Remarks

Hanne Wurzel and **Lobna Jamal**, Federal Agency for Civic Education, Bonn, Germany

12:15 pm

Lunch

2 pm

End of conference

Location and getting there

By car

From the North

approaching on the A24, exit onto the A10 (Berliner Ring), junction "Potsdam Nord", towards Potsdam-Zentrum via Zeppelinstraße, turn left before leaving the city

From the West

approaching on the A2, exit onto the A10, junction "Groß-Kreutz", towards Potsdam-Zentrum, turn left as you enter the city

From the South/East

approaching on the A9/A13/A12, exit on the A10, junction "Michendorf", via the B2 towards Potsdam-Zentrum via Zeppelinstraße, turn left before leaving the city

By bus and train

to "Potsdam Hauptbahnhof" (Central Station) via the **S-Bahn** (commuter train) or **Regionalbahn** (regional train) and then take...

... tram 91

to the final stop "Bahnhof Pirschheide", please follow signs to the Kongresshotel Potsdam, approx. 3-minute walk (200 metres) on an even path to the hotel

... bus 631

towards Werder and get out at "Luftschiffhafen", before reaching the bridge, turn left and follow the hotel signs, 500-metre walk on slightly uneven path including cobblestones to the Kongresshotel Potsdam

... regional train

to "Potsdam-Pirschheide", then approx. 7-minute walk (500 metres) on an even path to the Kongresshotel Potsdam

Airports

Berlin Schönefeld

Take the Regionalbahn (regional train) RB 22 from Berlin Schönefeld Airport to “Potsdam Charlottenhof” and then take tram 91 to the final stop “Bahnhof Pirschheide”. The journey takes around 55 minutes. From “Bahnhof Pirschheide”, it is a 5-minute walk to the Kongresshotel Potsdam. Please follow the hotel signs.

Berlin Tegel

Take bus 109 towards Zoologischer Garten and get out at “S-Bahnhof Charlottenburg”. From there, take regional train RE1 to “Potsdam Hauptbahnhof”. Then take bus 631 or tram 91 to “Luftschiffhafen”. The journey takes around 60 minutes. From there it is a 5-minute walk to the Kongresshotel Potsdam. Please follow the hotel signs.

By car you need around 60 minutes from the Tegel Airport to the Kongresshotel Potsdam.



Organiser

bpb – Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung
(Federal Agency for Civic Education)

Contact

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Image: Christian Gralingen