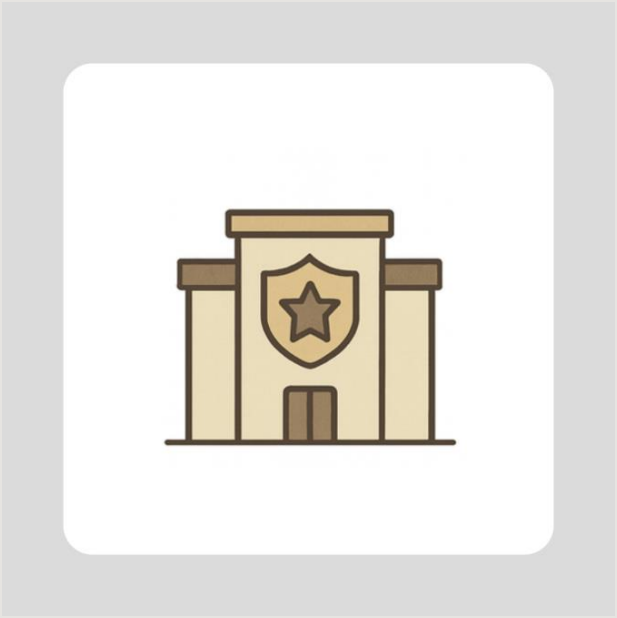
Participa City

A simulation game to learn about discrimination

Game material for the scenario “Police“



https://participa-city.eu

Co-funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.



PARTICIPA CITY – Scenario “Police”

General information for the trainer

You find in this file all necessary material for playing the scenario “Police”. Before you start playing please read the trainer manual carefully.

- The station overview is for your information and shows you the characters in the scenario and if additional material is needed (one page).
- The description of the scenario is for your information and describes the initial situation before playing and the perspectives that are established in the scenario (one page).
- You find then a plan of how to arrange the scenario in the room and a big sign to indicate where the scenario is played in the room (two pages).
- Depending on the number of tables needed for the scenario, you find the different table displays.
- The next page shows the name tags for the players in this scenario – cut them out.

The following pages show the material for the participants:

- “Welcome to Participa City” is handed out to all players, but only at the beginning of the game before the first scenario is played since it is a general introduction to the game and the city. You find this information copied according to the number of players. If “police” is not the first scenario played, you can ignore these pages.
- Each player gets another two papers: one with the biography card, the second with information about the initial situation and the role that the player should play.
- Some players might get additional information. The person(s) concerned is/are indicated on the additional material and on the station overview.
- Depending on the size of your group, you will play two scenarios at the same time (parallel). Then, you can’t play the scenario “police” at the same time as “train station” or “nursing home” or “sport” or “kindergarten” because some roles appear in all three scenarios. It is important that each character in the game is played only by one player in all scenarios.
- If you play only one scenario at the same time and different scenarios subsequently, you can play any scenario without constraints. You have to keep in mind that there are role changes in this case and at the same time, some characters might stay in their role depending on the following station.
- It might be useful to use carton paper for printing.

SIMULATION GAME

PARTICIPA CITY – Police station overview



Characters

a. Mr. Fares Abubakr

b. Mr. Olaf Jung

c. Mrs. Lisa Schumann

d. Mr. Hajo Wolf

e. Mrs. Katharina Ong

f. Additional material

i. Factsheet racial profiling (Mrs. Schumann)

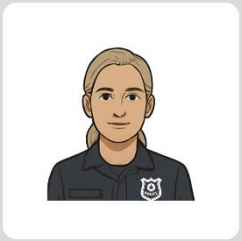
ii. Article “Rostock-Lichtenhagen in Germany 1992: A police scandal” (Mrs. Ong)



MR. FARES ABUBAKR



MR. OLAF JUNG



MRS. LISA SCHUMANN



MR. HAJO WOLF



MRS. KATHARINA ONG

SIMULATION GAME

Material for the trainer

PARTICIPA CITY – Description of the scenario



Initial situation

We are in a residential area of Participa City. According to the police, a lot of drugs are sold here. The area has therefore been categorised as a **“dangerous zone”**. The police are allowed to check everyone here without giving a specific reason.

Geriatric nurse Fares Abubakr is usually on the road by bike. He cares for several patients here. **Local resident Olaf Jung** suspects him of drug dealing: the man, who he thinks looks Arabic, spends only short periods of time in different apartments. So, he called the police.

After their arrival, **police officers Lisa Schumann and Hajo Wolf** arrested the potential drug dealer. As he was listening to music on his headphones at the time, he didn't notice the approaching officers: he panicked and defended himself when two people grabbed him from behind. The patient **Katharina Ong** and the neighbour Mr. Jung join them. When the situation calms down, a **conversation** begins between the people involved.

Depending on your plan, members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB) might join the scenario.

Perspectives established in the station

- Two police officers not affected by racism who are called to an operation and have different attitudes towards racism in the police force.
- A geriatric nurse affected by racism who is innocently suspected.
- A local resident affected by racism who witnessed the incident and expressed her solidarity with the victim.
- A local resident who is not affected by racism and who has prejudices.

Material for the trainer

PARTICIPA CITY – Description of the scenario



Game procedure

- You hand out the indicated material to the participants.
- First, there is a reading phase (approx. 10 minutes).
- Then, you give an acoustic signal, and the police officers confront Mr. Abubakr with the accusations in the presence of Mrs. Ong and Mr. Jung (approx. 20 minutes).
- With the next acoustic signal, you end the conversation and ask the players to join the debriefing.

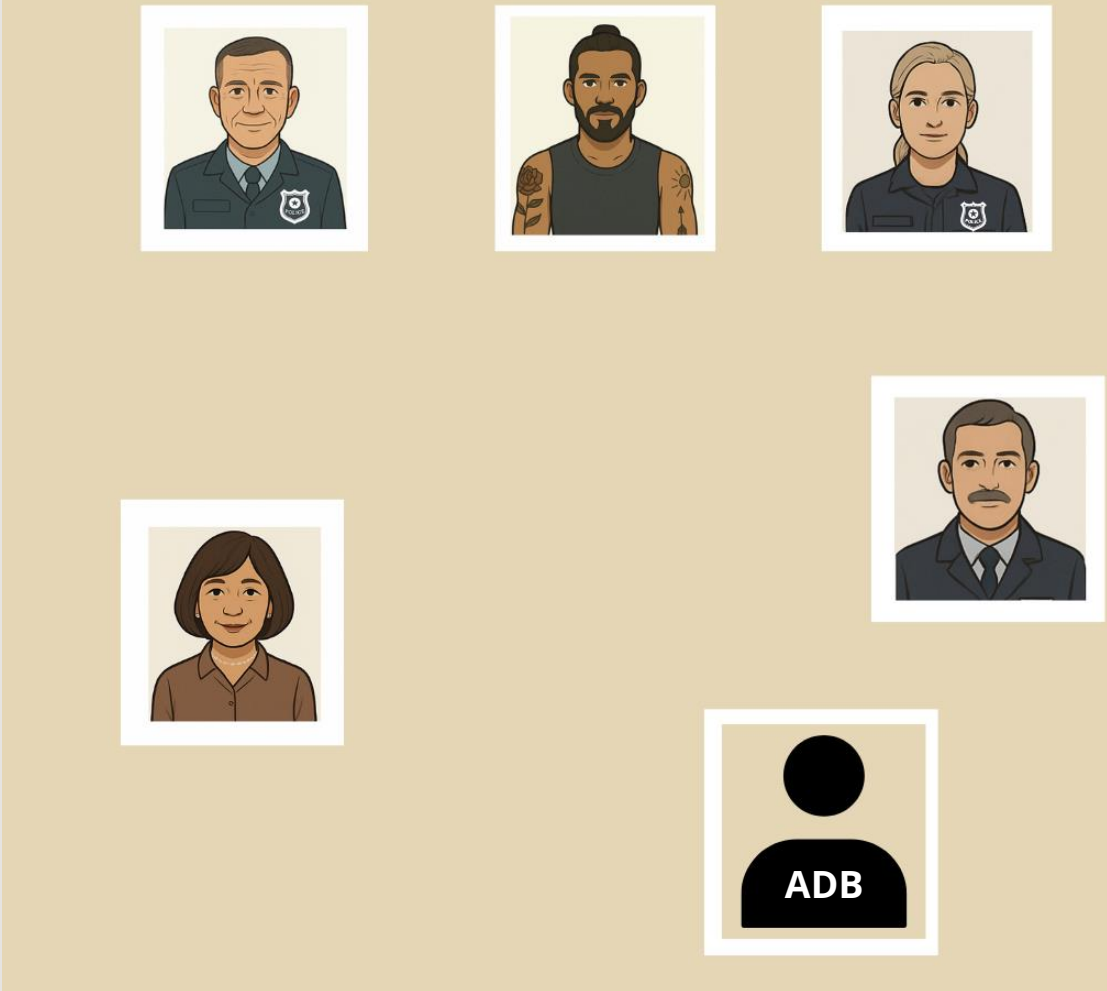
Material for the participants

- Mr. Abubakr: biography card + game instructions
- Mr. Jung: biography card + game instructions
- Mr. Wolf: biography card + game instructions
- Mrs. Schumann: biography card + game instructions + additional material: article “European Network against Racism: Factsheet racial profiling”
- Mrs. Ong: biography card + game instructions + additional material: article “Rostock-Lichtenhagen”

Material for the trainer

PARTICIPA CITY – Exemplified station setup





Everyone is on the street.

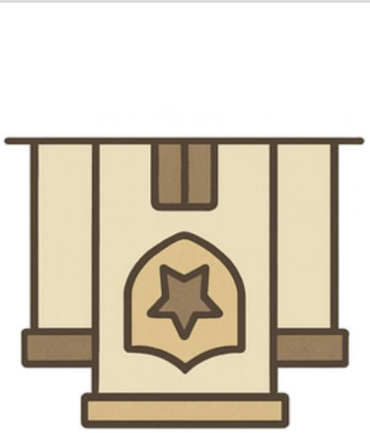
Additional chairs for ADB representatives might be necessary.

SIMULATION GAME

PARTICIPA CITY – Scenario Police



SIMULATION GAME



(fold here)

Police

Mr. Fares Abubakr, Mr. Olaf Jung, Mrs. Lisa Schumann, Mr. Hajo Wolf and Mrs. Katharina Ong







Mr. Abubakr, Mr. Jung, Mrs. Schumann, Mr. Wolf and Mrs. Ong are standing here and start playing after the acoustic signal.

PARTICIPA CITY – Scenario “Police”– Name Tags



MR. FARES ABUBAKR



MR. OLAF JUNG



MRS. LISA SCHUMANN



MR. HAJO WOLF



MRS. KATHARINA ONG

Material for participants

Welcome to PARTICIPA CITY

Introduction for all players

Participa City is a medium-sized town in Europe with approximately 100,000 residents. It is hardly different from other cities of this size. All types of schools are represented, as well as a University of Applied Sciences specializing in economics. The largest employer in the area is a metal processing company. Additionally, the town has ten sports clubs, a police headquarters, and two fire stations. There is also a neighbourhood considered a so-called “social hotspot”. This town district hosts institutions providing counselling services. Moreover, there are active **neo-Nazi structures**, whose members are primarily active in the surrounding areas but also occasionally make appearances in the city. For this reason, a round **table against right-wing tendencies** has been initiated and campaigns for more diversity are held regularly. According to studies conducted by the local University of Applied Sciences, approximately every second resident tends to hold prejudiced views against asylum seekers. And in 2019, an EU-wide Eurobarometer survey found that over half of Europeans believe racial or ethnic discrimination to be widespread in their country (Eurobarometer Discrimination in the EU 2019).

But something is different in this city:

After repeated attacks on local mosques, the situation escalated last year. Islamophobic slogans were repeatedly spray-painted on the walls of the city's largest Muslim place of worship. In response, the mosque's board decided to station a guard. Just a few days later, the guard was attacked and seriously injured. The perpetrators managed to escape and have been unsuccessfully sought ever since.

This incident sparked a broad debate on the issue of racism. The city council decided that the city should become **free of racism**. As a first symbolic step, the city was renamed Participa City. During the renaming ceremony, Mayor Calan stated: "Every person in this city should know that Participa City aspires to become a place free of discrimination!”. In Participa City, there are several political groups and initiatives. One of them gained significant attention by writing an open letter to the city council. In the letter, they called for a critical examination of the situation in Participa City regarding racism. At the following city council meeting, the issue was addressed as a top priority. The council members decided to establish an **Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB)**. Its members are selected randomly from among all residents. The board's findings are intended to help combat racism in the city.

We now want to visit places in the city where people from diverse backgrounds interact daily: for example, at schools, the employment agency, the train station, or sports and playgrounds. These encounters will allow us to identify the stumbling blocks on the path to a racism-free society. None of the participants should fear criticism of their behavior during the game: we are all here to learn how to recognize racism and discriminatory behavior in everyday life and develop strategies to counteract them. Unfortunately, in some instances, it will be necessary to reproduce racism to facilitate this learning process.

Have fun with the game!

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Have fun with the game!



MR. FARES ABUBAKR

You are **28 years old**, single and have no children. Your **parents** were born in **Palestine** and came to Germany to study at the end of the 1970s. You were born and grew up here.

You are a trained **geriatric nurse** and work for a care service. You enjoy working closely and trustingly with your patients. You have the feeling that you are doing a very important and meaningful job.

Your circle of friends is very diverse. You do a lot of things together and have a lot of fun. Occasionally, however, you also talk about painful topics. As some of the people in your friends group are **affected by racism** like you and experience it frequently, you deal with it a lot. As a result, you have also become politically active and are involved in various movements such as “Black Lives Matter”.

You are considered to be rather calm and level-headed. Few things really upset you.



PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mr. Fares Abubakr

Game procedure

- Identify yourself with the person from the biography card and these game instructions here to get familiar with the game situation.
- First, there is a reading phase to prepare yourself (approx. 10 minutes).
- After an acoustic signal, the police officers confront you with accusations in the presence of Mrs. Ong and Mr. Jung (approx. 20 minutes).
- After another acoustic signal, the conversation ends and the trainer will ask you to join the debriefing.

The initial situation

We are in a residential area of Participa City. You work here as a **geriatric nurse** and care for several patients in the neighbourhood. You are usually going by bicycle from one patient to the other.

You were just about to get back on your bike after visiting your patient Katharina Ong and had put on your headphones to listen to music. At this moment, two people unexpectedly grabbed you from behind: you initially resisted violently as you only recognised them as **police officers** at a later point.

Your patient and her neighbour Mr. Jung have observed the situation and now join you. When everything has calmed down, a **conversation** begins between you and the other people involved.

It is possible that members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB) will join you.





PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mr. Fares Abubakr

Your role in the situation

The nursing time you can spend with your patients is often very limited. As a result, you are usually in a hurry at work. Unfortunately, you only spend a few minutes in the individual homes.

A few weeks ago, you were assigned to a new area. You don't really like being here because you keep seeing stickers from right-wing parties and organisations on electricity boxes and traffic lights. You have also noticed that a neighbour has been watching you suspiciously from his window for a few days. All of this scares you and you are afraid of being attacked because of your appearance.

When you said goodbye to your patient Mrs. Ong, you talked to her about the increasingly hostile attitude towards people with a history of immigration in the neighbourhood.

After the surprise attack by the police officers, you are now in a bit of a state of shock: you definitely want to know why you were arrested without warning and with such brutality. It is also important for you to explain why you defended yourself so strongly.







MR. OLAF JUNG

You are 58 years old and live alone in a small apartment in the northern part of Participa City. You are currently on sick leave and spend the day in your apartment. However, you hope to be able to return to your workplace, the **"Train Information Desk"** at the Central Station, soon.

You have lived in the northern part of the city for almost 40 years. During the last ten years, the composition of the residents has changed: since there is relatively affordable housing here, more people with low incomes have moved in. This has also led to an increased influx of **families with immigrant backgrounds**. You observe the changes with suspicion. The new neighbours seem strange to you, and you have the feeling that they are causing problems such as increasing crime. There is a rumour that a drug hub has developed in your part of town.



PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mr. Olaf Jung

Game procedure

- Identify yourself with the person from the biography card and these game instructions here to get familiar with the game situation.
- First, there is a reading phase to prepare yourself (approx. 10 minutes).
- After an acoustic signal, the police officers confront the suspect with accusations in the presence of Mrs. Ong and you (approx. 20 minutes).
- After another acoustic signal, the conversation ends and the trainer will ask you to join the debriefing.

The initial situation

We are in a residential area of Participa City. According to the police, a lot of drugs are sold here. The area has therefore been categorised as a **“dangerous zone”**. The police are allowed to check everyone here without giving a specific reason.

For a few days now, you have been observing what you think is an **Arab-looking** man who usually rides his bicycle around the neighbourhood. You suspect him of drug dealing because he spends only short periods of time in different apartments. So, you called the police. When they arrived, the two **police officers** arrested the potential drug dealer. As he was listening to music on his headphones at the time, he did not notice the approaching officers. He fought back in panic. Like you, your neighbour Katharina Ong was watching the situation and you both join them. When everything has calmed down, a **conversation** begins between you and the other people involved.

It is possible that members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB) will join you.

Your role in the situation

Based on the appearance and behaviour of the potential drug dealer, you suspect that he may belong to an Arab clan. You have read that they are often involved in criminal activities. You have therefore called the police and reported your observations and your general feeling about the negative changes in the neighbourhood.

You think it's good that the police are finally taking proper action here. In your view, this happens far too rarely. Many members of the numerous social media groups from which you mainly get your information agree with you.

After the arrest, you want to let the police do their job first. However, you also want to emphasize your observations about the suspect and the changes in the area. The police must finally take action in your neighbourhood!







MRS. LISA SCHUMANN

You are **48 years old**, divorced and have three children. It was clear to you from an early age that you wanted to become a **police officer**. **Justice** is very important to you, and you are committed to it every day, both at work and in your free time. You believe that you can make an important contribution to social cohesion in this way**.**

However, your job as a police officer also occasionally puts you in situations where you must make difficult decisions. This is especially true since you were assigned to the **"drug-related crime"** team at the Participa City police station four years ago.

You are very interested in social developments and read the newspaper every day. As a member of the "Association of German Criminal Investigators", you support their call for a **study on racist attitudes in the police force**. Although you are not affected by racism yourself, you see a need for action in both society and among you and your colleagues.



PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mrs. Lisa Schumann

Game procedure

- Identify yourself with the person from the biography card and these game instructions here as well as with the additional material to get familiar with the game situation.
- First, there is a reading phase to prepare yourself (approx. 10 minutes).
- After the acoustic signal, you and your colleague Hajo Wolf confront the potential drug dealer with the accusations in the presence of Mr. Jung and a second neighbour (approx. 20 minutes).
- After another acoustic signal, the conversation ends and the trainer will ask you to join the debriefing.

The initial situation

We are in a residential area of Participa City. According to the police, a lot of drugs are sold here. The area has therefore been categorised as a **“dangerous zone”**. You and your police colleagues are authorised to check everyone here without giving a specific reason.

Mr. Jung, a local resident, had called the police: He had been observing what he thought was an **Arab-looking** man for a few days, who was usually riding his bicycle around the neighbourhood. As he only stays in different apartments for short periods of time, Mr. Jung suspected him of drug dealing. You did not really want to follow this assessment without further ado. However, after a lengthy discussion, you agreed with your colleague and **arrested the potential drug dealer**. As he was listening to music through his headphones at the time, he did not notice you and your colleague: he fought back in panic, which unsettled you. The resident and another neighbour observed the situation and joined you. When everything has calmed down, a **conversation** begins between you and the other people involved.

It is possible that members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB) will join you.





PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mrs. Lisa Schumann

Your role in the situation

Mr. Jung's descriptions also seemed suspicious to you. Nevertheless, you are cautious in your assessment that the Arab-looking man must undoubtedly be a drug dealer. You remember training courses and various articles about **prejudices** against people perceived as foreigners. You are therefore unsure how to assess the situation. Of course, it is important to you to protect the neighbourhood from criminals. In particular, you don't want the many families and children here to have to live in a drug hub. Nevertheless, you criticize your colleague's hard line. You are often on duty with him. You don't share many of his attitudes and positions. As a result, you often waver as to whether you should be loyal to your colleague or whether you should be **confrontational**. You have been thinking about sharing your critical observations about him with your superiors for some time.







MR. HAJO WOLF

You are **42 years old**, married and have one child. You have been working in the **"drug-related crime"** team of the Participa City **police** for ten years. You are very worried: more and more young people get in contact with drugs in the city. As you are also the father of a child, this is of particular concern to you.

You have the impression that more and more people with a history of immigration are involved in the drugs business. In particular, you repeatedly pick up refugees who work as drug sellers. You therefore keep a close eye on "people like them". When you are called to an operation, you often think you already know that it was "those people" again.

As a member of the German Police Union, you reject the fact that you and your colleagues are increasingly **accused of racism.**



PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mr. Hajo Wolf

Game procedure

- Identify yourself with the person from the biography card and these game instructions here to get familiar with the game situation.
- First, there is a reading phase to prepare yourself (approx. 10 minutes).
- After an acoustic signal, you and your colleague Lisa Schumann confront the potential drug dealer with the accusations in the presence of Mr. Jung and a second neighbour (approx. 20 minutes).
- After another acoustic signal, the conversation ends and the trainer will ask you to join the debriefing.

The initial situation

We are in a residential area of Participa City. According to the police, a lot of drugs are sold here. The area has therefore been categorised as a **“dangerous zone”**. You and your police colleagues are authorised to check everyone here without giving a specific reason.

Mr. Jung, a local resident, had called the police: He had been observing what he thought was an **Arab-looking** man for a few days, who was usually riding his bicycle around the neighbourhood. As he only stays in different apartments for short periods of time, Mr. Jung suspected him of drug dealing. You follow this assessment and **arrested the potential drug dealer**. As he was listening to music through his headphones at the time, he did not notice you and your colleague: he fought back in panic, this was a further evidence for you for his guilt. The resident and another neighbour observed the situation and joined you. When everything has calmed down, a **conversation** begins between you and the other people involved.

It is possible that members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB) will join you.





PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mr. Hajo Wolf

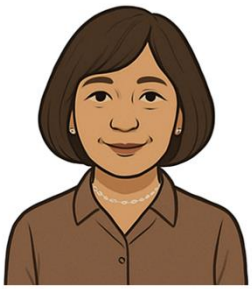
Your role in the situation

You and your colleague Lisa Schumann are often out on duty. You actually get on quite well with her. However, sometimes you think your colleague is too naive and her quest for justice is unrealistic. In this case too: a young Arab man who behaves like this should not be surprised to be suspected by the police. Your colleague simply lacks the necessary experience. No wonder she didn't immediately agree with the attentive neighbour’s assessment. Many media outlets and some politicians have recently started to speculate about racism in the police force. This unsettles some colleagues, which you find very worrying.

After all, you have important tasks: Younger and younger children are now smoking hashish and recently there was another drug-related death involving a 14-year-old! You are very concerned about this because, in your view, the use of such “soft” drugs often leads to “harder” drugs. In your view, the fight against this requires determination.







MRS. KATHARINA ONG

You are now a proud **75 years old** and have been living in Participa City since your parents fled Vietnam in the 1960s. Unfortunately, your three children live quite far away from you in different cities. Your husband passed away some time ago. Because of your state of health, a **carer** comes to visit you every day to look after you.

You have felt very comfortable in your neighbourhood for a long time. However, **racist stickers** have been appearing here for some time and you feel increasingly suspicious on the street. Your long-time neighbour in particular is behaving strangely towards you.

For some time now, you have also had to think more often about the terrible **pogrom-like attacks** against Vietnamese people in Rostock-Lichtenhagen at the beginning of the 1990s.



PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mrs. Katharina Ong

Game procedure

- Identify yourself with the person from the biography card and these game instructions here as well as with the additional material to get familiar with the game situation.
- First, there is a reading phase to prepare yourself (approx. 10 minutes).
- After the acoustic signal, the police officers confront your nurse with accusations in the presence of you and Mr. Jung (approx. 20 minutes).
- After another acoustic signal, the conversation ends and the trainer will ask you to join the debriefing.

The initial situation

We are in a residential area of Participa City. You live here and are regularly visited by your geriatric nurse, Mr. Abubakr. Your neighbourhood has been classified as a **“dangerous zone”** by the police: Allegedly, a lot of drugs are sold here. You know that the police are allowed to check everyone here without giving a specific reason.

Your neighbour Mr. Jung is often suspicious of “strangers” and today you had the feeling that he was watching your nurse with particular suspicion.

Your nurse was about to get back on his bicycle after visiting you and had put on his headphones to listen to music. You saw two **police officers** grab your nurse from behind at this moment: Mr. Abubakr then fought back violently. Your neighbour Mr. Jung also observed the situation. Like you, he now joins the situation. When everything has calmed down, a **conversation** begins between you and the other people involved.

It is possible that members of the Anti-Discrimination Advisory Board (ADB) will join you.





PARTICIPA CITY – Game instructions
“Police” for Mrs. Katharina Ong

Your role in the situation

Once again, you were very pleased to receive a visit from the friendly new nurse. You particularly like the fact that he not only “does his job”, but also always enjoys chatting to you. Today you spoke to him about the **increasingly hostile attitude** towards people with a history of immigration. You have noticed that this also concerns the young nurse. You feel vindicated, as he also feels that his neighbour is watching him. You therefore cannot just have imagined his mistrust.

Your nurse has also noticed the increasing number of stickers from right-wing parties and organisations on electricity boxes and traffic lights in your neighbourhood. This **increasing threat** makes you think more often about the **racist riots** in Rostock-Lichtenhagen in 1992 (see your additional material).

The arrest of your nurse outrages you: What's going on? Why is he being targeted so brutally?





ADDITIONAL MATERIAL POLICE
MRS. SCHUMANN



European Network against Racism: Factsheet Racial Profiling

"Ethnic profiling" is defined as the use by police, security, immigration or customs officials of generalisations based on race, ethnicity, religion or national origin - rather than individual behaviour or objective evidence - as the basis for suspicion in directing discretionary law enforcement actions. It is most often manifest in police officers' decisions about whom to stop for identity checks, questioning, searches and sometimes arrest. Ethnic profiling can also be used to "mine" (or undertake computerized searches of) databases for potential terrorist suspects or in targeting surveillance and anti-radicalisation policies.

Although ethnic profiling is not a new tactic, its use appears to have intensified in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on New York (2001), Madrid (2004) and London (2005). Evidence shows that police officers across Europe have long used generalisations about race, ethnicity, religion or national origin in targeting minority communities for inquiries.

Today, several dynamics combine to drive both new and ongoing forms of ethnic profiling. Europe is confronting a new terrorist threat in the form of potential attacks by Al Qaeda or in the phenomenon of the "home-grown terrorist" inspired by Al Qaeda. Simultaneously, xenophobic attitudes are increasing across Europe, as are campaigns against undocumented migration. These developments have led to an intensification of ethnic and religious profiling as a means to target police and intelligence resources more effectively, detect potential terror suspects, and seek out illegal immigrants. Ethnic profiling violates the principle of equal treatment under the law and is a form of race discrimination that is prohibited under international law. Indeed, it is a form of discrimination that undermines the commitment to non-discrimination as a fundamental value of the European Union. It is also ineffective and counter-productive in that it alienates the very communities whose support is necessary for fighting crime and terrorism.

Despite the prevalence of ethnic profiling across Europe, there remains a lack of clarity as to what practices constitute ethnic profiling and under what circumstances it is permissible to use sensitive personal data to take law enforcement decisions.

Source: European Network against Racism (2009): ENAR Factsheet 40 Racial Profiling
https://www.enar-eu.org/wp-content/uploads/enar_osji_factsheet_ethnic_profiling_oct09.pdf?utm

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL POLICE

MRS. ONG



Rostock-Lichtenhagen in Germany 1992: A police scandal

Images of the Sunflower House in Rostock-Lichtenhagen, the scene of the incident, were seen around the world. In the 1980s, the building with its famous flower mosaic was a residential home for contract workers from Vietnam, and since 1990 it has also been the Central Reception Centre for Asylum Seekers (ZAST) in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The Rostock ZAST had been overcrowded for some time: asylum seekers had to camp on the lawn in front of the building, and hygienic conditions were catastrophic. The politicians and authorities responsible did nothing about this for a long time, thus contributing to the worsening of the situation. The refugees were left to fend for themselves, while the discontent of local residents grew.

On 22 August, neo-Nazis and violent racists gathered in front of the reception centre, threw stones at the building and chanted the extreme right-wing slogan of those years: ‘Germany for the Germans – foreigners out’. In the days that followed, the crowd continued their attacks with stones and incendiary devices against the building and later also against the police. Up to 3,000 people watched the violent attacks, cheering and applauding. It was not until the third day that the asylum seekers were evacuated. Although the violent crowd remained in front of the Sonnenblumenhaus, the police withdrew.

The racist hatred of the attackers was now directed at the Vietnamese people who remained in the house. Molotov cocktails hit several apartments, and the house, which still contained about 150 people, including the city of Rostock's commissioner for foreigners and a camera crew from ZDF, was on fire. The crowd in front of the house prevented the fire brigade from extinguishing the fire. The people trapped inside were only able to escape the flames via the roof and were finally evacuated.

Source: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (2022): „Wer schweigt stimmt zu“ – Das Pogrom in Rostock-Lichtenhagen und gewerkschaftliches Engagement gegen Rassismus

https://www.fes.de/news/wer-schweigt-stimmt-zu-das-pogrom-in-rostock-lichtenhagen-und-gewerkschaftliches-engagement-gegen-rassismus

Participa City



Note on language and context: Our European project consortium has made every effort to use inclusive and sensitive language throughout these materials; however, linguistic and cultural differences between language versions may affect nuances of wordings, and we rely on users to apply the materials thoughtfully and sensitively in their own context so that they support reflection on discrimination without reproducing it.

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https://participa-city.eu

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