The Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) is a network of frontline practitioners from across Europe who work on a daily basis with people who have already been radicalised or who are vulnerable to radicalisation. These practitioners include police officers and prison and probation authorities, as well as teachers, youth and community workers, civil society representatives, local authority officials, healthcare professionals, representatives from victims of terrorism associations and academics. Since October 2015, the RAN Centre of Excellence has become a European hub for identifying best practices, issuing practical recommendations and offering tailor-made support and guidance to policymakers and public authorities. The RAN Centre of Excellence is one of the EU’s main tools for preventing and countering radicalisation.

### Facts & Figures

Since early 2012, the RAN has organised **167 events**, including workshops, study visits and thematic conferences, with **over 2,000 practitioners** sharing their experiences and reviewing good practices. **9 established RAN working groups** meet on average three times per year to discuss issues pertaining to radicalisation.

The RAN connects **over 3,000 front-line practitioners** from all over Europe and has peer-reviewed **over 100 anti-radicalisation practices** on the ground.

The Commission has earmarked a budget of **€25 million** over **4 years** to support the work of the RAN Centre of Excellence, which has been operational since October 2015.

### RAN working-groups

- Communication and Narratives (RAN C&N)
- Education (RAN EDU)
- Youth, Families and Communities (RAN YF&C)
- EXIT (RAN EXIT)
- Prison and Probation (RAN P&P)
- Local Authorities (RAN LOCAL)
- Remembrance of Victims of Terrorism (RAN RVT)
- Police and Law Enforcement (RAN POL)
- Health and Social Care (RAN H&SC)
The early detection and prevention of radicalisation is most effective at the local, community level. Interventions by local first line practitioners work best if embedded into an overall ‘prevent’ strategy and if they can rely on established cooperation mechanisms. The RAN brings together local prevention coordinators and has developed advice on how to create local prevention frameworks and interventions, including concrete components such as the role of mentors, family supporting networks, rehabilitation and reintegration.

Police forces also have a crucial role to play in the prevention of radicalisation. They often know the community very well and can therefore develop a relationship of trust. The RAN prepared a Guide on training programmes on radicalisation for police officers on the basis of best practices shared.

The RAN empowers civil society to play an active role in preventing radicalisation and extremism. Working with youth is a critical aspect of preventing and countering radicalisation. The RAN supports youth workers in acquiring the necessary skills to tackle radicalisation, especially among disadvantaged youngsters. Families, too, can play an important role but need support to act on early warning signals and to prevent other members of the family from becoming radicalised. The RAN has provided practical guidance, including on setting up helplines to identify and help young people at risk. During the High Level Conference on Radicalisation on 9 November 2016, the RAN launched a new initiative, «RAN Young», with the goal of supporting and empowering young people to take an active role in the prevention of radicalisation.

Schools and educators play a crucial role in identifying and safeguarding youngsters at risk of radicalisation. They also support preventive efforts by instilling democratic values, a sense of civic participation and critical thinking skills and, more broadly, fostering inclusion. Educators must be able to respond to challenges posed by cultural and religious diversity in the classroom, promoting tolerance and mutual respect. In the «Manifesto for Education – Empowering Educators and Schools», RAN practitioners set out concrete recommendations for teachers to detect early signs of radicalisation and to address underlying factors.

The RAN provides practical support to establish local prevention frameworks in a multi-agency setting and facilitates training for police officers all over the EU. The early detection and prevention of radicalisation is most effective at the local, community level. Interventions by local first line practitioners work best if embedded into an overall ‘prevent’ strategy and if they can rely on established cooperation mechanisms. The RAN brings together local prevention coordinators and has developed advice on how to create local prevention frameworks and interventions, including concrete components such as the role of mentors, family supporting networks, rehabilitation and reintegration. Police forces also have a crucial role to play in the prevention of radicalisation. They often know the community very well and can therefore develop a relationship of trust. The RAN prepared a Guide on training programmes on radicalisation for police officers on the basis of best practices shared.