

# Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism

## Exit strategies

Radicalisation Awareness Network



2019 Edition

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## Exit strategies

Exit efforts are targeted at individuals who are (or are thought to be) affiliated with or associated with violent extremist (VE) ideologies or groups. These approaches involve setting up programmes aimed at changing extremist worldviews, away from embracing violence (deradicalisation), making them end their involvement in violent activism (disengagement), and facilitating their resocialisation into society. In order to prevent recidivism and facilitate rehabilitation, these programmes operate alongside whole-of-society counter-radicalisation efforts. Exit programmes facilitate both state security (reducing violence and recidivism) and human security (rehabilitation and resocialisation). These are sometimes brought together under the acronym DDDR – disengagement, deradicalisation, rehabilitation and resocialisation. A range of intervention providers run exit programmes: specialised probation, intelligence services, prison, policing and welfare services, civil society organisations, and local authorities. Across Europe, different exit programmes have different understandings and goals for success, and additionally these may differ from the ideas put forward by governments as overarching objectives<sup>(1)</sup> Exit processes and objectives, like their obverse “radicalisation” and “engagement in terrorism”, are conceptually fuzzy and have not been comprehensively monitored and evaluated<sup>(2)</sup>.

### 1. Aim

Given the complexities of radicalisation, it is important to consider the processes of exit (DDRR) as varied and non-linear. Disengagement refers to a behavioural change – leaving a group and abstaining from violence. It does not necessitate a change in values or ideals but requires the individual to relinquish the objective of achieving change through violence. The process of deradicalisation includes cognitive changes in beliefs and values. Although not everyone joins or remains in a VE group because of ideology or extreme belief, where they do not it is difficult to argue that they are in need of deradicalisation per se. While disengagement and desistance can occur without deradicalisation, it may not be possible to achieve deradicalisation without associated changes in belief, behaviour and modes of belonging. In short, deradicalisation and disengagement programmes, “are generally directed against individuals who have become radical with the aim of reintegrating them into society or at least dissuading them from violence”<sup>(3)</sup>. This implies a third stage – rehabilitation and resocialisation. Rehabilitation and resocialisation operate at a level of social complexity in order for a person to live a law-abiding and socially productive life in the future<sup>(4)</sup>. They rely on respecting and restoring human dignity and personal responsibility<sup>(5)</sup>. To do this, many argue it is important to see successful exit as not only a rejection of violent

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<sup>(1)</sup> Van der Heide, L., & Schuurman, B. (2018/2019). Reintegrating terrorists in the Netherlands: Evaluating the Dutch approach. *Journal of Deradicalisation*, 17, 196-239.

<sup>(2)</sup> Schmid, A. P. (2013). *Radicalisation, de-radicalisation, counter-radicalisation: A conceptual discussion and literature review*. The Hague, the Netherlands: International Centre for Counter-Terrorism. Retrieved from <https://www.icct.nl/download/file/ICCT-Schmid-Radicalisation-De-Radicalisation-Counter-Radicalisation-March-2013.pdf>; Schuurman, B., & Taylor, M. (2018). Reconsidering radicalization: Fanaticism and the link between ideas and violence. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 12(1), 3-22; Schuurman, B. (2018). *Becoming a European homegrown jihadist: A multilevel analysis of involvement in the Dutch Hofstadgroup, 2002–2005*. Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Amsterdam University Press.

<sup>(3)</sup> Horgan, J. (2009). *Walking away from terrorism: Accounts of disengagement from radical and extremist movements*. London: Routledge. See also Horgan, J., & Braddock, K. (2010). Rehabilitating the terrorists? Challenges in assessing the effectiveness of de-radicalisation programmes. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 22(2), 267-291.

<sup>(4)</sup> Gunaratna, R., & Hussin, S. M. (Eds) (2019). *International case studies of terrorist rehabilitation*. London: Routledge; Hansen, J. S., & Lid, S. (Eds) (2020). *Routledge handbook of deradicalisation and disengagement*. London: Routledge (forthcoming in January). **RAN MANUAL ON REHABILITATION**.

<sup>(5)</sup> Bosley, C. (2019). *Injecting humanity: Community-focused responses for people exiting violent extremist conflict*. USIP Special Report No. 452. Retrieved from [https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/20190822-sr\\_452-sr.pdf](https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/20190822-sr_452-sr.pdf) See also Dickson v United Kingdom [2007] ECHR 44362/04 (Grand Chamber, 4 December 2007), para. 28.

extremism but also embracing mainstream pluralist values <sup>(6)</sup>. This means the deradicalisation process can also have prosocial functions by assisting with long-term reintegration of formers <sup>(7)</sup>, and by contributing to sustained community countering violent extremism (CVE) efforts through disrupting the ideational and symbolic components of the radical milieu <sup>(8)</sup>.

DDRR is therefore a complex psychological and social process. In many cases, they take place without the help of specific programmes or interventions <sup>(9)</sup>. That is, they are the outcome of processes and conditions that push the person out of a VE milieu and pull them towards a more attractive alternative. The goal of exit interventions should be to reinforce these processes and reduce barriers for disengagement and resocialisation. This is why they cannot be addressed in isolation from wider societal counter-radicalisation and preventing violent extremism (PVE) policies and programmes. Therefore, DDRR may also focus on community and social resilience or protective factors, especially where they affect the network and belonging of the person seeking to exit extremism.

## 2. Methods

The individual and wider context in which DDRR occurs influence the nature and content of the intervention(s). They may take place at the individual level when a person changes values and ends involvement in militant activities, or at the collective level when a militant group abandons their violent strategy and ends a terrorist campaign <sup>(10)</sup>. In the context of peace processes or other situations where there are opportunities to influence an entire group (e.g. after a major setback), collective deradicalisation or rehabilitation may be preferable. However, anecdotal evidence in non-conflict settings seems to indicate that a tailor-made and therefore individual intervention might be more effective. Combinations of collective and individual interventions are also possible. In some cases, DDRR programmes will take place in prison or during probation, which also affects the ways in which programmes operate, and the level of voluntarism expected <sup>(11)</sup>.

Radicalisation involves modes of extreme belief, behaviour and belonging <sup>(12)</sup>. Therefore, holistic exit programming addresses individuals' needs, networks and norms <sup>(13)</sup>. When assessing an individual as an intervention provider, it is important to recognise their complex identities and how factors such as race, age, class and gender may influence their options and routes to DDRR. It is known that women face greater barriers to reintegration than men, may often be financially dependent on men who remain in VE movements and have caring responsibilities <sup>(14)</sup>. The UN Security Council in resolution 2396 (2017) also stresses the importance of assisting women and children associated with foreign terrorist fighters who may also have been victims of terrorism <sup>(15)</sup>.

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<sup>(6)</sup> Ashour, O. (2015). Online de-radicalisation? Countering violent extremist narratives: Message, messenger and media strategy. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 4(6), 5-6.

<sup>(7)</sup> A term used to describe someone who has left a violent extremist group; they have become "former-members".

<sup>(8)</sup> Clubb, G., & Tapley, M. (2018). Conceptualizing de-radicalisation and former combatant re-integration in Nigeria. *Third World Quarterly*, 39(11), 2053-2068.

<sup>(9)</sup> Harris, K. J., Gringart, E., & Drake, D. (2017). Leaving ideological groups behind: A model of disengagement. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, 10(2), 91-109.

<sup>(10)</sup> Bjørge, T., & Horgan, J. (2009). *Leaving terrorism behind: Individual and collective disengagement*. London: Routledge.

<sup>(11)</sup> Neumann, P. R. (2010). *Prisons and terrorism: Radicalisation and de-radicalisation in 15 countries*. London: The International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence.

<sup>(12)</sup> Radicalisation is a contested concept and complex process, and numerous legal, practitioner and academic definitions and frameworks exist. At its end point is a willingness of a non-state individual to engage in violence against civilians and/or the state in order to further their cause. The individual is characterised as having extreme beliefs (narratives or ideology), behaviours (willingness to use violence), and modes of belonging (strong us vs them identity, and closed group networks).

<sup>(13)</sup> Gielen, A. J. (2018). Exit programmes for female jihadists: A proposal for conducting realistic evaluation of the Dutch approach. *International Sociology*, 33(4), 454-472.

<sup>(14)</sup> Brown, K. E. (2019). Women and deradicalization; European and Arab experiences. In R. Youseef (Ed.) *ISIS jihadism* (Vol. 153). Dubai, UAE: Al Mesbar Studies and Research Center. (Published in Arabic)

<sup>(15)</sup> Paragraph 31.

This highlights the complex gendered patterns of engagement and agency that need to be considered in DRR (16).

Consequently, there are two key types of intervention. Material interventions include practical advice or assistance on subjects such as housing, school choice, employment or dealing with the criminal justice system – these tend to address their behaviours. Immaterial interventions or non-tangible interventions include mentoring, communications, and behavioural therapy such as learning to talk about injustice, anger or exclusion – reflecting on behaviour, discussing ideological and theological texts where appropriate, extending the network beyond the VE group, etc. These address their beliefs and modes of belonging. There is a requirement for joined-up and holistic interventions that cover both at some point (17). One model for exit interventions is the positive integration model for disengagement. Researchers found that those disengaging from VE “underwent some combination of three related identity processes as they left: a reduction in the intensity of their connection to the extremist group, an emergence of their personal self and finding something else to do or identify with” (18). Along with empirical testing, the researchers identified five domains for intervention: Social Relations, Coping, Identity, Ideology, and Action Orientation. Another empirically tested metric is the “quest for significance measure” (19), which determines whether individuals have moved away from a singular focus on a reified need (radicalisation) and instead are able to adjust and respond to a variety of complex needs, requiring the development of a personal sense of significance. A third perspective is the narrative approach, which unpacks culture, identity and emotion, and unpicks the victimisation within VE narratives, developing alternatives (20).

Another starting point is recognising that different motives for joining, and rationales for remaining in the group, may require different approaches to deradicalisation. Bjørge identifies four ideal types who are motivated in their VE engagement on a varying scale in relation to beliefs, behaviours and modes of belonging. He differentiates between those who are ideological activists (high on belief), those who are drifters (high on belonging), and those who are adventurers (high on behaviours) (21). The latter two may require more redirection activities; the first may require more in-depth discussions about core issues. Another perspective is to look at the individual by evaluating levels of embeddedness in the VE group, level of voluntariness and agency in their participation in VE, and existence of other vulnerabilities (addictions, mental health conditions, poverty) (22).

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(16) Turkington, R., & Christien, A. (2018). *Women, deradicalization and rehabilitation: Lessons from an expert workshop*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security. Retrieved from <https://giwps.georgetown.edu/resource/women-deradicalization-and-rehabilitation/>

(17) OSCE. (2018). *Guidelines for addressing the threats and challenges of “foreign terrorist fighters” within a human rights framework*. Vienna, Austria: OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Retrieved from <https://www.osce.org/odihr/393503?download=true> (p. 61); Gielen, A. J. (2018). Op. cit.

(18) Barrelle, K. (2015). Pro-integration: Disengagement from and life after extremism. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, 7(2), 129-142. (p. 133)

(19) Cf.: Kruglanski, A. W., Jasko, K., Chernikova, M., Dugas, M., & Webber, D. (2017). To the fringe and back: Violent extremism and the psychology of deviance. *American Psychologist*, 72(3), 217-230. See also Cherney, A., & Belton, E. (2019). Assessing intervention outcomes targeting radicalised offenders: Testing the pro integration model of extremist disengagement as an evaluation tool. *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict* [online]. doi:10.1080/17467586.2019.1680854; Webber, D., Chernikova, M., Kruglanski, A. W., Gelfand, M. J., Hettiarachchi, M., Gunaratna, R., & Belanger, J. J. (2018). Deradicalizing detained terrorists. *Political Psychology*, 39(3), 539-556.

(20) Aarten, P. G. M., Mulder, E., & Pemberton, A. (2018). The narrative of victimization and deradicalization: An expert view. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 41(7), 557-572; da Silva, R., Fernández-Navarro, P., Gonçalves, M. M., Rosa, C., & Silva, J. (2018). Disengagement from political violence and deradicalization: A narrative-dialogical perspective. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* [online]. doi:10.1080/1057610X.2018.1452709

(21) Bjørge, T. (2011). Dreams and disillusionment: Engagement in and disengagement from militant extremist groups. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 55(4), 277-285.

(22) Grip, L., & Kotajoki, J. (2019). Deradicalisation, disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists in conflict-affected contexts: A systematic literature review. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 19(4), 371-402.

Deradicalisation and disengagement programmes can be offered by NGOs or governments, or in combination. The programmes are intensive (6 months to 3 years), involving a range of interventions and forms of help for those exiting extremist groups:

- Individual mentoring and resilience training, for example by working on critical thinking, relationship skills, empathy, self-esteem, responsibility and the ability to self-reflect. Mentoring can be done by a variety of individuals, both professionals and volunteers, depending on the type of person and context (e.g. in prison, outside of prison). A prerequisite is that the mentor is credible and can build trust <sup>(23)</sup>.
- Specific conversation techniques, motivational interviewing, Socratic dialogue, moral dilemma discussion. These help develop “critical thinking skills”.
- Family support and community engagement – this may involve relocation or living in halfway houses <sup>(24)</sup>.
- Counselling based on mental health, medical factors, religious, and/or ideological needs.
- Coordinating and managing social and economic support for the individual from a range of state and non-state services, such as reintegration, development and employment.
- If applicable, removal of tattoos. This helps move to new modes of identity and belonging.
- Different tools such as films, books, speakers and visits to specific, relevant locations, arts or sports. These serve as “redirection” methods.
- Administrative and legal measures to restrict and limit activities (e.g. social media bans, removal of passport, freezing of financial efforts, house arrest, deportation).

While there may be an emphasis on criminalisation, prosecution and detention-based approaches to exit from a government perspective, the difficulties in achieving convictions and in upholding human rights commitments, and the perceived limited successes of prison-based deradicalisation programmes means that a wider range of pre-criminal and post-incarceration administrative arrangements are argued for by some security practitioners. These reduce the opportunity to engage in VE, but they must be managed carefully in order not to work against rehabilitation and deradicalisation efforts.

**The RAN Manual on Rehabilitation** argues rehabilitation is a process at the end of which an individual is “rehabilitated”. As a result, they are able to lead a self-determined and self-sustaining life in a democratic society and no longer hold extremist views that could pose a risk to themselves or to society. Rehabilitation programmes have a longer timescale than the other elements of DDRR, and they may include a component of restorative justice. These programmes often have broader objectives than deradicalisation of individuals; they seek to inculcate a peaceful dialogue and positive peace within a particular context. First is the use of “formers” in peace building and one-to-one deradicalisation work <sup>(25)</sup> (the most common and most limited restorative justice approach), second is reconciliation programmes (with a focus on victims), and third, community engagement approaches.

This points to the need to situate exit processes within the societies and communities into which formers will be reintegrated. By extension, Clubb and Tapley argue that deradicalisation programmes are more effective when they take into account the ideological make-up of the reintegrating community and what constitutes the normative boundaries of acceptable attitudes

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<sup>(23)</sup> Weeks, D. (2018). Doing derad: An analysis of the U.K. system. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 41(7), 523-540. Spalek and Davies write: “... mentors use both a befriending and interventionist approach; that mentoring should represent a safe space to discuss issues that include a consideration of ethics, empathy, and trust between mentor and client.” Spalek, B., & Davies, L. (2012). Mentoring in relation to violent extremism: A study of role, purpose, and outcomes. *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*, 35(5), 354-368.

<sup>(24)</sup> Phippen, J. W. (2016). France’s new de-radicalization centers. *The Atlantic*, 9 May. Retrieved from <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2016/05/france-terrorism/481905/> See also Day, J., & Kleinmann, S. (2017). Combating the cult of ISIS: A social approach to countering violent extremism. *The Review of Faith & International Affairs*, 15(3), 14-23.

<sup>(25)</sup> Clubb, G. (2016). The role of former combatants in preventing youth involvement in terrorism in Northern Ireland: A framework for assessing former Islamic State combatants. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 39(9), 842-861; RAN Centre of Excellence, [Dos and don’ts of involving formers in PVE/CVE work](#), Ex Post Paper. Bordeaux, France: RAN Centre of Excellence, 2017.

and behaviour (i.e. what is radical), not by solely imposing elitist-defined identities that have little resonance in sections of society <sup>(26)</sup>.

### 3. Lessons learned

Due to their individualised nature, and having to rely on context and environmental cues, exit programmes are not easy to compare <sup>(27)</sup>. Goals and objectives of programmes also vary, with differing timescales and different theories of change. Success or failure is also very dependent on the skills and personalities of those implementing the interventions, as personality and the level of trust majorly influence impact. It is difficult to point out one intervention or set of interventions that is indisputably successful (particularly for deradicalisation, as the objective is a psychological change rather than a behavioural one) <sup>(28)</sup>. A certain number of insights can however be gleaned from such programmes, as well as preferred practices.

#### **Defining goals and strategy**

- When undertaking a programme, the first step is to decide what the goal of that programme is and how it could be measured with some degree of accuracy. There is a clear difference between dissuading someone from committing acts of hatred and violence or leaving the group (disengagement) and changing a person's belief system (deradicalisation) and promoting social and functional reintegration (resocialisation and rehabilitation).
- The goals of the programme will directly affect the timeframe for interaction. Those undertaking deradicalisation and disengagement should expect intensive, long-term engagement from anywhere between 6 months to 2 or 3 years, with gradually decreasing intensity.
- The budget available will also greatly impact the scope of the programme. Goals should be established based on realistic budget projections. In terms of communication, it is important to realise that there might be resistance from the general public to spend government budgets on "helping" terrorists.

#### **Involvement of practitioners and others**

- Some practitioners work full-time on a dedicated project, others have to deal with radicalised people as part of their caseload; some are statutory staff (e.g. police or prison personnel or municipal employees), while others work in NGOs.
- Staff must be properly trained and have specific professional competences (in, for example, psychology, therapy, criminology or social work), be highly empathetic and understand the point of view of the individual in a respectful manner.
- Former extremists may be useful additions, because they have a deeper understanding of and experience with the challenges the individual is facing and thus may have more credibility <sup>(29)</sup>. Former extremists (if properly trained and suitably distant from their VE past lives) can be mentors during the process or be called in periodically on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Defining content and substance**

- A deep understanding of the individual and/or group involved is vital. Insight into biographical and social background of clients should inform first contact.
- Many programmes begin with conversations about respect and how to express feelings and relate to others. The idea is to start the conversation to create confidence, mutual trust and personal commitment, and to build a relationship and share expectations.

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<sup>(26)</sup> Clubb, G., & Tapley, M. (2018). Op. cit.

<sup>(27)</sup> Koehler, D. (2016). *Understanding deradicalization. Methods, tools and programs for countering violent extremism*. Oxon/New York: Routledge; El-Said, H. (2015). *New approaches to countering terrorism. Designing and evaluating counter radicalization and de-radicalization programs*. London: Routledge; Veldhuis, T. M. (2012). *Designing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremist offenders: A realist approach*. The Hague, the Netherlands: International Centre for Counter-Terrorism.

<sup>(28)</sup> As P. Neumann puts it: "the most appealing programmes have to be adapted to go with the grain of the societies in which they are set.... What works in one case can be counter-productive in another." Neumann, P. R. (2010). Op. cit. (p. 57)

<sup>(29)</sup> Scrivens, R., Venkatesh, V., Bérubé, M., & Gaudette, T. (2019). Combating violent extremism: Voices of former right-wing extremists. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* [online]. doi:10.1080/1057610X.2019.1686856

- Programmes should focus on social skills and emotional intelligence, in particular in areas of conflict, anger, shame and anxiety. In this respect, group discussions with peers (facilitated by one-on-one settings) are useful, as is using group/circle discussions with the extremist/perpetrator and other relevant actors, like social workers, community members, family and sometimes even victims.
- Trust is essential – to build this, voluntary participation is often key and high levels of personal commitment by all, upholding confidentiality and safe places for dialogue are needed.
- Radicalised individuals often have practical problems/questions (housing issues, no job, etc.). Support and assistance with these help build a relationship of trust and confidence.
- Exploring and reinforcing push and pull factors and reducing barriers for reintegration is a suitable approach. Measures should be tailored to the individual's original motivation for joining and sustaining engagement in the VE milieu, as disillusionment over these issues is frequently a source for an urge to disengage and change course in life<sup>(30)</sup>. Barriers to reintegration and rehabilitation are heightened if a criminalisation or prosecution route is adopted for addressing VE – loss of parental rights and care of children, limited employment options, and family resistance (as families have been subject to intensive and invasive interventions by authorities, and live under suspicion, as a result of the prosecution).

### ***Moving to reintegration, stabilisation and rehabilitation phases***

It is difficult to identify one programme that is indisputably successful. Most programmes self-report on results, and self-evaluations tend to be overly positive. As participation in programmes is generally on a voluntary basis, it is difficult to determine whether a positive outcome is evidence that a programme works, or whether it is mainly the result of the participant's strong will to change. Although copying and comparing programmes is very difficult, they do provide important lessons about those who may be transitioning to rehabilitation and stabilised, reintegrated lives:

- An emphasis on aftercare is needed: what happens when people finish a programme and/or are being released. Strategies should be in place so that vulnerable individuals do not feel abandoned or a need to return to their former ideology and beliefs.
- Strategies aimed at creating commitment are needed, such as raising the social costs of reoffending, for example through connections with family, community and other prosocial networks.
- Aftercare can be supported with material inducements in order to facilitate reintegration.
- Social and economic support for the individual could be provided where possible (reintegration, development and employment).
- Help to integrate support for the individual from a range of services is valuable.

### ***Potential challenges***

#### ***Who?***

Mentors and the other actors involved should be selected with care, based on the individual needs, networks and narratives. For instance, in a mixed intervention team, some professionally trained practitioners are necessary if non-professional actors and formers are involved. Caution should be exercised if introducing non-professionally trained actors, such as community/family members, formers or victims, or indeed professionals with no prior training for addressing extremist individuals. All those involved in exit work must be adequately prepared and supported in order to avoid a multitude of risks.

Current analysis says the most important “best practice” is to find the “best people” wherever they happen to be; however, a recurring discussion is, who is in a better position to implement programmes and measures – governmental or non-governmental practitioners? Some NGO practitioners, such as The Violence Prevention Network, which works in Germany with young people imprisoned for ideologically motivated acts of violence as well as with returnees from the conflict in Iraq and Syria, and Hayat, which works with returnees from Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Turkey and Yemen, argue that programmes are best run by external, non-statutory practitioners who can act independently within and across public institutions. NGOs have the advantage of not representing

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<sup>(30)</sup> Dalgaard-Nielsen, A. (2013). Promoting exit from violent extremism: Themes and approaches. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 36, 99-115; Bjørgo, T. (2011). Op. cit.

“the enemy” (i.e. the government), and may have better opportunities to develop trustful relationships with clients. When the government is directly involved, they are not necessarily best placed to provide services due to trust and legitimacy issues.

On the other hand, programmes and interventions run by governmental agencies may also have some advantages: in addition to better funding and more resources, they have direct access to decision-making processes and may also offer a range of benefits to the clients, such as better prison conditions, access to job training, housing, social services and other resources. The Danish Police Intelligence Service, which runs interventions on Disengagement and Critical Aftercare, argue that their main advantage is their close collaboration with the ordinary police, who in turn work closely with municipalities, social services and schools on reintegrating former criminals as well as former extremists. As a police agency they can draw on a broad and powerful structure for crime prevention and resocialisation.

### Competing theories of change

As the complexity over the aims of exit programmes highlights, another ongoing discussion concerns the importance of addressing belief as a main issue in exit counselling and at what stage in the process beliefs should be brought up. Some projects, both among those directed at violent jihadists as well as towards violent far-right extremists, have put a great emphasis on debating or confronting the ideological views of the clients. Some position this as a two-stage process with disengagement and desistance as stage one, with later shifts in belief leading to deradicalisation (stage two); while others reverse the stages, others see the two as independent processes.

For Exit-Germany, the core of their philosophy is that “the critical reassessment of the person’s past and the dismantling of the radical ideology are absolutely necessary in order to leave a radical milieu. ... An ‘exit’ is considered complete by us when a critical reflection, reassessment as well as successful challenge of the old ideology have taken place.”<sup>(31)</sup> They further assert that many of those who contact Exit explicitly want to discuss (neo-Nazi) ideology. The motives for discussing ideology vary – and may not stem from a genuine desire to change their beliefs. Nevertheless, the process of discussing regardless of motive can produce changes. Exit-Germany emphasises that discussing ideology is only one part of a counselling process. Done the wrong way, confronting ideology will be counterproductive.

Exit Sweden, which also works with people coming from the neo-Nazi scene, employs a rather different approach. They claim that when individuals make contact with Exit they are often not receptive to opening up their worldview at that stage. If the exit workers start by addressing ideology early on, it will often lead to a confrontation and distrust. Instead, the mentors try to build a working alliance, a “we-ness”<sup>(32)</sup>. By developing a trustful relationship, they can gradually work on other issues. A main approach is to train the client in meeting other people and handling new relationships and situations in ways that are different to the white power movement, thereby making them less dependent on their former need for power and control. Gradually, their extremist ideology and worldview no longer serves a purpose.

Therefore, the assessment seems to be that the sequencing of interventions should be carefully managed and guided by the individual needs, networks and narratives of the client.

### Resistance

Programmes face challenges from a range of actors: politicians, media, local communities, families, and opposing VE or protest movements. This can lead to further stigmatisation of those seeking to exit VE, limit the effectiveness of exit programmes, and potentially lead to re-radicalisation and recidivism. In resource-poor environments and overstretched support networks in civil society, dedicating extra services for formers and for exit work can be seen as “rewarding bad behaviour”, and as formers and returnees from foreign conflict zones are often reintegrated into particular (often already resource-poor) localities, the financial and social burden can be disproportionately felt within a country. French authorities report that children of disengaging VE parents (whether part of an exit programme or not) can be additionally targeted by VE groups and bullied in schools.

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<sup>(31)</sup> See <http://www.congress-intercultural.eu/en/initiative/115-exit-germany.html>

<sup>(32)</sup> Dechesne, M. (2011). Deradicalization: Not soft, but strategic. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 55, 287-292. See also Weeks, D. (2018). Op. cit.

Families and communities may not welcome those exiting VE groups – either because they now threaten an established radical milieu, or because they fear they are not truly deradicalised, and facilitate VE activity in their locality.

#### Review and evaluation

Review, monitoring and evaluation processes can be undertaken through specific programmes and can be delivered across a range of environments at both the individual and collective level. Attempting to measure and isolate the effect of these interventions (particularly in terms of success) is extremely difficult <sup>(33)</sup>.

Many assess exit through outcomes at the individual level, but defining success as “not violent” or on recidivism rates is reductive, and relies on a false binary. While many exit programmes provide low rates of recidivism, their data needs to be handled with caution as many programmes have not existed for long enough to do longitudinal studies, and monitoring often stops after the intervention; it is hard to isolate the effect of the programme in comparison to other factors, and behaviours are often affected by upcoming trials or probation assessments. Additionally, the narrow approach to understanding success ignores the wider goals of exit programmes – “not violent” is difficult to measure and doesn’t consider other behaviours.

**Peer and self-review processes** can also be used to measure success and evaluate the effectiveness of programmes, enabling practitioners and programme organisers to reflect on whether there is alignment between the stated goals, theories of change and activities engaged with, and on whether there is sufficient support and continuing professional development within a programme for practitioners to be sustainable, effective and efficient <sup>(34)</sup>.

*This introduction was written and edited by Tore Bjørgo and updated by Dr Katherine E. Brown. Tore Bjørgo interviewed several practices during the writing of this chapter, and valuable insights from these were included in the text. He would like to thank Robert Örell, Exit Sweden; Fabian Wichmann, Exit-Germany; Judy Korn, Violence Prevention Network (Germany); and Michael Seest, Danish Police Intelligence Service (PET). Dr Brown would like to thank the RAN Exit Working Groups for their efforts, the EU-facilitated RRNN of the Western Balkans, and those she has interviewed or worked with in the course of her research.*

## 4. Practices

From EU Member States around Europe, the following de-radicalisation and disengagement programmes are presented:

- Association for non-violent communication
- Account trust - success together
- Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus - Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus, NRW (Exit-programme Islamism, NRW)
- CAPREV – The disengagement/re-engagement path
- Cultures Interactive - Fair Skills
- Danish Ministry of Social Affairs - Back on Track
- Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET) - Disengagement and Critical Aftercare from Syria
- Entr’Autres association
- Fryshuset youth centre -

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<sup>(33)</sup> Schuurman, B., & Bakker, E. (2015). Reintegrating jihadist extremists: Evaluating a Dutch initiative, 2013–2014. *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression*, 8(1), 68-85; Horgan, J., & Braddock, K. (2010). Rehabilitating the terrorists? Challenges in assessing the effectiveness of de-radicalization programs. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 22(2), 267-291.

<sup>(34)</sup> **RAN PEER and SELF REVIEW.**

- EXIT S.C.S. onlus (Exit, cooperative social enterprise onlus)
- Fryhuset - Exit Sweden
- Fryshuset youth centre - Swedish method of working with formers in Exit work
- HelsinkiMissio - Aggredi programme
- Jump - Exit work located within the social space
- National Police Directorate Norway - A guide to police empowerment conversations
- Race on the Agenda (ROTA) - Restoring Relation Project (RRP)
- RIVE (Research and Intervention on Violent Extremism)
- The National Corps of Mentors and Parent Coaches
- The Unity Initiative
- Violent Prevention Network - Advice Centre Hessen
- Violent Prevention Network - Taking Responsibility
- ZDK - EXIT Germany

<b>Name of the practice</b>	<b>4.1 Success Together</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>A Community and Wellbeing Approach to Supporting Tamil Militants</p> <p>Success Together was a one year project that worked more broadly to support the interests and needs of Tamil families affected by the civil war in Sri Lanka. A specific part of Success Together involved working with radicalised - former - Tamil militants. In particular, those who are radicalised, continue to organise, meet and collect funds around a military separatist agenda.</p> <p>The project brought together professionals, including trained counsellors, legal advisors and those involved in community work. By working collaboratively with a local community centre opportunities were presented for direct engagement with those involved in radical activities. Therefore, by taking a holistic approach to working with the different professionals, community members and those affected, broader issues of an individuals' welfare in addition to diversionary activities (employment, training) could be considered and accounted for whilst simultaneously ensuring the provision of psychological support.</p> <p>The provision of appropriate psychological support was intrinsic to Success Together. The project incorporated culturally adapted (with eastern framework) cognitive therapy by trained psychologists delivered in mother tongue. Participants stressed these necessary adaptations from more formal western mental health interventions facilitated their participation. The combination of activities and psychological provision consequently led to reduced levels of social isolation, improved well being and the development of counter narratives to the groups organising around a military separatist agenda.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies</p> <p>Community engagement/empowerment</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Formers</p> <p>Victims of terrorism</p> <p>Health practitioners</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>No concrete deliverables produced.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>Presently working with University of East London, Department of Psychology to evaluate project.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>This project would need to be assiduously replicated owing to the cultural adaptations which have been incorporated. What has made this project work is having appreciation for the culture of Tamil people and the importance of community and family. Whether this</p>

	<p>method is applicable to other populations is possible with slight variations and rigorous planning to encompass the mental health intervention aspect.</p> <p>The project can be sustainable with 60k-100k per year dependent upon support from established bodies (e.g. mental health trusts).</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	West London, UK
<b>Start of the practice</b>	February 2014
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	Information shared whenever attending RAN meetings but no formal presentation has been made.
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	No
<b>Organisation</b>	<i>Account Trust is a Community Interest Company formed in January 2014. Account Trust have received funding from trust funders and public authorities for delivering training on Equality legislation.</i>
<b>Country of origin</b>	United Kingdom
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Account Trust  C/O Helplink  F-7, The Town Hall  Southall - Middlesex UB1 3HA</p> <p>Anthony Salla  <a href="mailto:director@accounttrust.org">director@accounttrust.org</a></p> <p>+44 020 8571 8811   +44 07975 626 275  <a href="http://www.accounttrust.org">http://www.accounttrust.org</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2016 and before

Name of the practice	<b>4.2 Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus, NRW</b> <b>(Exit-programme Islamism, NRW)</b>
Description	<p>The <i>Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus</i> ('Exit-programme Islamism') is an offer for those who want to leave the Islamist communities. The clients are highly radicalised, based in an extremist context, and most are or were classified as security relevant by public authorities.</p> <p>The programme offers personal meetings at frequent intervals and contact by phone adapted to the needs of the client. The attendance usually takes 3-5 years per case or even longer, for example in the event of imprisonment. In case of a release from prison, the programme can help in the preparation for return into society,</p> <p>The main parts of the programme are ideological work and social stabilisation. The concrete topics in both fields are adapted to the individual needs of the client. Ideological work is focused on the rehabilitation of reasons for taking part in the Islamist scene, to challenge the ideology, put knowledge across, etc. It is not about converting or discarding the Islamic beliefs.</p> <p>Topics of social stabilisation can be the support through applying social welfare, apartment-hunting, job seeking, implementing therapies, etc.</p> <p>Deradicalisation is seen as a process that takes time and is based on cooperation and voluntariness.</p> <p>The main objectives of the programme are to end Islamist activities, prevent criminal action, distance from the former ideology, social rehabilitation and personal security.</p> <p>The <i>Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus</i> cooperates with authorities like police, intelligence services, prisons, courts, immigration authorities and deradicalisation programmes of other states.</p> <p>Since the start of the Exit-programme Islamism in 2014, there has been a significant and remarkable increase in cases.</p>
Approach	Exit strategies  Multi-agency approach
Target audience	Violent extremists  Formers
Deliverables	There is an extensive handbook about the exit work, which serves the employee as a guideline in their everyday work. Indeed, the handbook is national classified information, and therefore it isn't possible to publish it. Currently, the Exit-programme is working on a management version, which should be accessible for the community.
Evidence and evaluation	The <i>Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus</i> (Exit-programme Islamism) is built on the experience of the exit programme for far right extremism, which

	<p>was evaluated in 2015. Since the start of the programme in 2014, it has worked with a three-digit number of cases.</p> <p>The Exit-programme Islamism is in a close contact with other public authorities like the police and social services of prisons. These public authorities see the positive effects of programme participation in the last years, which has resulted in them suggesting participation in the programme to potential clients.</p> <p>An evaluation for the Exit-programme Islamism is planned for 2020.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>The main objective of the Exit-programme Islamism is working with individual support and attendance for people who are willing to leave Islamist communities. Experience and knowledge are shared in national working groups with other governmental exit programmes and internationally on the basis of governmental exit programmes.</p> <p>Ideological work and social stabilisation adapted to the individual needs and topics should be part of every deradicalisation process, which makes a transfer to other regions and groups possible.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
<b>Start of the practice</b>	The <i>Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus</i> was established in 2014. It is built on experience from the exit programme for far-right extremism, called <i>Spurwechsel</i> , which was established in 2001.
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN EXIT - Gender-specific approaches in exit work, 22-23 October 2019, Rome (IT).
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>The <i>Aussteigerprogramm Islamismus</i> (Exit-programme Islamism) is based in the Ministry of the Interior of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. It is one of three exit programmes (Islamism, right-wing, left-wing), which belongs to the department of prevention in The Office for the Protection of the Constitution of North Rhine-Westphalia.</p> <p>[Governmental institution]</p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Germany
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Ministerium des Inneren des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen Postfach 103013 40021 Düsseldorf Germany</p> <p>Website: <a href="https://www.api.nrw.de/">https://www.api.nrw.de/</a></p>

Name of the practice	<b>4.3</b> <i>Work with people who commit violence or have an experience of violence</i>
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Last update text (year)	2019
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<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The Association for Nonviolent Communication works with both adult and young perpetrators of violence.</p> <p>Work with adult perpetrators of violence focuses on violence in the family as well as intimate partner violence. Group sessions (social skills training) are combined with individual sessions, depending on individual needs. Social skills training is held in individual counselling sessions as well as 24 group meetings. The subject matter covers respect, violence, human rights, gender equality and responsible parenthood and partnership.</p> <p>Young perpetrators of violence can attend individual counselling sessions. Usually comprising 10 individual sessions, these offer adolescents a safe place to express their ideas, opinions, beliefs and doubts without fear of rejection, threat or blame.</p> <p>Parental Skills Training, a programme initiated in 2015, targets adults who neglect or inflict violence towards children as a result of their beliefs, patterns of behaviour or lack of parenting skills. Parents undergoing parenting skills training learn to recognise their own patterns of violence, change them appropriately and take responsibility for their behaviour. The training includes 24 weekly meetings, each lasting 2 hours.</p> <p>The Association for Nonviolent Communication opened its first Safe House for Women and Children, Victims of Violence, in December 2004, and the second in September 2008. The safe house provides housing for 8 adult women, with or without children (male children are welcome up to the age of 15). Housing is limited to a 1-year period, during which women are offered support to help them recover from the experience of violence and take life decisions in a safe and caring space.</p> <p>The Safe Accommodation for Women and Children, Victims of Violence programme was created to meet the needs of victims of violence for new forms of safe accommodation. The programme is unique in the network of already existing accommodation services providing various types of safe spaces (e.g. for women with sons over the age of 15 or women whose personal circumstances prevent them from following the rules of residence in a safe house).</p> <p>Children and young people who have experienced violence are the focus in the Gatherings programme. Regular meetings with trained volunteers provide a safe environment in which violence-preventive attitudes are nurtured. The goal is to offer children the chance to build a positive relationship with an adult – an experience of trust and respect.</p> <p>The Association for Nonviolent Communication also holds preventive workshops for children and young people. The goal is to cultivate zero tolerance to violence and instil a belief that desirable interpersonal relationships can only exist when everyone's human rights are respected. The workshops concentrate on recognising and preventing violence as well as fighting discrimination, and on promoting equality and human</p>
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	<p>rights.</p> <p>Moreover, the association runs awareness-raising campaigns, seminars, discussions and training sessions for professionals, and has been also very active in promoting the human rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Slovenia.</p> <p>The association's deradicalisation work is integrated into all the above-mentioned programmes. But programmes targeting perpetrators of violence are particularly suited to the work, as this group exhibits specific risk factors for violent behaviour (certain stereotypes and radical beliefs about others, frequently in relation to gender roles).</p> <p>The principle is that society (and, it follows, deradicalisation organisations) should hold perpetrators accountable for their actions, and help them reject dysfunctional ideals and turn around any violent behaviour.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	Exit strategies, social skill trainings, counselling, workshops
<b>Target audience</b>	Youth/pupils/students Families General public Professionals Perpetrators of violence
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>All publications are in Slovenian.</p> <p>'Guidelines for professionals, working with perpetrators of violence' ('Delo s povzročitelji nasilja – Strokovne smernice in predstavitev dela'): see <a href="http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/images/stories/publikacije/2015-smernice_povzrocitelji.pdf">http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/images/stories/publikacije/2015-smernice_povzrocitelji.pdf</a> online.</p> <p>'Guidelines for work with children, victims of violence' ('Nasilje nad otroci – Strokovne smernice za delo z otroki, ki doživljajo zanemarjanje in/ali nasilje'): see <a href="http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/images/stories/publikacije/2015-smernice_otroci.pdf">http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/images/stories/publikacije/2015-smernice_otroci.pdf</a> online.</p> <p>'I can do differently: A guide for people who want to stop committing violence' (Zmorem drugače: Priročnik za osebe, ki želijo prenehati s povzročanjem nasilja): see <a href="http://www.worldcat.org/title/zmorem-drugace-prirocnik-za-osebe-ki-zelijo-prenehati-s-povzrocanjem-nasilja/oclc/974817002">http://www.worldcat.org/title/zmorem-drugace-prirocnik-za-osebe-ki-zelijo-prenehati-s-povzrocanjem-nasilja/oclc/974817002</a>online.</p> <p>'Preventing and recognizing child sexual abuse – frequently asked questions and answers' (Preprečevanje in prepoznavanje spolnih zlorab otrok – Najpogostješa vprašanja in odgovori nanje): see <a href="http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/images/stories/publikacije/2017-preprecevanjeinprepoznavanjespolnihzlorabotrok.pdf">http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/images/stories/publikacije/2017-preprecevanjeinprepoznavanjespolnihzlorabotrok.pdf</a> online.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	Certain methods of violence prevention have proved successful in the past: workshops for children and young people, seminars for professionals, and other methods of raising awareness of the general public. However, there is an

	<p>explicit lack of prevention programmes and initiatives for financing these programmes.</p> <p>Furthermore, since violence adversely affects society in general, the principle of zero tolerance to violence should be integrated into national school programmes.</p> <p>All the programmes are evaluated using different questioners. Feedback from victims of violence is also considered, as is the rate of users who joined programmes on the recommendation of friends and/or former users.</p> <p>The programmes have proved to be meeting their goals.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	The Association for Nonviolent Communication is one of just a few organisations in Slovenia that offers professional individual and group counselling for young and adult perpetrators of violence. In 2018, the association worked with 672 individuals who committed violence. The association has also held extensive training sessions for prison practitioners and practitioners in youth detention centres.
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Slovenia, in all regions
<b>Start of the practice</b>	The Association for Nonviolent Communication was founded in 1996, and has since provided programmes for both perpetrators and victims of violence.
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN Derad, 8-9 July 2013, Ljubljana
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	<p>Links to the European Network for the Work with Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (WWP EN), the European Women's Lobby (EWL), Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE) and various other international projects.</p> <p>From 2018 to 2020, the Association for Nonviolent Communication is participating in the international project 'Increasing the awareness of child-centred fathering in order to reduce the risk of harm to children and their mothers caused by domestic violence', co-funded by the Erasmus+ programme.</p>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>The Association for Nonviolent Communication (Društvo za nenasilno komunikacijo) is a non-governmental, non-profit and humanitarian organisation dedicated to the prevention and reduction of violence and its consequences. It was founded in 1996, being the first non-governmental organisation in Slovenia to provide programmes targeting both victims and perpetrators of violence.</i></p> <p><i>The association is financed chiefly by the Slovenian Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, local communities and the Foundation for Funding Disability and Humanitarian Organisations of Slovenia (FIHO).</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Slovenia
<b>Contact details</b>	Address: Vojkova C. 1

	<p>1000 Ljubljana Slovenia</p> <p>Contact person: Katja Zabukovec Kerin Email: <a href="mailto:katja.zabukovec@guest.arnes.si">katja.zabukovec@guest.arnes.si</a> Telephone: +386 14344822</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/">http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/</a>; <a href="http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/en.html">http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/en.html</a>; <a href="https://www.facebook.com/drustvozanenasilnokomunikacijo/">https://www.facebook.com/drustvozanenasilnokomunikacijo/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2019

<b>Name of the practice</b>	<b>4.4 The disengagement/re-engagement path</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>The ‘Centre d’Aide et de Prise en charge de toute personne concernée par les Extrémismes et Radicalismes Violents’ (CAPREV) can help individuals disengage from radicalisation.</p> <p>To achieve this, social workers must identify what motivated the individual to join a radical movement in the first place. The social worker must work alongside the individual, offering guidance and support in a joint effort to subsequently identify protective factors as well as resources available to guide the intervention.</p> <p>The social worker supports the individual as they reflect on the path that led to radicalisation for that individual, and then to redefine this personal trajectory. The social worker must accompany the individual as they work to grasp the scope and impact of violence on society, on one’s family and on oneself. The social worker also guides and supports the individual as they seek answers and comprehension of their predicament.</p> <p>CAPREV provides a greater degree of social inclusion for such individuals: by engaging in different areas of life (schooling, employment, relationships, family, etc.), they can help the individual find a place and sense of identity within society. CAPREV also works to rehabilitate individuals by creating a new, positive social network around the person.</p> <p>In helping individuals on the path to disengagement, whether voluntarily or as a condition of probation, CAPREV is inspired by the criminological concept of desistance and its accompanying process. Desistance is based on the development, exploitation and optimisation of social capital and human capital.</p> <p>It is the social worker’s job to initiate, support or promote this process of desistance, depending on the individual circumstances of their client. The intrinsic consequence of desistance is the cessation of delinquent behaviour, which thereby also prevents recidivism.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies</p> <p>Community engagement/empowerment</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Violent extremists</p> <p>Families</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	N/A
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>Although we lack a quantitative evaluation of our methodology, we apply action research as a form of evaluation. Action research brings together action and research in such a way that both benefit mutually.</p> <p>The action research projects and activities are designed to support the</p>

	<p>intervention methodology of a multidisciplinary team of professionals, through evaluation of their methods, work processes, adaptations and learning progression.</p> <p>Action research is a reflexive and evaluative method that provides field actors with adapted and flexible tools, allowing them to distance themselves and gain new perspectives on everyday professional actions. In this way, action research aims to generate hypotheses and make theoretical advances based on field practice, while at the same time feeding into this practice.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>This social work methodology is transferable to other countries.</p> <p>Existing literature on the subject of disengagement and the notion of desistance can be employed to implement this methodology.</p> <p>Implementing the methodology calls for a focus on seeking solutions at personal level as well as in one’s social and relational environment. This implies a professional stance of empathy, engagement, analysis and follow-up.</p> <p>It also requires an understanding of the individual’s social context: if change is to be supported, links must be made with relatives, the community, the associative and cultural sector, and employers.</p> <p>In the French-speaking part of Belgium, the houses of justice general administration, responsible for probation, has studied the concept of desistance in recent years.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Throughout the Wallonia-Brussels Federation
<b>Start of the practice</b>	January 2017
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>RAN Prison and Probation Working Groups, ‘The role of family and social networks in rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders’, 6-7 March 2018, the Netherlands.</p> <p>RAN P&amp;P and RAN YF&amp;C Multi-Agency meeting on ‘Radicalised and terrorist offenders released from prison: Community and family acceptance’, 6-7 June 2019 in Prague.</p>
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	<p>Following the Charlie Hebdo attacks in January 2015 in France, the Wallonia-Brussels Federation government adopted ‘a targeted preventive strategy against radicalism through multiple measures to strengthen social cohesion’. This action plan forms part of a larger framework of different policies to be implemented in coordination with other governmental levels.</p> <p>Through this prevention strategy, the Federation tried to provide long-term solutions to the root causes of radicalisation.</p> <p>In January 2016, a strategic committee and two operational services were set up. These two operational services are grouped together in the ‘network for dealing with violent extremism and radicalism’.</p> <p>This network comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Resource and Support Center (CREA), which aims to provide</li> </ul>

	<p>structural support to institutions and public interest organisations of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation through provision of information resources, tools and training;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Center for Assistance and Support for People Affected by Violent Radicalism and Extremism (CAPREV).</li> </ul>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>[Governmental institution]</p> <p>CAPREV is the contact point for individuals tackling a violent radicalism issue and the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.</p> <p>It has multiple missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to provide general information on the problem and on the means of prevention and care, as well as targeted information on specific situations;</li> <li>- to direct people to the relevant ‘local’ network, taking into account service, missions and goals as well as the ethical principles of these partner services;</li> <li>- to build a network of partners with a confirmed local presence;</li> <li>- to develop action research to update practices and accompanying actions in line with the resulting hypotheses;</li> <li>- to ensure individual and personal accompaniment of individuals close to someone who are concerned by the issue of violent radicalism and extremism, or individuals and professionals directly concerned by a situation of violent radicalism and extremism.</li> </ul>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Belgium
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address: 66 rue de Bonne 1080 Brussels Belgium</p> <p>Contact person: Philippe Massay</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:philippe.massay@cfwb.be">philippe.massay@cfwb.be</a></p> <p>Telephone: +322 3625377</p> <p>Website: <a href="https://extremismes-violents.cfwb.be/">https://extremismes-violents.cfwb.be/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2019

Name of the practice	<b>4.5</b> <i>Back on Track</i>
Description	<p>This programme is designed for inmates and remand prisoners charged with or convicted of terrorism and/or inmates vulnerable to radicalisation.</p> <p>The aim is to help the inmates – though the intervention of mentors –to improve their capacity to tackle everyday situations, problems and conflicts by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– motivating inmates to opt for a lifestyle free of crime;</li> <li>– involving the inmates' network outside prison (family, friends etc.);</li> <li>– assisting inmates with concrete challenges related to release (finding a home, work, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>An important part of Back on Track is also training mentors to strengthen their competencies in various dialogue techniques as well as in their coaching and conflict management skills. Mentor coaches will support and supervise mentors throughout their work.</p>
Approach	Exit strategies Training for first line practitioners
Target audience	Violent extremists Families Prison/probation/judicial practitioners
Deliverables	In English only, a leaflet describing Back on Track
Evidence and evaluation	<p>Around 40 inquiries have been evaluated: in some cases, a mentor course was set up, while in others the inmate was not in the target group or was otherwise not motivated to participate.</p> <p>Plans and preparations have been made for an EU evaluation and a mentors' evaluation. The project was evaluated qualitatively from the mentors' viewpoint.</p> <p>Back on Track has been presented in two RAN meetings, and Norway has adapted the idea.</p> <p>An evaluation report has been published (see <a href="http://intranettet/klienter/ordenogsikkerhed/voldeligekstremisme/Documents/Relevant%20baggrundsmateriale/Evaluering%20af%20Back-On-Track_januar2015.pdf">http://intranettet/klienter/ordenogsikkerhed/voldeligekstremisme/Documents/Relevant%20baggrundsmateriale/Evaluering%20af%20Back-On-Track_januar2015.pdf</a> online).</p>
Sustainability and transferability	<p>Back on Track is probably adaptable to the prison and probation services in most countries, since all it requires is the ability to build good relations between inmates, staff and mentors.</p> <p>The cost is difficult to define in advance: it depends on the need for a legal framework, the level of education, and how the mentors will be</p>

	<p>paid.</p> <p>The Danish Prison and Probation Service is happy to provide additional information.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Back on Track is implemented in the Danish Prison and Probation Service
<b>Start of the practice</b>	The project was developed from May 2011 to May 2014, and the first mentor courses were set up in October 2012.
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN Prison and Probation.
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	Back on Track was largely funded by the European Union from 2011 to 2014, but it now forms part of the general initiatives in the Prison Service.
<b>Organisation</b>	<i>Back on Track is a governmental project set up by the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration, in collaboration with the Danish Prison and Probation Services.</i>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Denmark
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen Strandgade 100 1401 København k Denmark</p> <p>Contact person: Kristian Walther Email: <a href="mailto:kristianrune.walther@krfo.dk">kristianrune.walther@krfo.dk</a> Telephone: +45 72554974</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.kriminalforsorgen.dk/">http://www.kriminalforsorgen.dk/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2019

Name of the practice	<h2>4.6 Fair Skills – youth cultural peer training – and the European Fair Skills approach</h2>
Description	<p>The Fair Skills (FS) practice has recently been implemented as a European Fair Skills (EFS) approach in three eastern European countries. It is financed by the 'Prevention of and Fight against Crime' (ISEC) programme and the Directorate-General (DG) for Migration and Home Affairs. The practice reaches out to young people from various at-risk communities, brings them together in one external facility, and trains them as youth-cultural workshop facilitators in a peer-learning setting (three one-week workshops). These peer-facilitators then return to their communities, form FS youth teams and hold workshops themselves, while being coached by the Cultures Interactive (CI) FS team. In their home communities, the FS peer-facilitators will be assisted by local development round tables in which the CI brings together local and national stakeholders to raise awareness of the project and its objectives, and seeks to raise community support.</p> <p>The FS method combines the following: (i) facilitated peer-learning in youth-cultural activities with experts (e.g. rap/slam poetry, breakdance, skateboarding, comic/graffiti/visual design, DJing, digital music production and others); (ii) civic education/pedagogical anti-bias and mediation exercises; and (iii) psychologically based self-awareness group work. Hence, (youth) cultures are engaged in a way that has interactive, preventive, and deradicalising/rehabilitative impact with challenging groups of young people at risk of turning away from the school system and from mainstream society altogether. In this way, the FS method systematically supports participants' emotional intelligence, social skills and biographical and political awareness, and delivers specific non-violent and mediation methods, enabling young people to informally promote civil society values and skills in their communities.</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2017, the FS method was successfully implemented in Czechia, Hungary and Slovakia, in the ISEC project 'European Fair Skills (EFS) – De-radicalisation Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers' (<a href="http://europeanfairskills.eu/">http://europeanfairskills.eu/</a>). The EFS project was financed by the ISEC programme (DG for Migration and Home Affairs) and the Federal Agency of Civic Education, Germany.</p> <p>The main inspiration behind the EFS project is the pressing need to prevent the spread of right-wing extremism and similar forms of group hatred, militias and populism, in eastern Europe in particular.</p> <p>Safeguarding young people from these kinds of risks has become crucial today. On the one hand, this threat to peace and human rights is rapidly increasing, and on the other, the EU's current rhetoric for countering violent extremism (CVE) isn't helpful for central and eastern European countries. In EU lingo, right-wing extremist group hatred is now barely called by its proper name – rather, with unfortunate lack of clarity, it is indirectly referred to as 'polarisation'.</p> <p>Even more worrisome is the fact that the extremism issue has sometimes been publicised by the EU in eastern Europe with a focus on so-called Islamism. This, however, is counter-productive: Islamism poses minimal risks in this region, and the EU extremism narrative effectively fuels the populist parties' zeal for venting anti-refugee propaganda, thus indirectly supporting group resentment.</p>

	<p>The EFS project developed and implemented the following new FS activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LocalDerad training programme: LocalDerad training is an integrated concept for dealing professionally with right-wing extremism and group hatred via youth work, youth welfare and community work. This programme trained professionals to strategically tackle various forms of discrimination, group hatred and violent behaviour among young people in youth work settings (<a href="http://europeanfairskills.eu/activities.html">http://europeanfairskills.eu/activities.html</a>).</li> <li>- FS train-the-trainer courses: participants (youth workers, educators and peer trainers) were taught to implement the CI's FS activities and adapt them to the needs of their work environments and local circumstances. These courses focused on illustrating opportunities inherent in the youth culture concept that can help to sustainably prevent group hatred and violent extremism. They taught strategies and methods for non-formal and process-oriented civic education. A critical yet accepting frame of mind for facilitators is key to success in this area (<a href="http://europeanfairskills.eu/activities.html">http://europeanfairskills.eu/activities.html</a>).</li> <li>- EFS regional round tables: the round tables included not only youth workers, and in some instances, the young people, but also assembled representatives from governmental and non-governmental institutions at local, regional, and national levels, alongside stakeholders and experts from a variety of relevant fields, and local media. Practitioners met with these representatives and exchanged views – in some cases for the first time – about the region's challenges in terms of group hatred and violent extremism, and about possible interagency collaboration between local actors for prevention and intervention.</li> <li>- In some instances, a 'governmental advocacy initiative' emerged from the round table meetings, allowing the EFS to engage in more substantial dialogue with key persons of national administrations. The second EFS round table also provided input on the methods and principles of disengagement mentorship delivered by the German Association of Exit Practitioners (developed in recent years with the help of EFS project partner Friedrich Ebert Stiftung) (<a href="http://europeanfairskills.eu/activities.html">http://europeanfairskills.eu/activities.html</a>).</li> </ul>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies Community engagement/empowerment Youth work</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Violent extremists Vulnerable young people Local Community Organisations/NGOs Policy makers Youth/pupils/students</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The FS methods compendium is available in English.</li> <li>- Further deliverables on the EFS website are available at <a href="http://europeanfairskills.eu/">http://europeanfairskills.eu/</a> online.</li> <li>- Additional deliverables that build on the FS practice have been implemented in the Central and Eastern European Network for the Prevention of Intolerance and Group Hatred' (CEE Prevent Net) project; see <a href="http://ceepreventnet.eu/">http://ceepreventnet.eu/</a> online.</li> <li>- The national FS project from 2009 is documented at <a 852="" 884="" 921="" 938"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="http://cultures-&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ul&gt; &lt;/td&gt; &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;/table&gt; &lt;/div&gt; &lt;div data-bbox=">27</a></li></ul>

	<p><a href="http://interactive.de/de/modellprojekt-fairskills.html">interactive.de/de/modellprojekt-fairskills.html</a> online (in German).</p> <p>– Further papers and deliverables are available at <a href="http://cultures-interactive.de/de/fachartikel.html">http://cultures-interactive.de/de/fachartikel.html</a> online.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>The CI's practices were evaluated by the Association of Quality Assurance in NGO Work (Phineo) and were awarded the Phineo 'Method-works' certificate in 2014.</p> <p>Previously, the CI's practices were evaluated, received scientific counselling and were showcased by the Federal Model Projects' evaluation and counselling department (attached to government programmes).</p> <p>Throughout EFS practice, the CI developed a '(self-) evaluation tool for quality assurance', providing indicators and guiding questions to help evaluate and self-assess a prevention of violent extremism (PVE) intervention – and gauge how well its concepts and tools can be transferred to other national settings.</p> <p>The quality assurance tool was developed in cooperation with associate partner Phineo Association and the EU Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) research project 'Innovative methods and procedures for assessing counter-radicalisation techniques in Europe' (IMPACT Europe), whose goal is to design strategies to evaluate activities for preventing violent extremism.</p> <p>Moreover, self-evaluation and client feedback collection have been and remain a long-standing practice in the CI; they can be used as training modules for young peer-facilitators, who may then employ them in their own fledgling peer workshops.</p> <p>The practice was presented and received positive feedback in various workshops: RAN Derad, RAN Prevent and RAN Voices of Victims.</p> <p>The EFS project (EFS, ISEC, 2015-16) is a partnership with RAN Derad partners from eastern European states (Czechia, Hungary and Slovakia).</p> <p>The FS media-practice offshoot European Platform of Deradicalising Narratives (EDNA) (see EDNA practice) was discussed with RAN@ members on different occasions, and a project partnership focusing on media narratives in CVE contexts was set up between CI/FS and RAN@ member organisations.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>The FS practice is currently being piloted in and adapted to three central and eastern European countries (Czechia, Hungary and Slovakia) in the EFS project (EFS, ISEC, 2015-16) and in the CEE Prevent Net project (DG Justice/REC, 2018-20) with additional partners in Poland and Bulgaria. Sustainability is particularly enhanced by the FS element of the 'local-development round-tables' in the home communities of the young FS peer-facilitators. These round tables bring together local and national stakeholders to raise awareness of the project and its objectives and gain community support. The CI's sustainability is enhanced thanks to its appointment as Federal Centre of Excellence for Youth-Cultural Prevention of Violent Extremism and Xenophobia (by the governmental Prevention Department) in 2015.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	<p>Germany, in rural, small cities and large city districts.</p> <p>Since 2015, also in central and eastern European Member States.</p>

<p><b>Start of the practice</b></p>	<p>FS was developed as a three-year Federal Model Project within the government's prevent programme (2009-2011). It has since become the CI's core method, which was also incorporated into the LocalDerad (Hako_reJu), and was transferred and adapted in eastern European states (Czechia, Hungary and Slovakia) through the ISEC project EFS from 2015 and the CEE Prevent Net project from 2018.</p> <p>FS will be further developed as part of the CI's mission as Federal Centre of Excellence for Youth-Cultural Prevention of Violent Extremism and Xenophobia.</p>
<p><b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b></p>	<p>FS was presented in various RAN Derad workshops (mostly Stockholm, Barcelona and Dublin) and to RAN Prevent in 2013; its principle of narrative interaction was presented to RAN VVT in The Hague, 2012.</p>
<p><b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding'</b></p>	<p>The FS practice is a key element in the current EU project CEE Prevent Net (Oct. 2018-Sept. 2020), funded by the DG Justice programme 'Rights, Equality and Citizenship', under the priority 'contributing to prevent and combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance'.</p> <p>CEE Prevent Net works with nine central and eastern European partner organisations from six countries, and will include peer evaluation; it is co-funded by the Visegrád Fund, the German national Prevent programme 'Live Democracy!', the Remembrance, Responsibility and Future (EVZ) Foundation and the Active Citizens Fund in Slovakia.</p> <p>CI is a member of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the European Network for Non-Violence and Dialogue (ENND)</li> <li>- the Democracy and Human Rights Education in Europe (DARE) network</li> <li>- the European Network of Deradicalisation (ENoD)</li> <li>- IMPACT Europe</li> <li>- the European Experts Network in Terrorism Affairs (EENeT), run by the Federal Criminal Police Office in Bonn/Germany</li> <li>- EDNA.</li> </ul> <p>The CI has (associate) partnerships with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)</li> <li>- the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).</li> </ul> <p>In similar European contexts, the CI cooperates with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Transnational Threats Department (TNT) of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)</li> <li>- POYWE</li> <li>- the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES)</li> <li>- the Robert Bosch Foundation, the international stipend programme 'Civic Education in Action for practitioners from Eastern Europe'.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Organisation</b></p>	<p><i>'Cultures Interactive e.V. (CI) – Intercultural Education and Violence Prevention' is an NGO that works both in prevention and first-line deradicalisation with at-risk young people that engage in or have shown susceptibility to violent right-wing extremism or ethno-nationalism/religious fundamentalism, or to xenophobic, racist and other forms of hateful and exclusionary behaviour.</i></p> <p><i>In 2005, the CI tackled right-wing extremist/neo-Nazi subcultures which emerged in East Germany after reunification. Since 2008, the CI has also worked in inner-city districts suffering from migration-related ethnic and religious radicalisation and hate crime.</i></p>

	<p><i>The CI's Federal Model Projects and EU-ISEC and EU research projects focused on developing methods for prevention and rehabilitation work with high-risk youth populations which have largely been failed by existing measures. Methodologically, the CI approach for prevention and deradicalisation combines youth-cultural creativity workshops with civic education and psychologically based self-awareness group work. The CI also provides gender-specific and gender awareness methods (WomEx), and offers advanced training in methodology for youth work practitioners, to enable them to proactively and efficiently handle incidents of hate speech/crime and extremist indoctrination/recruitment (LocalDerad). The beneficiaries and partners of such CI interventions are schools/teachers, youth centres, street/youth workers, prisons, local authorities/police, communities and local press/media – especially around social hotspot areas.</i></p> <p><i>In 2014, the CI began working more closely with partners in central and eastern European Member States, and started acting as co-chairing organisation for the RAN working group on Deradicalisation, comprising an EU-wide first-line workers' organisation involved in deradicalisation processes for all forms of extremism, including religious extremism and gangs. In 2015, the CI was appointed a Federal Centre of Excellence for Youth-Cultural Prevention of Violent Extremism and Xenophobia (by the government's Prevention Department).</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Germany
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address: Cultures Interactive e.V. Mainzer Str. 11 12053 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Contact person: Anika Posselius Email: <a href="mailto:posselius@cultures-interactive.de">posselius@cultures-interactive.de</a></p> <p>Contact person: Harald Weilnböck Email: <a href="mailto:weilnboeck@cultures-interactive.de">weilnboeck@cultures-interactive.de</a></p> <p>Contact person: Oliver Kossack Email: <a href="mailto:kossack@cultures-interactive.de">kossack@cultures-interactive.de</a></p> <p>Contact person: Silke Baer Email: <a href="mailto:baer@cultures-interactive.de">baer@cultures-interactive.de</a> Telephone: +49 3060401950; +49 3076236862</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://cultures-interactive.de/en/">http://cultures-interactive.de/en/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2019

Name of the practice	<b>4.7</b> <i>Disengagement and Critical Aftercare</i>
Description	<p>For national security-related reasons, PET is paying great attention to individuals returning to Denmark from international war zones like Syria or Iraq. As a part of our broader range of preventive efforts PET coordinates and collaborates with the police and the municipality to re-establish their ties to the Danish society.</p> <p>As part of the Danish Preventive Model for countering radicalisation and violent extremism, PET facilitates, supports and coordinates the activities related to the National Critical Aftercare. Though the practice applies to all individuals on a path toward violent extremism, it has been tailored toward Danish foreign fighters.</p> <p>By training and cooperating with authorities within the Danish crime preventive structures, PET are working closely with the National Police, Social services, Prison and Probation Service and the psychiatric system, supporting a local preventive approach to Foreign Fighters.</p> <p>The aim is to reduce the risk from returning foreign fighters who may have acquired the will and capacity to carry out terror-related offenses in Denmark, including acts of violence, as a consequence of newly adopted networks, abilities to handle weapons and, not least, traumas resulting from their experiences and actions in Syria, Iraq or elsewhere.</p> <p>The particular practice of Disengagement and Critical Aftercare is comprised of two closely coordinated sets of activities that are aimed at pulling foreign fighters away from a path of violent extremism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disengagement-talks initiated by PET or specially trained police officers in the police districts;</li> <li>2. Capacity building and advising critical aftercare centers at municipal level, including on casework.</li> </ol> <p>In order to minimize the threat of attacks committed by violent extremists, the Centre for Prevention initiates disengagement talks and assists the provision of critical aftercare services that are anchored in the national police districts (called Info houses) and supported by the local municipalities.</p>
Approach	Exit strategies Creating CVE infrastructure
Target audience	Violent extremists Formers Youth/pupils/students
Sustainability and transferability	<p>The Danish practice of ‘disengagement and critical aftercare’ rests on a social and crime-preventive structure that in large parts is unique to the Danish society. Institutionally, the practice is incorporated in the national social and law enforcement authorities and therefore highly sustainable.</p> <p>A transferal would probably require that the practice is reengineered and customised to fit the local settings. The practice is in many ways flexible and has been implemented with some variations in the different police districts, but taken as a whole it requires a high degree of cross-sectorial and -institutional cooperation (i.e. between</p>

	<p>the security and intelligence service, national police districts and county-based social and psychiatric service providers). The methods, tools and techniques employed in the practice could be transferred to almost any country or institution dealing with violent extremists. And component parts of the practice are also directly transferrable to similar institutions (e.g. agency-to-agency transferal) in other countries.</p> <p>PET have assisted the transfer and tailoring of large parts of the practice to Kenya in an agency-to-agency partnership with the Kenyan National Counter Terrorism Centre.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	The practice is an integral part of the national Danish preventive structure and thus implemented nation-wide, i.e. in all twelve National Police Districts and centrally in PET's Centre for Prevention.
<b>Start of the practice</b>	<p>The practice has evolved over the last eight years and a fully integrated part of the national Danish preventive structure for about five years.</p> <p>The practice was reengineered in response to the outbreak of violent conflict in Syria and Iraq and tailored trainings to handle returning foreign fighters was initiated in June 2013.</p> <p>The practice targeting radicalisation and violent extremism is an add-on to existing crime preventive structures and practices that constitute the framework of the Danish Model.</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	The practice was presented (in its early stages) at the RAN INT/EXT Foreign Fighters: Working with Individuals, Families and Communities Before, During and After Travel - 16-17 September 2013 at the Seminar in Antwerp.
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>In its role as national security authority, the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET) is responsible for identifying, preventing and countering threats to freedom, democracy and safety in the Danish society. This applies to threats in Denmark, as well as threats targeted at Danish nationals and Danish interests abroad.</i></p> <p><i>PET's Centre for Prevention is responsible for preventing threats emanating from radicalisation and violent extremism, including disengagement and critical aftercare services as described in this document.</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Denmark
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Politiets Efterretningstjeneste Klausdalsbrovej 1 2860 Søborg Denmark</p> <p><a href="http://www.pet.dk">www.pet.dk</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2016 and before

Name of the practice	<b>4.8</b> <i>Radicalised individuals follow-up strategy</i>
Description	<p>In order to face the rise of radicalisation and violent extremism, we developed a follow-up strategy to help radicalised people getting out of jihadist ideology, by strengthening the bonds within the family and reintegrating the individuals into work market and social groups. At least 3 big categories of radicalisation do exist. In order to give the proper answer to each situation, it is essential to identify in a specific situation which type of radicalisation we are dealing with. Only then the appropriate method can be put in place.</p> <p>The first step when meeting a radicalised individual and/or his family is to assess the individual's radicalisation type and degree. There are 3 major categories:</p> <p>1- Individuals that are not truly radicalised yet (as understood sociologically) and whose motivations are mostly psychological. They are facing existential deadlock, often related to the psychological situations of adolescence and family crisis.</p> <p>2- The ones that are in positions of identity breaking, which means that they rejected the national identity, institutions and western values attached to it. Most of them are not following any religious precept, but strongly claim their Muslim identity.</p> <p>3- Fundamentalist-jihadist individuals, founding their political extremism on religion. This category is the one where individuals can get all the ideological precepts facilitating transition to terrorist acts.</p> <p>However, the number of people who could commit any violent act is extremely low, even within this third category.</p> <p>The follow-up method will depend on the type of radicalisation we are facing in a specific situation. Regardless of the type of radicalisation, it is necessary to create a trusty relationship with the parents in order to get results.</p> <p>1- For first category situations, we will work on strengthening ties within the family and help parents being vigilant about their child's activities. The most important goal to pursue is re-establishing trust between parents and the child. The intervention team will then have to strengthen family skills. Finally, in relation with appropriate organisations, the team will have to offer as soon as possible propositions for professional or scholar reintegration.</p> <p>2- In this category, strengthening ties within the family will also be part of the follow-up strategy. All along the 3 following steps, the intervention team will set itself the objective of changing the individual's social representations by all kinds of intellectual, cognitive and/or affective methods. At first, it is important to talk as much as possible with the individual, in order to get a deep understanding of his mental universe (most of the time made of anti-western, anti-Semitic and conspiracy theories. These conversations allow us to bring back complexity and critical mind in their elaboration process. In a second time, in a partnership with his family and numerous social workers, we work on deconstructing the mental universe made of victimisation, hate toward society, national identity refusal and western values rejection. In a third time, we try to lock all the entry points to salafism or any</p>

	<p>religious dimensions that could lead to an irrecoverable fracture.</p> <p>3- Regarding this third category, getting an individual “unradicalised” is almost impossible. Nevertheless, for the less radicalised among them, a long-term strategy of divestment, disengagement or “disarmament”. It will consist in helping them giving up the idea of leading an armed jihad. Once again, this strategy will be based on strengthening ties with the individual family, especially his mother. We will use this affective lever as a way of giving up the idea of physical violence, dangerous for the individual himself. In order to make this possible, it is important to build strong affective ties and a trusty relationship between the intervention team and the mother on one hand, and between the mother and the individual on the other hand. By doing this, a direct trusty relationship from the individual himself toward the intervention team will be possible. The latter, made out of 3 experts (in human science, islamology and psychology) will be at this point able to feed the individual with meaningful discourses allowing this “disarmament”. Each of these experts will have to step in the process at a very targeted time. The third step of social/professional reintegration should automatically come from the individual himself.</p> <p>Within the first category, the target audience is made of young people between 14 and 20 (an average of 16 years old). They are mostly women and a strong minority of them are from a non-Muslim family.</p> <p>The second category groups together mostly men, from 10 to 30 years old (average of 23 years old). Most of them are not religious, but strongly claim their Muslim identity. They got in a cultural fracture, covered by victimisation and socio-political ideologies against Europe and western values.</p> <p>The third category is made of truly radicalised individuals regarding the sociological definition. Men, with an average age of 29 years old, almost exclusively compose this group. They usually have strong radical Islam knowledge. Their salafist ideology is clearly political. The fracture with western values is strongly claimed even if it can be dissimulated under a strategic social integration.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies</p> <p>Family support</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Families</p> <p>Youth / pupils / students</p> <p>Violent extremists</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Entr’Autres association delivers trainings to numerous institutions that could be dealing with radicalised individuals. Training modules and toolboxes are available in French.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>Reintegration is the main qualitative evaluation tool available. Within the first two categories, the effectiveness of our interventions is close to 100%.</p> <p>Regarding the third category, we can get good results in one situation out of two. Reintegration and abandonment of violence are the best we can hope from our point of view. Eradicating the ideology seems almost</p>

	impossible, unless the situation came at a very early stage.
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	This action requires for each situation as many meetings as necessary, with both family and the individual himself. We are still now following situations that came to us more than 2 years ago. As a consequence, local authorities in charge of countering and preventing radicalisation must financially support these follow-ups.
<b>Geographical scope</b>	The practice has been thought and implemented by Entr'Autres. It was first developed at a local scale (Nice) and then extended to many other cities and regions throughout France.
<b>Start of the practice</b>	Entr'Autres association started developing this follow-up strategy since 2013 with local authorities. Since then, Entr'Autres has been chosen by French government to give trainings to numerous national and local institutions.
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	Entr'Autres representatives Amélie BOUKHOBZA and Patrick AMOYEL had the opportunity to present the organisation actions and methods in several RAN meetings: Manchester: 29-30 of September 2016 Paris: November 23rd 2016 Brussels: 15-16 of March 2017 Nice 2-3 of February 2017
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	n/a
<b>Organisation</b>	<i>Entr'Autres association is a non-profit organisation, financially supported by local and/or national subsidies.</i>
<b>Country of origin</b>	France
<b>Contact details</b>	Address: 4 Avenue Félix Faure 06000 Nice, France Contact person: Dr Amélie BOUKHOBZA Email: amelieb8@gmail.com Telephone: +33658349281 Website: www.entrautres.fr
<b>Last update</b>	2016 and before

Name of the practice	<b>4.9 EXIT Social Cooperative Society (EXIT SCS)</b>
Description	<p>EXIT SCS is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) with expertise in facilitating exiting strategies for clients in coercive environments through a systemic-constructivist approach. Facilitators employ empowering, coping and reflecting strategies to psychologically strengthen client self-esteem and resilience.</p> <p>Voluntary engagement on the side of the client is a methodological prerequisite, while motivational and conversational interviewing may be part of the lead-up towards a full exit facilitation. Practitioners will consider the engagement level of the client and determine the best activities to motivate improvement and change.</p> <p>A key aspect of the work is the psychological and psychotherapeutic interaction principles of the EXIT facilitators, e.g. empathy, trust and work-relationship development. At the same time, some EXIT practitioners are former members of cultic and violent extremist groups, and as such have a shared understanding of the experience of their clients, which may render them more credible messengers.</p> <p>On yet another level, EXIT's measures to enhance critical thinking are key. The critical thinking methods focus primarily on abusive group issues but may also encompass issues of prejudice, racism, xenophobia and ethnic/cultural polarisation.</p> <p>At the same time, counselling and information on high-demand group issues is provided, as is legal and medical advice. Generally, EXIT avoids discussion and debate that reinforce the same opinion.</p> <p>EXIT also trains individuals who maintain close contact with violent extremists in the role of teachers, mental health professionals, educators and other professionals.</p> <p>EXIT has been involved with other educational activities for minors.</p>
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategies to facilitate exiting from abusive and coercive environments</li> <li>- Training for first line practitioners</li> <li>- Risk assessment and case management</li> </ul>
Target audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members of high-demand cultic groups and violent extremists</li> <li>- Families</li> <li>- First line practitioners</li> <li>- Prison/probation/judicial practitioners</li> </ul>
Deliverables	EXIT has produced several handbooks on work-based bullying and discrimination, psychological manipulation and other topics.
Evidence and evaluation	EXIT's activities can be considered to facilitate exiting from manipulative environments (at work, in groups, in families). EXIT won public tenders in Italy to run a centre for harassed workers in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017. In 2016, EXIT was chosen to participate in the EU project 'Raising awareness and staff mobility on violent radicalisation in prison and probation services' (RASMORAD).

<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	EXIT is engaged in national and European projects. The non-governmental organisation (NGO) is quite unique in Italy, where violent radicalisation and cultic manipulation is viewed as a niche, innovative field. For this reason, EXIT's professionals have created other associations too (e.g. SOS Abusi Psicologici & Educaforum aps) so as to be able to bid for more tenders and operate properly in this field.
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Based in Udine (north-east of Italy), but work is carried out across Italy.
<b>Start of the practice</b>	EXIT's professionals founded SOS Abusi Psicologici (charity association) in 2004, Educaforum aps (social promotion association) in 2009 and EXIT scs in 2011.
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	The EXIT scs multidisciplinary group of professionals and activity has been presented to RAN DERAD since the first Stockholm meeting in 2012.
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	EXIT has been one of the co-beneficiaries of the EU project RASMORAD, financed by Horizons 2020.
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>EXIT s.c.s. is a social enterprise founded in 2011 with the aim of pursuing the general interests of the community for human development, promotion and social integration, through the management of social services and activities.</i></p> <p><i>In particular, the cooperative promotes and manages information, assistance, support and prevention in cases of psychological abuse, abuse and violence in the workplace, the family and the community, as well as gender-domestic and interpersonal violence.</i></p> <p><u>Mission</u>  <i>The organisation's mission is to design and manage social assistance services on related issues of abuse and harassment (e.g. bullying, domestic violence) by setting up aid centres and information helpdesks, organising informational and awareness activities, and offering educational and rehabilitation services (such as self-help groups), empowerment activities, workshops, and evaluation activities for workers with stress-related concerns. The organisation also provides prevention services, assessment and diagnosis, and measurement of well-being and quality of life in various domains (work, school, family, prison, communities at risk).</i></p> <p><i>Recipients of services are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- workers who consider themselves victims of harassment at work (bullying) and their families;</li> <li>- victims of domestic violence and their families;</li> <li>- victims of bullying and their families;</li> <li>- members and former members of cultic groups and their families;</li> <li>- violent extremists and their families;</li> <li>- detainees, families and justice practitioners;</li> <li>- first-line practitioners.</li> </ul> <p><u>Main activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From 2007 to 2017, EXIT's professionals operated in two regional aid centres for harassed workers, supporting around 3 500</li> </ul>

	<p>workers who were victims of abuse, maltreatment and bullying at work, with 1 300 cases followed up and around 6 000 professional interventions provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From 2013 to 2017, EXIT provided professional interventions on behalf of the Family Support Centre of SOS ABUSI PSICOLOGICI. This centre supports group psychological abuse victims, caring for around 200 families seeking help for a loved one in a coercive control group.</li> <li>- EXIT's practice has headed the news of local newspapers, radio and TV programmes, almost since its inception.</li> <li>- In 2017 and 2018, EXIT's professionals participated in the EU Raising Awareness and Staff MObility on violent RADicalisation in Prison and Probation Services (RASMORAD) Project (<a href="http://www.rasmorad.org/">http://www.rasmorad.org/</a>), which produced the following reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'The collection of info on derad and exit strategies. Data, good practices and case studies' (on deradicalisation strategies implemented in prison and on probation according to current scientific literature);</li> <li>• 'Exit strategies, alternative measures for violent extremist offenders' (questionnaire distributed among partners);</li> <li>• 'Derad and exit strategies. Common methodologies' (report on the common methodology used by the different partners of the project);</li> <li>• 'National guidelines' (indications for the methodology to be used in the dissemination of information between prison operators and stakeholders).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- In 2017, 2018 and 2019, EXIT's professionals developed training activities for first-line practitioners on tackling violent radicalisation, for school directors and teachers, social workers, educators, mental health professionals and police.</li> </ul>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Italy
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Contact person: Dott.ssa Cristina Caparesi c/o Punto di Ascolto di Udine Italy</p> <p>Telephone: +39 4321272070; +39 3384440566 Email: <a href="mailto:c.caparesi@gmail.it">c.caparesi@gmail.it</a>; <a href="mailto:exitscs@gmail.com">exitscs@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.exitscs.it/">http://www.exitscs.it/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2019

Name of the practice	<b>4.10</b> Exit Sweden
Description	<p>Exit provides hands-on individually targeted support to those who want to leave white power/neo nazi environments behind. Exit offers personal meetings, provides a contact person (if needed available 24/7) and assists in contacts with governmental agencies. Exit cooperates with housing corporations, the police, social services, other legal entities and family and friends of those who want out. Exit also offers counseling to parents, siblings, partners and others close to its clients.</p> <p>The work is tailor made due to the specific situation of the individual client, but usually focus on building a new social identity outside of the previous extremist identity. Activities can vary from social activities and social training, to very direct hands-on engagement with moving, tattoo-removal, contact with different authorities, etc.</p> <p>The length of our work differs depending on the situation, usually from between a few months up to a couple of years.</p> <p>Exit has existed since 1998. Some of those who have left white power/neo nazi environments through the support of Exit now work for the project, building on their own experiences and deep understanding of what it means to leave such environments behind.</p> <p>Other activities of Exit include capacity building in municipalities, schools and non-profit NGO's working with the target group.</p> <p>In 2010 Exit expanded to Passus, building on the methods and experiences of Exit, targeting individuals who wants to disengage criminal gangs and networks.</p> <p>During the last years Exit has been involved in international spreading, assisting NGO:s, governments and international organizations to understand, create and build Exit programs around the world.</p> <p>For more information, see <a href="http://exit.fryshuset.se/english/">http://exit.fryshuset.se/english/</a></p> <p>For a presentation of Exit by the head of organization (verksamhetschef), see <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNlgKsb1QbA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNlgKsb1QbA</a></p>

<b>Approach</b>	Exit strategies Community engagement/empowerment
<b>Target audience</b>	Violent extremists Formers First responders or practitioners
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>In 2012 Exit Sweden produced a theatre play, the Voice of Hate, targeting young people at 14-18 years with the focus on preventing young individuals from joining extremist environments by delivering different perspectives on why people join the white power movement and how an engagement affects the individuals involved in extremism.</p> <p>Exit Sweden has produced two handbooks for first-line practitioners; one for preventing violent extremism, and one for learning about disengagement and interventions with already active extremists.</p> <p>In 2016 the director of Exit Sweden made a TEDx talk on the topic: <b>A way out from violent extremism:</b> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNlgKsb1QbA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CNlgKsb1QbA</a></p> <p>In October 2019, the local Sodermalm Direkt published an article about how EXIT Sweden helped a father save his daughter from neo-Nazism.</p> <p>The article is about "Maria" - a 21-year-old former neo-Nazi whose father contacted EXIT-Sweden for help when he found out that his daughter attended a neo-Nazi rally. With the help he received from EXIT-Sweden he understood that everything he had done so far was counter-productive. What he needed to do was to maintain contact with his daughter so she had somewhere to turn the day she left the neo-Nazi organisation. When that day came, Maria came into contact with EXIT herself. This helped her leave the group. <a href="#">Check Maria's full story in Swedish</a></p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>Since the start of Exit Sweden in 1998 they have worked with over 800 individuals (direct or indirect).</p> <p>Exit was evaluated by the Swedish governmental authority for youth affairs in 2010. And in 2015 a PhD in social psychology focusing on what in the work of Exit Sweden leads to change for clients, was published by Roskilde University.</p> <p>The PhD, A question of participation, is available online: <a href="https://www.academia.edu/18706530/A_question_of_participation_-_Disengagement_from_the_extremist_right._A_case_study_from_Sweden">https://www.academia.edu/18706530/A_question_of_participation_-_Disengagement_from_the_extremist_right._A_case_study_from_Sweden</a></p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>The main objective of Exit Sweden is working with individual support for people wanting to leave violent extremism. The experiences and knowledge of the work is well spread nationally (ex. Trough expansion to Passus working with disengagement from criminal gangs) and internationally and possible to adapt to other regions and groups since the core of the work is based on the individual perspective of each</p>

	client.
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Sweden
<b>Start of the practice</b>	Exit Sweden started 1998, building on the inspiration from the Norwegian Exit program (operating 1995-2003).
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN SC, 2012, Brussels (BE) Several RAN EXIT (Derad) meetings and RAN High Level Conferences.
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	Member of EnOD (European Network of De-radicalisation) Partner in ISDEP (Improving Security by Democratic Participation) Partner in the Erasmus+ Web Walker project
<b>Organisation</b>	<i>Exit Sweden is a part of the youth centre Fryshuset (a non-governmental organisation). Exit Sweden is funded primarily by governmental grants. From time to time we participate in EU projects funded by the European Commission (such as ISEC, Erasmus+, etc.).</i>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Sweden
<b>Contact details</b>	Mårtendalsgatan 6 Box 92022 120 06 Stockholm Sweden  Robert Örell <a href="mailto:robert.orell@fryshuset.se">robert.orell@fryshuset.se</a>  Office: (+46) 8 691 72 66 Mobil : (+46) 739 502266  <a href="http://exit.fryshuset.se/english/">http://exit.fryshuset.se/english/</a>
<b>Last update</b>	2018



	<p>aware of their own development and path. This assessment can be difficult, and may occasionally backfire. Sometimes, the client's exit process is faster than that of the former assigned to work with them. In such cases, a chain or referrals may be necessary.</p> <p>This deradicalisation approach can be used in similar ways with both right-wing and jihadi extremists, as well as with people who have joined criminal gangs.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies Training for first line practitioners</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Violent extremists Youth / pupils / students Formers</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>This method does not result in concrete deliverables. It has been implemented in everyday work for between 12 and 14 years.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>Tina Wilchen Christensen carried out an empirical case study in 2015.</p> <p>Christensen, T. W. (2015). <i>A Question of Participation-Disengagement from the Extremist Right: A case study from Sweden</i> Et casestudie fra Sverige. Roskilde Universitet. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.humanculture.dk/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2018/04/Phd-Thesis-A-question-of-participation-TWC.pdf">http://www.humanculture.dk/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2018/04/Phd-Thesis-A-question-of-participation-TWC.pdf</a></p> <p>Material from each individual client case is also available, but this information cannot be shared.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>The method can be transferred to similar contexts involving formers and extreme/violent groups. In Sweden, it was developed as part of Exit and has since 2010 also been used by our sister organisation Passus, which works with gang members.</p> <p>Educated staff and access to formers are two elements required to transfer this practice.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	<p>Sweden</p>
<b>Start of the practice</b>	<p>2003-2005</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>RAN joint C&amp;N and EXIT meeting on working with formers June 2017, Bordeaux, France</p>
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	<p>None</p>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>Exit Sweden is a part of the Fryshuset youth centre (a non-governmental organisation) and is funded primarily by governmental grants.</p> <p>From time to time, Exit Sweden participates in projects funded by the European Commission (Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC),</p>

	Erasmus+, etc.).
<b>Country of origin</b>	Sweden
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address: Exit Sweden  Mårtendalsgatan 6  Box 92022  120 06 Stockholm  Sweden</p> <p>Contact person: <a href="mailto:sofia.hegner@fryshuset.se">sofia.hegner@fryshuset.se</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="https://exit.fryshuset.se/">https://exit.fryshuset.se/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2018

<b>Name of the practice</b>	<b>4.12 Aggredi programme</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Aggredi's main goal is to reduce violence or stop it completely, at individual level. The other goal is to develop working methods for use with outdoor violence offenders.</p> <p>Aggredi's client work is structured and therapeutically oriented. Work is based on the theory of social constructionism, through the method of dialogical and reflective discussion.</p> <p>Aggredi's work is impartial: individuals meet with workers, and the services are open to all offenders regardless of their political, ideological, or religious backgrounds. The clients are outdoor violence offenders between the ages of 18 and 49 years.</p> <p>Clients include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those planning school or mass killings</li> <li>• gang members, right-wing-orientated perpetrators</li> <li>• offenders across the spectrum of religious extremism.</li> </ul>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies</p> <p>Community engagement/empowerment</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Violent extremists</p> <p>Prison/probation/judicial practitioners</p> <p>Youth/pupils/students</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>A handbook has been produced (in Finnish).</p> <p>Aggredi conducted a process evaluation. It outlines its aims and means to assess whether or not the programme works as intended. Results show that in practice, Aggredi works to reduce their clients life and violence issues in two ways. Firstly, by attaching them to the programme. Secondly, by transferring that attachment to society. Aggredi's methods of attachment emerge through the programmes individualised treatment approach. The results suggest Aggredi's therapeutic client-worker bond seems to enhance programme attachment and motivation. The study is available here <a href="https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/307806">https://helda.helsinki.fi/handle/10138/307806</a></p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>The National Research Institute of Legal Policy has studied Aggredi's impact on the target groups' criminality (see <a href="http://www.helsinkimissio.fi/filearc/71_Aggredi_executive_summary.pdf">http://www.helsinkimissio.fi/filearc/71_Aggredi_executive_summary.pdf</a>).</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>It is possible to transfer Aggredi's type of work to other countries and local contexts, if the practice follows the basic principles of Aggredi. Our costs (in Finland) are EUR 340 000 per year.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Finland (Helsinki, Kuopio)

<b>Start of the practice</b>	15 March 2006
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN Derad, Riga, 16-17 April 2015
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	We haven't been in contact with ENoD for several years.
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>HelsinkiMissio is a non-governmental organisation for social services founded in 1883. Its primary task is to seek, find and help neglected and forgotten citizens and to challenge society to take on their social responsibilities. HelsinkiMissio aims to offer help where it is most needed, and is therefore keen to develop existing working methods as well as to create new solutions for the changing needs in society. Today, HelsinkiMissio concentrates on young people, elderly people and people with special needs.</p> <p>Aggredi is financed by VEIKKAUS (a Finnish Gaming Company).</p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Finland
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address: Hämeentie 29 00500 Helsinki Finland</p> <p>Contact person: Petri Salakka, head of team Email: <a href="mailto:petri.salakka@helsinkimissio.fi">petri.salakka@helsinkimissio.fi</a></p> <p>Telephone: +35 8414489849</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.aggredi.fi">http://www.aggredi.fi</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2019



Name of the practice	<b>4.13</b> <i>Exit work located within the social space</i>
Description	<p>JUMP supports staff working in social spaces (particularly practitioners and educators) to engage with a particular subset of young people vulnerable to radicalisation and violent extremism. The project enhances staff sensitivity to the needs and challenges of those far-right extremists and young sympathisers of similar ideologies showing potential to withdraw from this scene and become formers.</p> <p>Termed 'education and counselling', this support takes the form of individual and group counselling as well as interactive, practice-oriented workshops for different target groups (e.g. educators, social workers, job centre staff and education students). Staff are trained to observe and monitor potential formers, cause constructive irritation and foster situations that will promote clients to 'jump' voluntarily. During the exit process, these 'signal generators' within social spaces can be used to facilitate resolution of particular social work issues (e.g. employment, substance abuse and debt).</p> <p>In addition, JUMP supports staff struggling or unable to reach young people (especially pupils) who are increasingly vulnerable to far-right or violent extremist influence. By contacting these young people, JUMP can react (with educational intervention, not repression) as soon as young people show signs of (potential) radicalisation, before they actually 'enter the scene'. But even after this has happened, the project supports young people by reminding them that this is not a point of no return and that a concrete, dependable alternative exists. Long term, the project aims to enable professionals to intervene in such situations with assurance.</p> <p>JUMP also offers 'exit assistance' for far-right extremists and young people supporting such ideologies (sympathisers, fellow travellers, activists) who are willing to leave the scene and the surrounding field. This involves gaining social security (especially in terms of housing, qualifications and employment) and forming an outlook for the future. Another aspect is reflection on the experiences (of hate, violence and crime, but also of comradeship and appreciation) inside and outside the scene. This is supported by methods based on the work of Lawrence Kohlberg (e.g. a 'scale of self-positioning', and confrontation with and reflection on moral dilemmas). Other elements include identifying and handling 'trigger mechanisms' (words, situations, music) and developing sustainable courses of action to avoid relapses into mindsets and acts characteristic of the far-right extremist scene.</p> <p>By reinforcing and advancing staff reactions to (de-)radicalisation, reaching young people before they enter the scene and offering exit assistance to those willing to leave the scene, JUMP aims to counter radicalisation (physically and mentally) and to shape a professional local environment that exerts a preventive influence with a long-term perspective.</p> <p>Thanks to recent developments, attachment theory also offers another dimension (attachment-conducted interventions and attachment-based counselling), revealing how insecure attachment patterns underlie cognitive and ideological explanations and justifications. The approach is sustainable: achieving a secure attachment through the assistance JUMP offers (for example, by priming, symbolic interaction and</p>

	transformation with a positive conclusion to every session) and imparting the knowledge of how attachment interferes with educational processes.
<b>Approach</b>	Exit strategies Community engagement/empowerment
<b>Target audience</b>	Youth/pupils/students Violent extremists First responders or practitioners
<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due for publication in November 2019: 'Abgelegt. Abgereist. Ausgestiegen. Ein Reisebericht. 10 Jahre sozialraumorientierte Ausstiegsarbeit in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern'. An anthology of articles ('Abandoned. Departed. Exited. A travel report. 10 years of exit work located within the social space').</li> <li>• Guiding material for the biography of a former member of the extreme right 'Timo F.: Neonazi'.</li> <li>• Comprehensive brochure 'TunnelLichtBlicke', providing insight into the work of members of the Federal Working Group (BAG) 'Ausstieg zum Einstieg' ('Exit for getting started'), including JUMP.</li> <li>• Quality standards of the Federal Working Group (BAG) 'Ausstieg zum Einstieg'.</li> <li>• Training concepts and modules for different target groups.</li> <li>• Article in the handbook 'Verantwortlich Handeln: Praxis der Sozialen Arbeit mit rechtsextrem orientierten und gefährdeten Jugendlichen' ('Acting responsibly: Practice of the Social Work with right-wing extremist-orientated and endangered juveniles').</li> <li>• Article in the publication 'Rechts oben II - Demokratie und Rechtsextremismus in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern' (Top right 2 – Democracy and right-wing extremism in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern').</li> </ul>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>JUMP developed its own methods to evaluate the progress and effects of exit processes. One of these methods (the 'scale of self-positioning') uses subjective grading of current progress within the exit process and a more intersubjective point of view of the various issues key to the processes of deradicalisation and exit. This scale is used regularly (every 2 months, if possible) in combination with a guideline-based interview that includes questions about different fragments of right-wing extremist ideology and group-oriented misanthropy.</p> <p>JUMP has been evaluated by the Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) under the federal programme 'XENOS - Ausstieg zum Einstieg', and has been selected as one of five good practice examples. JUMP also undergoes perpetual peer review in the framework of the BAG Ausstieg zum Einstieg and the Nordverbund Ausstieg Rechts (the network of exit-work bodies in northern Germany).</p> <p>JUMP's theory of the role of attachment in (de-)radicalisation processes was well-received in the Youth, Families and Communities (YFC) RAN working group, where it received supportive feedback. All the project's cases to date share one element: the clients who were assisted in their exit process showed insecure attachment patterns. JUMP will develop the skills required to analyse these more precisely.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	The approach forms part of the policy of tackling far-right extremism in the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and is financed through the national programme 'Demokratie leben!' until 2019. The approach

	<p>(or parts of it) will also be used in the nationwide acting agency CJD responsible for JUMP.</p> <p>The approach was also discussed in the network of exit-work bodies in northern Germany (<a href="http://www.nordverbund-ausstieg.de/">http://www.nordverbund-ausstieg.de/</a>). The bodies of this network try to synchronise their exit work, and therefore parts of the approach are used in this process and transferred to the other bodies.</p> <p>A first meeting with representatives of state-operated exit work in Germany also offered the opportunity to consider a broader application of the approach.</p> <p>The approach was adopted by the recently established exit-work body Kurswechsel in Hamburg, in an urban setting.</p> <p>The approach, now including an understanding of and interventions led by attachment theory was itself transferred from the context of a children's home. This adaption will generate new possibilities to work with adults (not parents, as contemporary approaches note) so as to achieve secure attachment patterns.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	JUMP is active throughout the federal state Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, in north-east Germany.
<b>Start of the practice</b>	<p>The practice was developed between February 2010 and June 2012. Since then it has been enhanced continuously. In 2016, the scope of the practice was broadened to include young people not yet in the far-right extremist arena.</p> <p>Since January 2011, it has been implemented in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (and from October 2014, in Hamburg, too (a highly urbanised context)). Since January 2014, JUMP has been a member of the network of consulting bodies for democracy and tolerance (Beratungsnetzwerk Demokratie und Toleranz – see <a href="http://www.mv-demokratie.de/">http://www.mv-demokratie.de/</a> online) of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, where the practice forms part of the policy against far-right extremism in this state.</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>JUMP was presented during the RAN Derad regional meeting for the Baltics on 16 and 17 April 2015 in Riga.</p> <p>JUMP promoted the role of attachment in (de-)radicalisation processes in the YFC RAN working group in November 2018.</p>
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	JUMP is co-funded by the European Social Fund (ESF) in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>JUMP is an institution of the Christliches Jugenddorfwerk (CJD) e.V. (NGO). The CJD is a Germany-wide agency for child and youth welfare services and educational institutions.</i></p> <p><i>JUMP is financed by the German government programme 'Demokratie leben!' (Live democracy!) via the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Germany
<b>Contact details</b>	Address: JUMP CJD Nord

	<p>Siegfried-Marcus-Straße 45 17192 Waren (Müritz) Germany</p> <p>Contact person: Samuel von Frommannshausen Email: <a href="mailto:samuel.vonfrommannshause@cj-d-nord.de">samuel.vonfrommannshause@cj-d-nord.de</a> Telephone: +49 399163291951</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.jump-mv.de">http://www.jump-mv.de</a></p>
Last update	2019

<p><b>Name of the practice</b></p>	<p><b>4.14 A guide to police empowerment conversations (in Norwegian: Bekymringsamtale)</b></p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Dialogue is an important tool, both for resolving conflict and for creating understanding and trust. When children and young people come into conflict with the law, or are at risk of doing so, understanding the reasons behind this is key. It is vital to create an arena for frank expression of all parties involved; gaining an overview of the situation can help parties arrive at a common understanding of the problem. Only then can we start work towards positive change.</p> <p>Empowerment conversations have become a useful tool for creating such an arena, in encounters between police and children/young people and their parents (or other legal guardians). The aim of the conversation is to safeguard everyone’s interests and reach solutions that benefit the child/young person in particular, but also the parents. This method is recommended when addressing unwanted/criminal behaviour that could progress into a criminal career. It is used in police prevention work in response to unwanted behaviour, and as a means of guiding young people onto a path of reconciliation and consideration. This method is therefore also used in cases showing signs of radicalisation.</p> <p>A good conversation involves posing open questions and practicing active listening (i.e. confirming and repeating back what was heard). Clarifications and summaries are an integral part of the process, and there should be no leading the conversation. Pauses (silences) must also be used consciously, to allow children time to think, reflect, conceive and put forward the responses themselves.</p> <p>It is essential to set aside plenty of time for the conversation: it must never seem rushed, and children should never be given the impression that they must respond quickly. Children should have the time at their disposal to find their own words to express themselves. Often, these children/young people are not accustomed to being listened to or verbalising their thoughts and feelings.</p> <p>Even though the conversation is a dialogue, you must be aware of and state when a limit has been reached. Follow the enforcement pyramid: information – guidance – advice – instructions – warning.</p> <p>You must remain unbiased in the conversation, while keeping it from veering off-topic and the focus from shifting. If the child/young person repeatedly tries to shift the focus, you should deal with this head on, and clarify why this is happening.</p> <p>Listening is a crucial part of the conversation. It is important to demonstrate that you are registering what is being said by listening actively, i.e. using non-verbal cues like nodding and verbal cues like ‘yes’, ‘okay’, etc.</p>
<p><b>Approach</b></p>	<p>Exit strategies Family support</p>
<p><b>Target audience</b></p>	<p>Families Youth/pupils/students</p>

<b>Deliverables</b>	Handbook and training modules at the Police University College in Norway
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	The programme has not yet been evaluated nationally or locally in Norway, but the Danish Ministry of Justice has evaluated use of the method in Denmark (in Danish) ( <a href="http://justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Arbejdsomraader/Forskning/Forskningsrapporter/2013/Rapport_bekymringsamtaler.pdf">http://justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Arbejdsomraader/Forskning/Forskningsrapporter/2013/Rapport_bekymringsamtaler.pdf</a> ).
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	The handbook is available in English, titled ‘A guide to police conversation intervention’ ( <a href="http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/uploads/media/Bekymringssamtalen_2013_ENGELSK_20_11_2013_netutgave_02.pdf">http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/uploads/media/Bekymringssamtalen_2013_ENGELSK_20_11_2013_netutgave_02.pdf</a> ).
<b>Geographical scope</b>	All 12 police districts in Norway
<b>Start of the practice</b>	Developed from 1998 to 2004. Implemented from 2004. The practice is still active.
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN POL meeting Madrid 11-12 March 2015, RAN POL meeting, 12-13 April 2018, Rome, Italy (See page 11: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-papers/docs/ran_pol_police_prevention_and_countersing_of_far-right_and_far-left_extremism_rome_12-13_april_2018_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-papers/docs/ran_pol_police_prevention_and_countersing_of_far-right_and_far-left_extremism_rome_12-13_april_2018_en.pdf</a> )
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	None
<b>Organisation</b>	National Police Directorate, Norway. It is financed by the National Police Directorate.
<b>Country of origin</b>	Norway
<b>Contact details</b>	Address: National Police Directorate Postboks 8051 Dep. 0031 Oslo Norway  Contact person: Bjørn Øvrum Email: <a href="mailto:bjorn.erik.ovrum@politiet.no">bjorn.erik.ovrum@politiet.no</a>  Telephone: +47 41535879  Website: <a href="http://www.politi.no/">http://www.politi.no/</a>
<b>Last update</b>	2018

Name of the practice	<b>4.15 Restoring Relation Project (RRP): Addressing Hate Crime through Restorative Justice</b>
Description	RRP was a three year multi-agency partnership project operating within and across deprived urban areas of Southwark and Lambeth in London. RRP worked with white right wing extremists and individuals and groups involved in perpetrating low level racial harassment. By working across project partners, including police, housing, education, the project worked by bringing together both victims and perpetrators to repair harm, seek reparation and build community relations.
Approach	Exit strategies Community engagement/empowerment
Target audience	Violent extremists Formers Victims of terrorism
Deliverables	Training was delivered on Race hate crime, restorative justice and multi-agency partnership training to 45 London based organisations (I need to check for a training module).
Evidence and evaluation	Data was collected from victims on the number of repeat episodes of victimisation. Narrative accounts were also collected from those who had perpetrated incidents of harm and those harmed. One report on international evidence based and a report on practices and applicability.
Sustainability and transferability	<p>The practice was not transferred by ROTA to other parts of the UK or to other countries to our knowledge. Similar practices have existed elsewhere for other forms of hate crime.</p> <p>Where organisations operate at a community level and are embedded within that community there is a foundation for aspects of the project to be transferable.</p> <p>In case of a range of organisations that provide other elements of support there is great potential for further components of the model to be transferred (particularly identification and monitoring through housing associations).</p> <p>Aspects of the model have operated in the London borough of Newham on a largely voluntary basis pointing towards a high degree of sustainability. Notwithstanding, for consistency the post of a professional with mediation/conflict resolution skills or that of a coordinator if the aforementioned skills lie elsewhere is necessary.</p>
Geographical scope	London Boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth
Start of the practice	Sept 2006 - June 2009
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	It has not been presented but examples have been used at various meetings to inform pertinent discussions.

<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	None
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>Race on the Agenda (ROTA) is a social action and research organisation which operates to address racial inequality working in London.</i></p> <p><i>ROTA is a charity and company limited by guarantee. Historically funded by a mixture of funders including a regional London pot, trust funders and central government. We are presently funded as part of an online hate crime project by the EU.</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	United Kingdom
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Race on the Agenda Resource for London 356 Holloway Road London N7 6PA United Kingdom</p> <p>Anthony Salla <a href="mailto:Anthony@rota.org.uk">Anthony@rota.org.uk</a></p> <p>(+44) 20 7697 4093</p> <p><a href="http://www.rota.org.uk">www.rota.org.uk</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2016 and before

Name of the practice	<b>4.16 RIVE (Research and Intervention on Violent Extremism)</b>
Description	<p>Research and Intervention on Violent Extremism (RIVE) uses a mentoring approach to achieve disengagement from violent extremism, and social reintegration.</p> <p>The target group is probationers over the age of 18 who have been accused or convicted of terrorist acts, or identified by probation services as radicalised, in the pre- or post-sentencing stage.</p> <p>RIVE is implemented alongside the probation service and in an open environment, under judicial decision. Probationers are not volunteers. RIVE accommodates all types of violent extremism (religious, political, etc.).</p> <p>Participation in RIVE is a judicial obligation and its scope is also defined in criminal code and criminal procedure code: a social, healthcare, psychological and professional intervention undertaken in order to ensure the social reintegration of offenders and the acquisition of the value of citizenship.</p> <p>The exit programme lasts at least 1 year, in order for it to have long-term impact. RIVE's intervention is tailor-made and intensive. The follow-up is specific to each individual, and averages 6 hours a week, combining interviews, social work, reintegration and disengagement support. The intensity of the follow-up is contingent on the probationer's progress and individual circumstances, and is defined jointly with the probation services.</p> <p>RIVE's mentoring approach is implemented by a multidisciplinary team, comprising educators (street educators, with at least 5 years of experience), psychologists, a religious counsellor, a psychiatrist and a criminal lawyer educated to doctorate level. A social worker is responsible for a maximum of five probationers.</p> <p>Once an individual receives a religious, violent, extremism-related conviction, the programme attempts a religious intervention via the religious counsellor. This gives the individual the chance to discuss religiously inspired extremist ideology, but the counsellor never explicitly advocates a position: the aim of this initial intervention is to raise doubts and questions.</p> <p>RIVE also employs a network of researchers and experts: a geopolitics teacher, a theologian, a secularism expert, etc. These experts either train the RIVE team or carry out interviews with probationers, always in the presence of a RIVE team member.</p> <p>None of RIVE's interventions are collective (as per the terms of the public contract).</p> <p>RIVE makes contact with the family and the social network. During the first month, the individual meets the whole team. The first three months are focused on establishing an accurate account of events, responding to probationers' immediate needs and beginning the process</p>

	<p>of gathering information. After the first 3 months, RIVE uses risk assessment tools (LS-CMI, Vera 2R) and works out a tailored support plan with the individual.</p> <p>RIVE also sends a report to the probation service. This report is distributed to the mandatory judge. The probationer then signs the document, which becomes a working tool.</p> <p>In June 2018, RIVE was following up on 21 probationers, and had follow-up planned for 50 persons.</p>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies</p> <p>Prison and Probation</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Violent extremists</p> <p>Kies een item.</p> <p>Kies een item.</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>A report on RIVE (a manual of RIVE theory and practice) has been drafted (in French) by psychosocial criminologists (Prof. Martine Herzog-Evans and Massil Benbourriche).</p> <p>Another report (in French) has been drafted by anthropologist and social worker David Puaud on the specific mentoring approach developed by RIVE.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>An external evaluation will be undertaken in September 2018, carried out by an independent third party.</p> <p>RIVE has also drafted individualised impact assessment forms for each probationer.</p> <p>RIVE evaluates probationers' development on a monthly basis, jointly with probation services.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>This exit programme is based on a 2-year renewable contract. It started in January 2017.</p> <p>The French central prison administration has recently decided to extend the RIVE experiment to other French areas; a new public contract has been recently launched.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	<p>Paris and Paris region</p>
<b>Start of the practice</b>	<p>January 2017</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>[RAN meeting]</p> <p>RIVE's approach has been presented and discussed in:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Prison and Probation group,' Working with families and social network', Utrecht, 6-7 March 2018</li> <li>- RAN Exit academy, 'Talking with radicalised individuals in a exit setting', Rotterdam, 25-26 April 2018</li> </ul>
<b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b>	None. RIVE is only financed by a public contract with the French ministry of Justice.
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>RIVE, which employs 10 people, is a branch of the Association for Applied Criminal Policy and Social Reintegration (APCARS), an NGO specialising in the fields of social law, social rehabilitation, victim support and restorative justice, in the areas of Paris and Marseille (almost 200 employees).</p> <p>[NGO</p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	France
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address : RIVE - APCARS 4 boulevard du Palais 75001 Paris France</p> <p>Contact person : Samantha Enderlin (Director of RIVE) Email : <a href="mailto:Samantha.enderlin@centrerive.org">Samantha.enderlin@centrerive.org</a> Telephone : +33 170844400 Website : <a href="http://www.apcars.org">http://www.apcars.org</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2018

Name of the practice	<b>4.17</b> Danish National Corps of Mentors and Parent Coaches
Description	<p>The Danish national corps of mentors and parent coaches works with those in or affiliated to extremist groups, or at risk of radicalisation, and with their families or next of kin.</p> <p>The aim is to support at-risk individuals by focusing on resilience and life skills, so that they can avoid or disengage from extremist-related problematic behaviour. Some 160 professionals from 27 municipalities across Denmark have received training in the programme method, Solution-Focused Work on Life Skills.</p> <p>In brief, this programme method is founded on three approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Life psychology is used to help understand the individual's situation, both personally and socially; a range of risk and protective factors are covered, too. For instance, 'the wheel of competence' may be used here.</li> <li>– The Solution-Focused Approach is the communicative and relationship-building strategy used by the mentor/coach in relation to the person or family in question.</li> <li>– The Analysis, Planning and Progression Tool is inspired by Signs of Safety®, and serves as the overall tool for assessing resilience, concerns, resources, progress, etc.</li> </ul> <p>In order to secure a continued qualified corps of mentors and parent coaches, new members were recruited and trained in 2019, and more are expected to join the corps in 2020.</p> <p>Practitioners will be trained to work with Solution-Focused Work on Life Skills in relation to individuals with social and/or mental vulnerabilities. Members of the corps also participate in networking activities and specialised training, e.g. on different types of extremist ideologies and groups, or on practising the method.</p> <p>All participating local governments have agreed to supply mentors or parent coaches to other local governments where needed and where practicable.</p>
	Exit strategies Family support
Target audience	First responders or practitioners Families Violent extremists
Deliverables	<p><u>Manual</u></p> <p>A methodology manual has been developed, and is published in both Danish and English; programme training and practice are continually based on this manual. The English version is available online (<a href="http://uim.dk/publikationer/mentoring-effort-parent-coaching-and-relatives-and-carers-networks/@@download/publication">http://uim.dk/publikationer/mentoring-effort-parent-coaching-and-relatives-and-carers-networks/@@download/publication</a>).</p> <p>The manual is currently undergoing revision, in order to make it more applicable to mentors and coaches. The updated version will be available in English at the end of 2020. Until then, please use the current version.</p>

	<p><u>IT platform</u> Mentors and parent coaches use an IT platform containing four tools and two pre- and post-assessment tools to support mentoring and application of the method. It is a closed site, developed for this purpose (<a href="http://www.tilværelsesmestring.dk/">http://www.tilværelsesmestring.dk/</a>). As with the manual, the website was revised in 2019. The new version is up and running.</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>The two pre- and post-assessment tools are WHO-5 and the General Efficacy Scale. The progress of the mentee/parents/next of kin is measured during the process on a scale from 1 to 10, every second month. In this way, methodological fidelity is monitored through the IT platform. However, the revised programme is still very new and a quantitative evaluation has not yet been developed. The previous version is currently being evaluated.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>The Solution-Focused Work on Life Skills method is a universal approach to social and relational work. It can be applied in either a government (local) setting or a non-government setting, with or without a system for 'lending' relational workers across a wider geographical area (e.g. mentors and parent coaches). An IT system for registration of cases is not essential, but some costs for basic training, implementation and keeping skills current must be anticipated.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	<p>In Denmark to date, 160 workers have been trained across 27 municipalities.</p>
<b>Start of the practice</b>	<p>June 2016</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>RAN H&amp;SC meeting, 11-12 April 2017, Madrid</p>
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	<p>None</p>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>The National Corps of Mentors and Parent Coaches was set up and managed by the Danish Centre for Prevention of Extremism and its partners, i.e. private companies which assist in delivering training, evaluation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>However, local governments and their staff, who have committed their time and efforts to the corps, are the most essential component. They are responsible for initiating mentor- and parent-coaching efforts directly with citizens, and they do so on a legal and financial basis which regulates local governments and social work in a broader sense.</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	<p>Denmark</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address: Danish Centre for Prevention of Extremism P.O. Box 2000 2300 Copenhagen S Denmark</p> <p>Contact person: Aya Mortag Freund Email: <a href="mailto:amo@siri.dk">amo@siri.dk</a>; <a href="mailto:ekstremisme@siri.dk">ekstremisme@siri.dk</a> Telephone: +45 72142196; +45 72142000</p> <p>Website: <a href="https://www.stopekstremisme.dk/en?set_language=en&amp;cl=en">https://www.stopekstremisme.dk/en?set_language=en&amp;cl=en</a></p>

Last update	2019
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Name of the practice	<b>4.18 The Unity Initiative</b>
Description	<p>The Unity Initiative (TUI) is a specialist Interventions Consultancy with the primary aim of dismantling reactionary absolutism, tackling violent extremism and promoting pluralism through the use of a pioneering, legitimate and unique methodology which combines sanctioned counter-narratives, behavioural and linguistic sciences as well as providing supportive mechanisms to vulnerable individuals and communities.</p> <p>TUI has 3 main domains of work: one-to-one male and female Terrorist Act (TACT) offender rehabilitation; delivering front-line staff training programmes for Prison, Probation and Police staff; and community interventions tackling the politicised absolutist mindset.</p> <p>TUI's reputation has grown considerably within the counterterrorism network for two main reasons. Firstly, for taking on the most challenging and high-profile TACT cases and successfully rehabilitating them (see media links below), and secondly because TACT offenders and ISIS returnees are contacting TUI directly for ideological rehabilitation. This has been due to TUI's public transformation of high profile cases resulting in urban street credibility, the successful creation of counter-culture in UK prisons and the unrivalled legitimacy of the approach due to strong partnerships and consistent support from world renowned Ideological Scholars.</p> <p>The methodology is bespoke for each case and due to the direct, critical and continuing nature of the grass root experience that TUI is involved in, the strategies, educational programmes and intellectual technology employed remains cutting-edge, practical and relevant. This insight allows TUI to be a valid critic of the current Counter-Terrorism strategies that are in place and has most recently been invited to deliver the Key Note speech at the Terrorism Conference at West Point Military Academy Summer 2015.</p>
Approach	<p>Exit strategies</p> <p>Training for first line practitioners</p>
Target audience	<p>Prison/probation/judicial practitioners</p> <p>Youth / pupils / students</p> <p>Violent extremists</p>
Deliverables	<p>TUI has 3 main domains of work: one-to-one male and female Terrorist Act (TACT) offender rehabilitation; delivering front-line staff training programmes for Prison, Probation and Police staff; and community interventions tackling the politicised absolutist mindset.</p>

	<p>TUI has delivered training in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk Assessment and minimising strategies</li> <li>2. Vulnerability Assessment training</li> <li>3. Islam Misconceptions</li> <li>4. Role of Gender in Extremism</li> <li>5. Ideological training for Imams/schools/community leaders</li> <li>6. Muslim Mothers</li> </ol>
<p><b>Evidence and evaluation</b></p>	<p>TUI has a board of Advisors consisting of Leading World Islamic Scholars. Any intervention Consultant that is employed, undergoes a rigorous certification process in Islamic Behavioural Therapy which TUI has developed through the successful deradicalisation of high profile TACT Cases. The intellectual technology is checked and updated in monthly meetings to ensure real-time cutting edge training programs are delivered.</p> <p>“Most effective Intervention Provider” Independent Research by Dr Douglas Weekes Trainers for London Probation Services and Thames Valley Probation Services. Delivered Key Note Speech at West Point Military Academy Counter-terrorism Conference Summer 2015. Coverage of the unparalleled success in de-radicalisation is covered in the following links below: 2015 Key-note Presentation at West Point, US Military Academy and interview with CTC <a href="https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/an-interview-with-usman-raja">https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/an-interview-with-usman-raja</a></p> <p>2015 Successful rehabilitation of Jordan Horner (associate of Lee Rigby murderers) <a href="http://news.sky.com/story/1578644/ex-muslim-patrol-membersorry-for-sharia-videos">http://news.sky.com/story/1578644/ex-muslim-patrol-membersorry-for-sharia-videos</a></p> <p><a href="http://news.sky.com/story/1578648/q-and-a-muslim-patrolextremist-on-his-new-life">http://news.sky.com/story/1578648/q-and-a-muslim-patrolextremist-on-his-new-life</a></p> <p>Other examples of successful TACT rehabilitation with BBC radio and CNN: <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-23131706">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-23131706</a> <a href="http://edition.cnn.com/2012/07/20/world/europe/uk-cagingterror-main">http://edition.cnn.com/2012/07/20/world/europe/uk-cagingterror-main</a></p>
<p><b>Sustainability and transferability</b></p>	<p><i>TUI's work should be sustainable as we have partnerships in place with the Home office, Probation and Prison Services. We run numerous workshops for the community and Law enforcement staff which have had a notable and recognised difference. We are also supported by media. We are also opening a policy informing research arm to use the empirical data we are collecting.</i></p> <p><i>We are confident we can apply our knowledge to other geographical contexts due to the adaptable nature of the intellectual technology we employ, the wide ranging experience and ethnicities of our members and the international recognition of the Islamic Scholars that support our work.</i></p>
<p><b>Geographical scope</b></p>	<p>United Kingdom: London, Bradford, Luton, Wales Europe US</p>

	Asia and Middle East
<b>Start of the practice</b>	2010
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	Cities Conference: November 2015 Role of Gender in ISIS Foreign Fighters 30 January 2014, The Hague (NL) RAN P&P, 11-12 December 2013, Berlin (DE), Women, girls and gender perspectives in extremism 11 December 2013, Berlin
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	Peace Network, Belgium Tabah Foundation, Abu Dhabi
<b>Organisation</b>	<i>The Unity Initiative works closely with London Probation Services, Prison Services and Home Office (OSCT).</i>
<b>Country of origin</b>	United Kingdom
<b>Contact details</b>	The Unity Initiative C/o Wiseman Solicitors The Lansdowne Building 2 Lansdowne Road Croydon Surrey CR9 2ER United Kingdom  Dr Angela Misra <a href="mailto:Angela.misra@unityinitiative.co.uk">Angela.misra@unityinitiative.co.uk</a>  <a href="http://www.unityinitiative.co.uk">www.unityinitiative.co.uk</a>
<b>Last update</b>	2016 and before

Name of the practice	<b>4.19</b> EXIT-Germany
Description	<p>EXIT-Germany is an initiative assisting individuals, who want to leave the extreme right-wing movement and start a new life. Being the first to start such an endeavour in Germany, EXIT-Germany constitutes one of the most experienced and successful programmes in de-radicalisation and exit-assistance in the world. EXIT-Germany has been continuously working to help individuals from all backgrounds, but mainly from highly radicalised milieus (group leaders, terrorists, party leaders) to leave the movement and to develop methods and programmes in the field. EXIT-Germany helps individuals who want to leave the right-wing radical milieu to develop new perspectives outside the right-wing environment. We arrange contacts, provide practical aid and answer questions regarding personal safety, social problems and individual reappraisal.</p> <p>The essential core of EXIT-Germany’s philosophy is that the critical reassessment of the person’s past and the dismantling of the radical ideology are absolutely necessary to leave a radical milieu. EXIT-Germany does not actively search for dropouts; the initiative to leave the scene comes from individuals themselves. Anyone can contact us via phone, email, text message and/or letters. An ‘exit’ is considered completed by us when a critical reflection, reassessment as well as successful challenge of the old ideology have taken place. Thus, ‘exit’ to us means more than simply leaving a party or group. It also goes beyond changing the aesthetics of expression or refraining from violence. An exit is successful when the fundamental ideologies and purposes of the previous actions have been resolved.</p> <p>EXIT-Germany also counsels families affected by right-wing extremism and analyses critical situations. We create new scenarios to make opportunities available and counter helplessness and anxieties. Likewise we help to disentangle family members from the scene. We establish contacts to former right-wing extremists and accompany the process to motivate right-wing adolescents in avoiding or leaving the movement. We counsel teachers, policemen, institutions, individuals and anyone who is in need of advice.</p> <p>We also counsel institutions, communities, governments and individuals in setting up de-radicalisation and disengagement programmes and strategies. We’ve worked - nationally and internationally - with smaller municipalities like the county Dahme-Spreewald as well as large cities such as Dortmund. The counselling ranges from individual assessments to formulation and execution of strategies and projects.</p>
Approach	Exit strategies Community engagement/empowerment
Target audience	Violent extremists Families Youth/pupils/students
Deliverables	EXIT-Germany relies on innovative communication strategies to reach its target group, and constantly designs new campaigns, such as the Trojan T-Shirt: <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CSlbsHKEP-8">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CSlbsHKEP-8</a> or the ‘Nazis against Nazis’ walkathon: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KvjIYL_Nlao">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KvjIYL_Nlao</a> or Ausstieg - (K)ein Weg zurück:

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLOBxa1it0uQ1BFvROLA3eWKmDVenWl03m>

Next to numerous flyers, booklets, videos, and academic articles we also are involved in expert hearings, policy recommendations and educational work. For more information, please visit [www.exit-deutschland.de](http://www.exit-deutschland.de).

Exhibition: Under the skin - Former neo-Nazis and their symbols  
For more than two years photographer Jakob Ganslmeier accompanied the work of EXIT-Germany as well as the formers in their drop-out process. The project is a combination of photographs and interviews designed to make the process of profound change visible. He photographed and documented the visible drop-out process, conducted interviews with formers and employees of EXIT-Germany, attended tattoo removals or cover-ups. <https://www.exit-deutschland.de/projekte/?c=under-the-skin>

Contributions to the topics: Standards and Risk Management

M. Logvinov; **Risikoeinschätzung Radikalisierter und Risikomanagement in der Fallarbeit Prognoseinstrumente und ihre Relevanz aus praktischer Sicht**. Schriftenreihe Zentrum Demokratische Kultur, Edition Widerschein, Berlin 2019. (German) [More: https://zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de/news/risikoeinschaetzung-radikalisierter-und-risikomanagement-in-der-fallarbeit](https://zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de/news/risikoeinschaetzung-radikalisierter-und-risikomanagement-in-der-fallarbeit)

M. Logvinov; T. Fischer; **Risiko- und Gefahrenbewertung im Umgang mit politisch-ideologisch-religiös radikalen Personen**. Edition Widerschein, Schriftenreihe Zentrum Demokratische Kultur, Berlin 2019. (German) [More: https://zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de/news/risiko-und-gefahrenbewertung-im-umgang-mit-radikalisierten](https://zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de/news/risiko-und-gefahrenbewertung-im-umgang-mit-radikalisierten)

B. Wagner; F. Wichmann; U. Krause; **Ausstiegsblätter - Hinweis zum Ausstieg mit EXIT-Deutschland / Maßnahmen im Rahmen der Qualitätssicherung zu Ausstieg und Deradikalisierung**. EXIT-Deutschland 2014.

B. Wagner; F. Wichmann; **EXIT-Deutschland/HAYAT-Deutschland - Ausgangspunkte, Prinzipien und Richtpunkte der Aktivitäten von aus extremistischen Kontexten Ausgestiegener in der Counter- und Formaten der Bildungsarbeit**. EXIT-Deutschland 2019 (aktualisierte Fassung Oktober 2019). (German) [More: https://www.exit-deutschland.de/Datei-Download/45/Bildungsarbeit\\_Ausgestiegener+in+der+Counter-+und+Formaten+der+Bildungsarbeit+.pdf](https://www.exit-deutschland.de/Datei-Download/45/Bildungsarbeit_Ausgestiegener+in+der+Counter-+und+Formaten+der+Bildungsarbeit+.pdf)

B. Wagner; **RECHTSRADIKALISMUS Junge Rechtsradikale im Strafverfahren Auflagen und Weisungen - Möglichkeiten und Grenzen in der Deradikalisierung** Hg. ZDK Gesellschaft Demokratische Kultur gGmbH, Berlin 2014. [info@exit-deutschland.de](mailto:info@exit-deutschland.de)

Bernd Wagner (2015): Right-wing radicalism – Young right-wing radicals in criminal proceedings – Possibilities and limitations of de-radicalisation. Berlin. edition widerschein [More https://www.exit-deutschland.de/meldungen/book-right-wing-radicalism](https://www.exit-deutschland.de/meldungen/book-right-wing-radicalism)

We are happy to share our experience - for example in reports on

	<p>dropouts. Here we have a collection of videos on this topic that might be interesting. <a href="https://www.exit-deutschland.de/meldungen/aussteigerberichte">https://www.exit-deutschland.de/meldungen/aussteigerberichte</a></p> <p>Counteraction-to-manifestations-of-neo-Nazism <a href="https://www.exit-deutschland.de/Datei-Download/31/Bericht-Counteraction-to-manifestations-of-neo-nazim.pdf">https://www.exit-deutschland.de/Datei-Download/31/Bericht-Counteraction-to-manifestations-of-neo-nazim.pdf</a></p> <p>Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A Community-Policing Approach. Published by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Vienna, February 2014. OSCE 2014 <a href="#">Download.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.osce.org/atu/111438?download=true">http://www.osce.org/atu/111438?download=true</a></p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>Since 2000, over 750 individual cases have been successfully counselled with a recidivism of 16 individuals</p> <p>Moreover, EXIT is being regularly evaluated e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2004-2005 Evaluation by Prof. Dr. Birgit Rommelsbacher (Bundesprogramm VARIABEL) in Rommelsbacher, Birgit: ‚Der Hass hat uns geeint - Junge Rechtsextreme und ihr Ausstieg aus der Szene‘, Campus, Frankfurt 2005.</li> <li>- 2007-2010 Evaluation of EXIT-family support „VIELFALT TUT GUT. Jugend für Vielfalt, Toleranz und Demokratie“ and „Kompetent. Für Demokratie – Beratungsnetzwerke gegen Rechtsextremismus“</li> <li>- 2011-2013 Evaluation durch die (GIB) Gesellschaft für Innovationsforschung und Beratung mbH Wissenschaftliches Institut Evaluation des „XENOS-Sonderprogramms Ausstieg zum Einstieg“ (Im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Arbeit und Soziales (BMAS))</li> <li>- 2012 Antwort der Bundesregierung auf Anfrage der Fraktion Die Linke</li> <li>- 2015 - 2020 Programmevaluation und wissenschaftliche Begleitung im Rahmen des F/örderprogramms "Demokratie leben!". <a href="https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ueber-demokratie-leben/programmevaluation-und-wissenschaftliche-begleitung.html">https://www.demokratie-leben.de/ueber-demokratie-leben/programmevaluation-und-wissenschaftliche-begleitung.html</a></li> <li>- Evaluation durch die Freudenberg Stiftung</li> <li>- 2016 Best-Practice: TerRa European Network based prevention and learning program: <a href="http://terratoolkit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/TERRA-Evidence-based-Policy-Advice_English_Final-Report.pdf">http://terratoolkit.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/TERRA-Evidence-based-Policy-Advice_English_Final-Report.pdf</a></li> <li>- 2013 Review of Programs to Counter Narratives of Violent Extremism <a href="http://www.strategicdialogue.org/ISD_Kanishka_Report.pdf">http://www.strategicdialogue.org/ISD_Kanishka_Report.pdf</a></li> <li>- 2013 Mrs Cecilia Malmström <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-13-65_en.htm">http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-13-65_en.htm</a>.</li> </ul> <p>For more information on evaluation and feedback, please visit <a href="http://www.exit-deutschland.de">www.exit-deutschland.de</a></p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	Practice is sustainable and can be transferred to other local and national contexts.
<b>Geographical scope</b>	Germany
<b>Start of the practice</b>	EXIT-Germany was founded in 2000 by the former criminologist and former police detective Dr Bernd Wagner and the former neo-Nazi

	<p>leader Ingo Hasselbach as a part of the Society Democratic Culture (ZDK gGmbH) in Berlin. EXIT-Germany can reach back to experiences of working with highly radicalized right-wing extremists since the early 1990s.</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>EXIT Germany has been presented in several RAN meetings including RAN EXIT, RAN C&amp;N and Mental Health.</p>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p><i>Society Democratic Culture (ZDK Gesellschaft Demokratische Kultur gGmbH)</i></p> <p><i>The ZDK Society Democratic Culture is an independent non-profit association that champions the fundamental values of freedom and dignity throughout Germany. Our initiatives serve to prevent and raise awareness of violence and extremism. We challenge terrorist and radical ideological movements like right-wing extremism and Islamism. We also help persons leave extremist groups and networks. For this purpose, we are sponsors of the EXIT-Germany and HAYAT-Germany initiatives. Moreover, we offer trainings and educational services and, with our Institute for the Study of Radical Movements (ISRM), we are hosting a nationally and internationally oriented research institute as well as the world's first peer reviewed open access journal on de-radicalisation Journal Exit Deutschland (JEX).</i></p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	<p>Germany</p>
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Ebertystr.46 10249 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Dr Bernd Wagner <a href="mailto:bernd.wagner@exit-deutschland.de">bernd.wagner@exit-deutschland.de</a></p> <p>Fabian Wichmann <a href="mailto:fabian.wichmann@exit-deutschland.de">fabian.wichmann@exit-deutschland.de</a></p> <p>Ulrike Fliess <a href="mailto:ulrike.fliess@exit-deutschland.de">ulrike.fliess@exit-deutschland.de</a></p> <p>(+49) (0) 30 420 18 690 (+49) (0) 177 2404806</p> <p><a href="http://www.exit-deutschland.de">http://www.exit-deutschland.de</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/exitdeutschland">https://www.facebook.com/exitdeutschland</a> <a href="http://zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de">http://zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de</a> <a href="http://www.journal-exit.de">http://www.journal-exit.de</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	<p>2019</p>

Name of the practice	<b>4.20</b> Advice Centre Hesse – Religious Tolerance instead of Extremism
Description	<p>The main focus of the Advice Centre Hesse is to intervene in the radicalisation process. Targeted deradicalisation activities are aimed at people who tend to travel to war zones, return to Germany as ‘foreign fighters’ and/or are seeking to disengage from extremist ideologies.</p> <p>The Advice Centre Hesse deals with adolescents, parents and experts who have questions related to extremism. The centre provides prevention, intervention and deradicalisation measures that can help those who feel helpless and overwhelmed in their dealings with religious extremism. The Advice Centre Hesse promotes increased (religious) tolerance of different world views, as well as early detection, prevention and reversal of radicalisation processes.</p> <p>A key feature of the Hessian approach is to provide adolescents, at an early stage, with in-depth information on interfaith and intercultural connections, and on dealing with interfaith conflicts. Interfaith communication allows for a basic understanding that does not reject fundamental principles such as democracy, non-violence, human rights and tolerance. Rather, it includes these values in one’s own religion as well. At the same time, this understanding also prevents extremism and the trend towards radicalism.</p> <p>In order to cover a broad spectrum within the target group, prevention as well as intervention measures are used. In particularly entrenched cases, deradicalisation measures and disengagement assistance are provided.</p> <p>The objectives of the Advice Centre Hesse are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent and reverse radicalisation processes and violent behaviour;</li> <li>• prevent departure (e.g. to Syria or Iraq);</li> <li>• integrate returnees (e.g. from Syria or Iraq);</li> <li>• promote interfaith/intercultural responsibility;</li> <li>• activate and professionalise institutions and multipliers.</li> </ul> <p>Range of services</p> <p><i>Prevention:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student workshops in schools on interfaith and intercultural responsibility.</li> <li>• Advice for parents, mosque congregations and other interested parties, in the framework of preventive work.</li> <li>• Civic education for promoting tolerance and democratic capability.</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualification:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information, awareness-raising and educational events for early detection and strengthening of coping skills for those in contact with vulnerable young people.</li> </ul> <p><i>Intervention/deradicalisation/disengagement assistance:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice for relatives dealing with religious extremism.</li> <li>• Advice, support and special training for adolescents at risk of</li> </ul>

	<p>becoming radicalised, prior to delinquency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disengagement assistance: advice and dialogue-promoting measures with radicalised persons, foreign fighters and returnees (e.g. from Syria).</li> </ul>
<b>Approach</b>	<p>Exit strategies Community engagement/empowerment</p>
<b>Target audience</b>	<p>Violent extremists Formers Youth/pupils/students</p>
<b>Evidence and evaluation</b>	<p>The evaluation of the Advice Centre Hesse was published in 2018. It spotlighted the high quality of the services offered by the centre (<a href="http://violence-prevention-network.de/de/component/phocadownload/category/3-evaluationsberichte?download=404:evaluationsbericht-beratungsstelle-hessen">http://violence-prevention-network.de/de/component/phocadownload/category/3-evaluationsberichte?download=404:evaluationsbericht-beratungsstelle-hessen</a>).</p> <p>In addition, continuous quality management is performed throughout the year, in the form of feedback from the target group, trainer reports and peer reviews.</p>
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>The Advice Centre Hesse is the result of a transfer process taking place over the last 10 years. The Violence Prevention Network's methods, practices and approaches are gathered together here under one project, for the first time in Germany.</p> <p>To date, negotiations with other federal states have culminated in the opening of more advice centres in the federal states of Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Berlin, Thuringia and Saxony.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	<p>Hesse (DE)</p>
<b>Start of the practice</b>	<p>In cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior of Hesse, the Advice Centre Hesse was established in 2014.</p>
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	<p>RAN Plenary and High Level Conference, 16-17 June 2014, Brussels (BE)</p>
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiator and founder member of European Network of De-radicalisation (ENoD)</li> <li>Member of Advisory Board of Impact Europe, Leader of the RAN Working Group EXIT (together with EXIT Sweden)</li> </ul>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>The NGO Violence Prevention Network is a group of experienced specialists with many years of experience in the fields of prevention of extremism and deradicalisation. Various federal ministries, state-level justice departments, state-level and national security agencies and institutional partners have worked closely with the association from its inception, and they value the group's high degree of knowledge and competency, and its outstanding reputation.</p> <p>The main focus of Violence Prevention Network is to work directly with radicalised people at different stages of radicalisation. The aim is to support them in disengaging from inhumane ideologies and violent behaviour.</p> <p>The organisation's projects have been or are financed by institutional,</p>

	regional, federal funds, the European Social Fund (ESF) or the European Commission.
<b>Country of origin</b>	Germany
<b>Contact details</b>	<p>Address: Alt-Moabit 73 10555 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Contact person: Judy Korn, CEO Email: <a href="mailto:judy.korn@violence-prevention-network.de">judy.korn@violence-prevention-network.de</a></p> <p>Telephone: +49 3091705464</p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/en/">http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/en/</a></p>
<b>Last update</b>	2018

<p>Name of the practice</p>	<p><b>4.21</b> Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation (formerly known as 'Taking Responsibility – Breaking away from Hate and Violence – Education of Responsibility (Verantwortungspädagogik®)')</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>This project targets young people arrested for committing ideologically motivated acts of violence (right-wing extremists or radical Islamists). It aims to support such youngsters in their effort to live responsibly and non-violently, detached from inhumane ideologies.</p> <p>Trainers aim to develop the following skills in trainees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relationship skills, empathy, self-esteem, capacity for self-reflection;</li> <li>• to distance themselves from inhumane hate ideologies;</li> <li>• to better understand and correct their violent behaviour;</li> <li>• to accept each individual's fundamental right to liberty and freedom from bodily harm;</li> <li>• to learn how to resolve conflict non-violently;</li> <li>• to take responsibility for their actions;</li> <li>• to play an active role in planning their future.</li> </ul> <p>The approach involves deradicalisation training, civic education, long-term group training and post-release stabilisation coaching. Key elements of the training include the separation of offence and offender, and the questioning of ideology and strategies of justification and offence. Trainers and trainees are expected to have a reliable relationship based on confidence and respect. Participation is voluntary.</p>
<p>Approach</p>	<p>Exit strategies Educating young people</p>
<p>Target audience</p>	<p>Violent extremists Formers Prison/probation/judicial practitioners</p>
<p>Deliverables</p>	<p>Curriculum of deradicalisation training, working with right-wing or radical Islamist groups.</p>
<p>Evidence and evaluation</p>	<p>The Violence Prevention Network's deradicalisation programmes in prisons have been evaluated several times over the past 11 years.</p> <p>The most recent external evaluation, carried out in 2012, showed that the re-incarceration rate for violent ideologically motivated offences is 13.3 % for programme participants, compared to 41.5 % for inmates who did not participate. Hence, the re-incarceration rate is 68 % lower for programme participants.</p> <p>Moreover, the programme undergoes continual quality management, in the form of feedback from the target group, trainer reports and peer review from the start. An external evaluation of the current programmes being run in Bavaria, Brandenburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony and Saxony is under way. Results are expected by the end of 2019.</p>

	The practice receives variegated feedback including requests for presentations from various countries considering implementing the practice.
<b>Sustainability and transferability</b>	<p>In terms of transferability of the methodology, initially the practice was used in the context of right-wing radicalisation and could be transferred to the context of Islamist radicalisation.</p> <p>The practice's transferability of location/territory has been proved by its application in various federal states within Germany as well as in Denmark and Northern Ireland, with a target group of people radicalised in a concrete ethnic-religious conflict.</p> <p>Since the end of 2017, probation has also formed part of the programme.</p> <p>There is constant demand on the governments of Germany and the federal states to maintain the programme. The cost of the practice is approximately EUR 8 500 per participant.</p>
<b>Geographical scope</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany: Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Saxony, Thuringia</li> <li>• United Kingdom: Northern Ireland</li> <li>• Denmark</li> </ul>
<b>Start of the practice</b>	Pilot projects implementing the practice started in 2001 in Brandenburg, Germany
<b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b>	RAN P&P, 12 December 2013, Berlin and RAN P&P, 14 + 15 June 2016, Berlin
<b>Relation to other EC initiatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiator and founder member of the European Network of De-radicalisation (ENoD)</li> <li>• Member of the Advisory Board of Impact Europe</li> <li>• Leader of the RAN Working Group EXIT (together with EXIT Sweden)</li> </ul>
<b>Organisation</b>	<p>The NGO Violence Prevention Network is a group of experienced specialists with many years of experience in the fields of prevention of extremism and deradicalisation. Various federal ministries, state-level justice departments, state-level and national security agencies and institutional partners have worked closely with the association from its inception, and value the group's high degree of knowledge, competency, and outstanding reputation. The Violence Prevention Network works directly with radicalised people at different stages of radicalisation. The aim is to support them in developing distance to inhumane ideologies and violent behaviour.</p> <p>The organisation's projects have been or are financed by institutional, regional, federal funds, the European Social Fund (ESF) or the European Commission.</p>
<b>Country of origin</b>	Germany
<b>Contact details</b>	Address: Alt-Moabit 73 10555 Berlin Germany

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Radicalisation Awareness Network



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