REPORT ON THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN COUNTER-RADICALISATION, COUNTER-TERRORIST AND DE-RADICALISATION POLICIES

Technical Appendix

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Report on the Comparative Analysis of European Counter-Radicalisation, Counter-Terrorist and De-Radicalisation Policies: Technical Appendix

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Dialogue About Radicalisation and Equality

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1. European Counter-Radicalisation, Counter-Terrorism and De-Radicalisation Policy Documents: Indicative Excerpts

In this appendix, we provide short excerpts from policy documents analysed in this report. These short excerpts were selected as indicative of the way in which the issues (and solutions) were formulated in the policy documents analysed. They are presented according to the categories developed in the process of analysis and thus mirror those categories employed in presenting the findings in Section 4 except for one additional category where interesting, but often country-specific, policy solutions are collated.

1.1 Societal and educational approach (category 1)

This category is concerned with long-term causes and solutions: societal-economical / cultural / moral / ideological / religious/ educational; social and territorial differences/inequalities, integration frames, social and cultural cohesion; and the positive/negative role of the internet.

EUROPEAN UNION

- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005:
  - The document focuses on areas of mass media, the internet, education, youth involvement, employment, issues related to social exclusion and integration, the issue of equal opportunities and the fight against discrimination and intercultural dialogue. The recommendations in the document should be seen as complementing and supporting the efforts currently being made at the national level.

- The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:
  - The document, prepared in 2014, addresses specific areas in which EU members are responsible for their own education and training systems. It explains how EU policy can support national action and help address common challenges.
  - These include: developing national strategies to prevent radicalisation, consolidating expertise dedicated to preventing radicalisation, aligning the work of the Radicalisation Awareness Network with the needs of Member States, training practitioners to prevent radicalisation, developing 'exit strategies' to help individuals leave violent extremism, developing closer cooperation with civil society and the private sector to address the challenges faced online, empowering victims to help prevent radicalisation, encouraging young people to think critically about extremist messages, conducting research into trends in radicalisation and evaluating existing practices and working closely with partner countries to prevent and counter radicalisation, both inside and outside the EU.

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1 The Report on the Comparative Analysis of European Counter-Radicalisation, Counter-Terrorist and De-Radicalisation Policies can be found at: [http://www.dare-h2020.org/publications.html](http://www.dare-h2020.org/publications.html)
● **The EU strategy for combating radicalisation and recruitment - Implementation Report (15443/07), 2007:**
  ○ The document consists of 52 points detailing the action taken by various EU entities in order to implement strategies to combat radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism. It focuses on four areas of EU action: disrupting the network and recruitment to terrorism (through action within and outside the EU); ensuring that the voices of dominant opinion outweigh the opinion of extremism (through cooperation with civil society, intercultural dialogue, communication through the media); promoting security, justice, democracy and opportunities for everyone (UN anti-terrorist framework, democratisation and equal opportunities for all); and deepening understanding and assessment of the approach to combating radicalisation.

● **Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy of June 2016:**
  ○ The document states that the EU will advance the prosperity of its citizens (promoting growth, jobs, equality, and safe and healthy environment); deepen partnership with civil society and the private sector as a key factors in a networked world; deepen the work of education, communication, culture, youth and the support to counter violent extremism; persistently seek to advance human rights protection through long-term engagement; nurture societal resilience by deepening work on education, culture and youth to foster pluralism, coexistence and respect; have the long-term commitment to civil society. The document affirms that the EU is to adopt a joined-up approach to its humanitarian, development, migration, trade, investment, infrastructure, education, health, and research policies, as well as improve horizontal coherence between the EU and its Member States.

● **The Preventing and Countering Youth Radicalisation in the EU, 2014:**
  ○ The document of 2014 refers to the pitfalls of the conventional wisdom when it comes to radicalisation and the use of terms of mental and social fragility, abnormality or irrationality to explain it. It suggests that the analysis of the socio-political sequences of action and contexts, of interrelationships between social structures, political contexts and biographical exposure in which violence is embedded should be the key to understanding the process of radicalisation.

  ○ The document describes how understanding of the recruitment process requires tackling the following aspects: the various motives that lead individuals to seek, accept, or refuse certain roles, the ‘recruitment areas’ in which potential members are approached, the criteria by which they are selected, the characteristics and aims of those selecting them, an 'attitudinal affinity' with the goals of a particular group/movement or a well-articulated set of grievances consistent with a group/movement's ideology can partially explain recruitment.

  ○ The document describes how self-radicalisation, associated with the development of new communication technologies (mainly the internet and social networks), constitutes the third main area of concern for European law enforcement agencies and intelligence services; the use of new technologies for recruitment and propaganda is undeniable, however, their impact and their role should not be overestimated. Subversive or revolutionary movements pre-dated these new technologies, and many British, German and French workers participated in the conflict in Spain during the civil war without the influence of YouTube or Facebook. Moreover, the advent of new media has not in and of itself produced political or social upheavals, social actors use the communication tools that
are available to them; historically this might have been political pamphlets and newspapers, today it is the internet, Twitter, etc.

- **The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism** of 2005:
  - The document states that for counter-radicalisation and terrorist recruitment, the EU resolves to disrupt the activities of networks and individuals who draw people into terrorism; ensuring that voices of mainstream opinion prevail over those of extremism; promotion of security, justice, democracy, and opportunity for all.
  - The document describes the range of conditions in society which may create an environment in which people can more easily be radicalised including: poor or autocratic governance; nation states moving from autocratic control via inadequate reform to partial democracy; rapid, but unmanaged modernisation; lack of political and economic prospects; unresolved international and domestic strife; inadequate and inappropriate education or cultural opportunities for young people; the internet assists this facilitation and provides a means for post-attack justification.
  - The document recommends steps to be taken, including tackling inequalities and discrimination where they exist and the promotion of intercultural dialogue, debate, and, where appropriate, long-term integration.

- **Reducing terrorist use of the internet**, 2013:
  - The document of 2013, which is the result of a structured public-private dialogue between government representatives, academics, internet industry, internet users and non-governmental organisations in the European Union, stresses that terrorists do not primarily use the internet as a weapon to attack other targets yet, but mainly as a resource. From a technical perspective, terrorist use of the internet is not substantially different from regular, legal use of the internet, with terrorists using the same easy to access, easy to use or more advanced internet services as other users do.
  - It states that terrorists use social media to spread violent propaganda material and begin the process of finding new recruits and radicalisation. Those who are interested are attracted to more ideological websites, which often glorify and encourage violence, and which are used to distribute training manuals and other information on how to plan, organise and commit deadly attacks and other serious crimes.
  - The document refers to the widely understood area of societal and educational efforts - tackling the new, high technology, communication channels that may be used by the terrorist networks as a tool for radicalisation.

- **Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a European Union Work Plan for Youth for 2016-2018**:
  - The document focuses on the need to contribute to the overarching priorities of the EU's security, economic and social policy agendas; working towards knowledge and evidence-based youth policy; building on synergies with the Erasmus+ programme, inter alia, by contributing to the identification of youth-specific priorities for the Erasmus+ annual work programme.

- **Value the difference - preventing youth radicalisation. Theory & practice of the European youth work**:
○ The document of 2018 identifies 'push-factors' for terrorist radicalisation as: social, political and economic grievances; a sense of injustice and discrimination; personal crisis and tragedies; frustration; alienation; a fascination with violence; searching for answers to the meaning of life; identity crisis; social exclusion; marginalisation; disappointment with democratic processes; polarisation, and so on. Pull-factors it identifies are: a personal quest, a sense of belonging to a cause, ideology; or social network; power and control; a sense of loyalty and commitment; a sense of excitement and adventure; a romanticised view of ideology and cause; the possibility of heroism, personal redemption, etc.

● Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. An EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities. This 2009 document includes 7 fields of action.

○ Field of Action 1 – Education: Lifelong Learning in Europe should be supported to develop its quality, have recognised outcomes, and become more integrated with formal education in order to support non-formal education for young people.

○ Field of Action 2 – Employment: Promoting labour market access and quality employment has been a key priority of the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs and the European Youth Pact. This momentum will be maintained. The impact of the financial and economic crisis on labour markets adds urgency to addressing youth employment for both the short and long-term. The free movement of labour, especially relevant for young people at the start of their careers, is a cornerstone of the Single Market. Employment policy action in the Member States and at EU level should be coordinated across the four components of flexicurity in order to facilitate transitions from school to work, or inactivity/unemployment to work. Once in work, young people should be supported to make upward transitions. Investing in providing training for jobs in demand on the labour market will produce better matching in the short term.

○ Field of Action 3 – Creativity and Entrepreneurship: Young people should be encouraged to think and act innovatively and young talent should be recognised. Culture stimulates creativity, and entrepreneurship, education should be viewed as a means to promote economic growth and new jobs as well as a source of skills, civic participation, autonomy and self-esteem.

○ Field of Action 4 – Participation: Ensure full participation of youth in society, by increasing youth participation in the civic life of local communities and in a representative democracy, by supporting youth organisations as well as various forms of 'learning to participate', by encouraging participation of non-organised young people and by providing quality information services.

○ Field of Action 5 – Social Inclusion: Prevent poverty and social exclusion among disadvantaged youth groups and break their intergenerational transmission by mobilising all actors involved in the life of young people (parents, teachers, social workers, health professionals, youth workers, young people themselves, police and justice, employers...).

○ Field of Action 6 – Volunteering: Support youth volunteering, by developing more volunteer opportunities for young people, making it easier to volunteer by removing obstacles, raising awareness on the value of volunteering, recognising volunteering as an important form of non-formal education and reinforcing cross-border mobility of young volunteers.
○ Field of Action 7 – Youth and the World: Mobilise youth in global policy-making at all levels (local, national and international), using existing youth networks and tools (e.g. structured dialogue) and address climate change and the UN Millennium Development Goals.

○ All of the fields of action address societal and/or education dimensions of countering radicalisation.

BELGIUM

● **Action Plan against radicalisation in prisons (2015):**
  ○ The central objective of the document is twofold and consists of, on the one hand, preventing the radicalisation of detainees during their imprisonment and, on the other hand, developing a specialised follow-up of radicalised people during their detention. The Action Plan is presented through ten points including better living conditions in the penitentiary institutions and systematic involvement of the representatives of the various religions.

● **Strengthening Resilience against Violent Radicalisation (STRESAVIORA 2013/15)**
  ○ The document states that the internet creates opportunities for virtual as well as real-life participation in radical movements. Terrorist websites are used to create mutual solidarity between groups. Internal cohesion is secured by generating a feeling of belonging and support.

  ○ Terrorist websites are used to create mutual solidarity between groups. Internal cohesion is secured by generating a feeling of belonging and being with people who support you.

  ○ The document highlights the need for reducing the root cause of radicalisation (preventive). This can be achieved by reducing discrimination and intolerance; media representations and image building; strengthening intercultural contacts; and increasing social capital and political (self) confidence.

  ○ The document also states the need for strengthening resilience (preventive). Measures in this area aim at empowering and countering social isolation; preventing radicalisation on the internet; providing youth work for groups not reached by regular services and diminishing polarisation.

● **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:**
  ○ The programme focuses on violent radicalisation and polarisation and the societal approach to prevention that calls for action in several fields listed below:
    ▪ The implication of religious communities or of groups of origin is unavoidable when addressing religious or identity extremism.
    ▪ The promotion of a diverse and respect based society, integrating multiple identities while defending a set of common values.
    ▪ The prevention of polarisation and violent radicalisation in society by reducing the frustrations from which these phenomena may originate.
    ▪ The reduction of the impact of the internet as a factor in radicalisation and increased use of the internet to provide counter-narratives.
CZECH REPUBLIC

- **Strategy for Combating Extremism 2008:**
  - The strategy emphasises combating extremism is a matter that concerns not only the Ministry of the Interior and the police, but also other, governmental and non-governmental, organisations. Cooperation between all these organisations is necessary to ensure extremists are prevented from becoming recognised political actors.

DENMARK

- **A Common and Safe Future: A Danish Action Plan to Prevent Extremism 2009:**
  - The document highlights the need for equal opportunities, safety and freedom for all, regardless of ethnic background or beliefs (freedom of religion, respect for all denominations); preserving and further establishing Denmark as a democratic society, promoting freedom, equality and opportunities for all.

- **Introduction to The Danish approach to countering and preventing extremism and radicalisation 2016:**
  - The Danish approach to preventing and countering all types of violent extremism and radicalisation, be they political or religious, is based on a systematised multi-agency collaboration between various social-services providers; the educational system, the health-care system, the police, and the intelligence and security services, and has evolved over a decade.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government. Published by the Danish Government. September 2014 (Forebyggelse av radikalisering og ekstremisme. Regeringens handlingsplan):**
  - The document highlights the need for better Exit Programmes – the purpose of an exit programme is to enable the programme participant to start a new life, by supporting them to cope with external factors such as making a new circle of friends, finding a job or a place to stay, or entering education. Some participants also need help to question their worldview and forge a more constructive attitude towards society.

  - The document notes that whilst that providers generally have policies that restrict content that can be shared on social media, extremist groups go to great lengths to stay within the rules so providers cannot close their accounts or remove material.

- **Danish Perspective Measures and de-radicalisation Strategies: The Aarhus Model – 2015:**
  - The document states that efforts are based on the premise that: a sustainable and cohesive community is developed across social backgrounds, ethnic and cultural affiliations; cohesion is supported by the fact that everyone experiences and utilises citizenship; the experience of discrimination and lack of experience of citizenship is one of several factors that can lead to radicalisation; prevention of radicalisation in Aarhus also includes an active effort against discrimination.

- **Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:**
  - These general preventive interventions do not address the challenges of extremism and
radicalisation explicitly, but they do contribute to providing children and young people with democratic skills, honing their critical thinking and social competences, and thereby preventing the development of risk behaviour that can lead to radicalisation.

FINLAND

- National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism, 2016:
  - The majority of Finnish documents underline the role of the internet as an actual and potential terrorist propaganda platform, thus suggesting the need for counter-action by states in cyberspace.
  - The document notes that from the standpoint of preventing violent radicalisation and extremism, the key policy sectors include education, social and health services, employment, and integration and housing. Successful policies in these sectors curb the breeding ground for violent radicalisation and extremism. Speech is another important instrument for decision-makers. Speech and rhetoric can either help reduce violent radicalisation and extremism and strengthen participation in society or increase the risk of radicalisation and give the signal that some of those who are here do not really belong here.

  - The prevention of violent radicalisation refers to the specific measures focused on groups and individuals who run the risk of becoming radicalised. Prevention will target all forms of violent extremism in Finland. These include the violent far right, the violent far left and the violence used by radicalised alternative social movements, religiously motivated extremist violence as well as individual actors.
  - The plan acknowledges the successful launch of the RADINET (exit) service. This is a systematic approach with the aim of supporting individuals to renounce or disengage from ideologically motivated violence. Entering the process is voluntary. The objective of the Radinet service is to reduce the threat of violence - this is in addition to other criminal justice measures.

  - The document describes the work of the national hate speech investigation team which was established in the Helsinki Police Department. Its tasks include the investigation of all suspected cases public narrative directed against ethnic groups and 'breaches of the sanctity of religion' on the internet.
  - The document stresses that the main societal problem concerning religiously motivated violent extremism and radical Islamist ideology is intolerance towards a Western way of life and the opposition to Western democracy and the rule of law. Social exclusion may be one reason behind radicalisation but the followers of this ideology are also characterised by intentional non-integration and isolation from the mainstream society.

- Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:
The plan states that social and community related reasons are key factors in seeking out such groups; ideological commitments may emerge only after membership has been established. Extremism offers a strong, complete identity and the social support of a community who thinks alike. Common thinking within a group creates a feeling of ‘we’ who are in the right, while the rest of society is in the wrong. Social support and group dynamics often play key roles in the radicalisation process. This tight-knit community of people who think alike can also be formed in the virtual world.

The plan describes how the measures implemented extensively within society to prevent social exclusion are vital to preventing violent extremism. In particular, measures taken to prevent the social exclusion of young people, by reducing the number of school drop-outs, preventing unemployment, and promoting successful integration, education and language skills, enhance social cohesion and prevent extremist thinking. This is reflected in the following extracts from the ‘Towards a cohesive society’ action plan:

*On the whole, the level of well-being among young people in Finland is high. However, a small group of young people is excluded from society very early on. They account for approximately five percent of those aged between 15 and 29. This means more than 50,000 young people, who are out of work and have not received any education since leaving school. Some 32,500 young people form the hard core of the socially excluded. These are not registered as unemployed job-seekers and are not included in any statistics. It is worth noting that social exclusion is a particular problem for young men. In 2010, two thirds of the young people marginalised from society were men.

Almost a quarter of young people left outside society, and at the core of social exclusion, have an immigrant background. Their exclusion is often connected with unsuccessful integration. While the unemployment rate among young people in Finland is low compared to many other European countries, such as Spain and Greece, the exclusion percentage of young people who do not speak Finnish or Swedish is more than five-fold compared to those who do [...].

Violent extremist movements are influenced by other countries. They are also closely connected to their own society and problems at local level. Radicalisation of a person or group may be influenced by global events and problems experienced personally. A society’s ability to resist violent extremist ideas correlates directly to the amount of control citizens feel that they have over the issues affecting them. The key counterbalance to extremism is a functioning democratic system, openness of society, and strong participation. (Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism, 2012: 18-19)*

**FRANCE**

- On 28 February 2018, as part of a long-term approach, a new strategy for counteracting radicalisation was released by the Chancellery of Prime Minister. This marked a turning point in policy, which until then had given limited attention to the long-term aspect of causes for Islamic fundamentalism. It contains a number of tools to combat extremist views propagated by people deemed to be radicalised. Three new de-radicalisation centres will open, in Lyon, Lille, and Marseille, in addition to one already operating in Ile-de-France, the French department which includes the capital, these units, which will be located far from city centres, will provide a space for radicalised individuals, such as former ISIS fighters, to be isolated and rehabilitated. This plan also
involves the goal of making it easier to reassign public servants, showing signs of radicalisation, to new occupations that do not involve contact with the general public.

- France in face of Terrorism - Government White Paper on Homeland Security challenged by Terrorism, 2006:
  - This strategy underlines the central role of the internet as a tool of modern, global terrorism. Here the model of the ‘web’ is used to describe both the structure of global terrorist movements and the means by which it is enacted.

- VIGIPirate (established in 1981 and updated in 2003):
  - The system of vigilance planning, as part of the long-term approach, has been improved and consolidated to provide additional security.
  - The revamped VIGIPirate consists of a governmental programme of vigilance, prevention and protection, defines a decision process and a catalogue of operational measures.
  - This tool includes warning, protection and threat neutralisation measures, both at the national and international and local/departmental level.
  - At the latter level this renewed plan is mainly devoted to prevention. At each alert level, there is an associated security objective, which translates into measures covering the entire range of risks.

- Action Plan Against Radicalisation and Terrorism (PART), 9.05.2016:
  - The document contains a long-term perspective in the sense of underlining the need for an increase in social support such as social funds for housing, which should help to lower susceptibility to radicalisation among marginalised sections of the population. However, no specific policy has been set out to achieve this rise in access to housing.
  - In the national context, it proposes to improve monitoring of home-schooling. The plan advocates the development of ‘critical thinking’ as a ‘civic power’ to counteract radicalisation processes in the long term and to build resilience among individuals, in particular young people, vis-à-vis social media and social networks.
  - This action plan recognises that radicalisation has existed in France for decades and contains 60 measures to address it, these are grouped into five main objectives:
    1. To build resilience to radicalisation at the individual and whole society level.
    2. To improve coordination between detection and prevention activities.
    3. To better understand and anticipate the process of radicalisation.
    4. To improve the professionalism of counter-radicalisation actions of local actors.
    5. To adopt a better system for encouraging disengagement of those radicalised.
  - The authors of the plan – the Interministerial Committee of Prevention of delinquency and radicalisation – state that the success of the fight against radicalisation depends on mobilisation and coordination between State institutions, local authorities and civil society.
  - It is worth noting that the first part of the plan is related to the need for investment in the education system. Crucial to this, for schools to build resilience to the threat of radicalisation. Secondly, a system is planned for better protecting school children from viewing radicalisation content on the internet.
Action Plan Against Terrorism (PACT), 13/07/2018:
- This action plan is framed in Emmanuel Macron’s general concept of a Europe that protects its citizens in a range of different ways, including their socio-economic protection in the face of international economic and political superpowers (USA, China, Russia), as well as their protection against migration and financial crisis and terrorism.
- The plan talks about the need for synergy between European states and the promotion of French initiatives at a European platform to protect against terrorism.

GERMANY
- National Plan Against Racism - positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and the related discrimination, 2017:
  - The strategy analyses group hostilities and related discrimination. It emphasises that democratic societies around the world are facing challenges. Racist attitudes can be found in various aspects of life; they are not confined to right-wing extremist ideology and right-wing terrorism. In racist discourses, for example, discriminating biological, cultural and religious stereotypes are being disseminated. Another site of discriminatory ideology is around homosexuality and transsexuality. Racism and discrimination are a violation of human rights, a threat to social cohesion and the cause of domestic and international armed conflicts.
  - The strategy assumes that the issue of anti-Semitism is a priority for the federal government. It is necessary to distinguish between different forms of anti-Semitism - e.g. racist, revisionist or anti-Zionist. It emphasises that a democratic state cannot be neutral towards anti-Semitism, which is always an attack on the fundamental values of a democratic order and an open, pluralistic society. Therefore, the fight against anti-Semitism and the consistent implementation of penalties for acts of violence are the duty of a democratic constitutional state.
  - An important innovation of the current National Action Plan is the extension of measures to protect LGBTI persons (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and transgender and intersex people), who are often affected by discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

Federal government strategy on extremism prevention and democracy promotion, 2016:
- This strategy is based on joint activities of the federal government, states and municipalities, as well as civil society.
- It aims to reach key sites for the prevention of extremism, support those who work for democracy in the field and to help those who need support for themselves or their relatives, or who want to get out of extremist structures, by promoting commitment and moral courage, to strengthen democracy and its values.
- The strategy shows the federal government also wants to increase its presence on the internet. Internet and society networks play an increasingly important role. Salafist groups and Islamic terrorist organisations, such as the so-called Islamic State (IS), use the internet in a targeted and sometimes highly professional way to disseminate propaganda.

National prevention program against Islamist extremism, 2018:
The task of the programme is to build on existing preventive measures and develop further priorities. It pays special attention to federal competences, according to which, prevention is first and foremost the task of federal states and municipalities. This is based on the consensus that dealing with Islamic extremism is the task of society as a whole and that both repressive and increasingly preventive approaches and measures are needed. It is not enough to meet these challenges only through repressive actions.

- **European Fair Skills – De-radicalisation. Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers, 2015:**
  - The document relates to the project implemented by Cultures Interactive e.V. (CI), a non-governmental organisation that works both in cooperation with young people in the initial phase of radicalisation, who are involved or show susceptibility to violent right-wing extremism, ethno-nationalism, religious fundamentalism - also to xenophobic, racist and other forms of hatred and exclusionary behaviour.

- **Containing Radicalisation in Modern Europe (CRIME); EU-funded project (2013):**
  - This study finds that radicalisation processes that result in violent extremism are inspired by a variety of extremist ideologies. This is constantly growing and includes extremism inspired by religion, leftist, anarchist and right-wing ideologies, as well as nationalist and separatist ideologies.

- **Instrumentalisation of the topic of ‘sexual abuse’ by neo-Nazis. Strategies and action recommendations. Democracy is (not) a child's birthday. Help for day care centers in dealing with right-wing extremism, 2013:**
  - The programme shows how the concerns about abuse of children is used as one of the prominent narratives in the process of recruiting supporters to neo-Nazi movements; as the document states, exploiting of this subject to spread Nazi ideology takes place under the guise of children protection, therefore it is not always easy to identify and reveal real neo-Nazi actions and goals and react accordingly. The document is intended to support civil society initiatives in the fight in the campaign against right-wing extremists.
  - It suggests that the internet, and especially social media have long been an effective tool for right-wing extremists. Here, they can quickly gain approval, particularly among younger people, by promoting the issue of ‘Violence against children’ which can attract very high ratings in a short time. The Facebook page ‘No mercy for child molesting’ had over 77,000 followers.

- **What you should know about sexual abuse. Ideas for an effective child protection - instead of pseudo-solutions, 2015:**
  - The brochure is a response to demonstrations of right-wing extremist propaganda and discusses, among other things, how to strengthen, support and protect children from sexual abuse. Sexual violence against children and adolescents has long been a public problem in politics, the media and society. However, the authors are of the opinion that solving problems related to sexual abuse of children should not be left in the hands of the right-wing extremist and political actors. They call their activity ‘pseudo-solutions’.

- **Lights in the tunnel, 2013:**
  - The study, which is a summary of various state-financed projects providing support for individuals leaving right-wing extremist groups, argues that right-wing extremism is sprouting in every social class. It lists many factors that make the right-extremist scene look
attractive: lack of democratic awareness, social isolation, educational deficit, lack of perspectives, but also internalised social Darwinism, concepts of inequality, the seductive world of right-wing extremists and the sense of security offered by right-wing groups.

GREECE

- Bill of law (no 4285) ‘On tackling specific forms of racism and xenophobia’ to strengthen previous anti-racism legislation (1979) and criminalise the denial of the Holocaust, crimes against Humanity and Nazi crimes recognised by international courts or the Greek Parliament, September 2014:
  - The first article of this bill makes it a punishable offence publicly and intentionally - through the press, the internet or any other medium - to incite or provoke people to act with prejudice, discrimination, hatred or violence against individuals or groups of people based on colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, etc.
- Bill of law (4356/2015) for the establishment of a National Council against Racism and Bigotry at the Ministry of Justice, December 2015:
  - This Bill is for the creation of a National Council against the Racism and Intolerance.
- Counter-Radicalisation pocket guides for the public and front-line practitioners, 2016:
  - These guides provide information on the role of the law in the prevention of radicalisation, as well as of the family and school, the internet and social media, and radicalisation in prisons.
- URBACT III - Rumourless Cities/Transfer Networks, 2018:
  - The document emphasises the need to create the intercultural strategies in order to manage diversity as a resource.

NETHERLANDS

- National Counterterrorism Strategy, 2011-2015:
  - The document states that ‘Nobody is born a terrorist’: this idea serves the basis for so-called ‘comprehensive approach’ of the Dutch anti-terrorist policy. The aim is to focus on early recognition of radicalisation processes, so that specific intervention strategies can be applied.
  - It notes the need for monitoring of internet abuse for terrorist purposes and counteracting it if possible: the creation of the ‘Notice-and-Take-Down’ code of conduct.
- The National Cyber Security Strategy (2011):
  - The document stresses that the protection of digital security and freedom as well as the maintenance of an open and innovative digital domain are preconditions for the proper functioning of Dutch society.
- Personal Intervention Against Young People in Right-Wing Extremist Circles (2007):
  - Many actions under the four-year plan have focused on promoting common democratic values, integration and social cohesion with the hope that the sense of belonging of young Dutch Muslims to Dutch society will increase. Actions have also been taken to eliminate
perceived discrimination or injustice as a way to prevent frustration or exclusion of young people, in particular, men from minority backgrounds. In addition, emphasis is placed on the use of protective, preventive and repressive measures as a means to avoid the desire to use violence by an individual or group.

- **NUANSA:**
  - NUANSA is a centre of knowledge about radicalisation, it provides information on all types of radicalisation and polarisation, including: extreme right, Islamic radicalism and extremism views about animal rights; the overarching goal of this initiative is to provide an integrated, multilateral approach to the challenge of radicalisation at national level.

- **The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism (2014):**
  - The document states that in many cases, people prone to radicalisation are alienated from society. Social organisations can play a role in helping involved people to once again feel part of Dutch society.

- **Slotervaart Action Plan to Prevent Radicalisation (2009):**
  - The document recognises that the Amsterdam district of Slotervaart is an area where the risk of radicalisation among Muslims is growing, due to high levels of unemployment among young, second generation of Moroccan and Turkish immigrants.

- **My City, My World - Second Wave:**
  - The project brought positive results for the involved young people, including: strong involvement of young people in the processes and objectives of the project, increased insight into police policy, priorities and activities, positive changes in attitudes towards police officers, personal growth and development. Among the participating police officers, the project yielded the following results: positive changes in attitudes towards young people, understanding the importance of street meetings for young people, reducing the negative stereotyping of young people, clearly improved interaction with young people on the street.

- **Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:**
  - The document highlights the need for increased resilience and social bonds with people and groups prone to polarisation and radicalisation within their surroundings (parents/educators, etc.).

**NORWAY**

- **Exit. Youth leaving violent youth groups. Final report, 2000:**
  - The document notes that finding appropriate assistance, school spaces, leisure activities, employment or suitable military service is an important part of the de-radicalisation process.

- **A guide to police conversation intervention, Published also in English, 2011:**
  - Conversation intervention involves gaining a general picture of the situation and embarking on a dialogue with both the child and the parents: the general picture should encompass the whole family’s current situation; the police can, and should, also talk to children (and
adults) in general, without necessarily doing so within the framework of conversation intervention.

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014, revised in 2017:**
  - This plan recognises the emergence of the internet and social media as a virtual arena for radicalisation where hate rhetoric and extreme views easily find support and legitimisation. It notes that individuals may go through a radicalisation process without this being noticed by others.

- **Radicalisation and extremism. A learning resource for education within social science for secondary schools. Oslo Municipality, December 2014:**
  - The learning resource stresses that the majority of Norwegian documents highlight the role of the internet as an actual and potential terrorist propaganda platform, thus suggesting the need for counter-action by states in cyberspace.

- **SALTO. Together we create a safe Oslo. Guide for concern: how to prevent and handle hate crime and violent extremism among young people? Oslo, January 2014:**
  - The locally created and implemented teaching programme has increased the focus on radicalisation, extremism and hate crime.
  - The document states that internet and social media can influence young people into a destructive radicalisation process, and it can be difficult for people around them to notice this.
  - The handbook is intended for those who work with young people and youth-related issues in, for example, schools, child welfare, youth health, youth clubs, police, etc.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism – what is the role of the municipality?, 2016:**
  - It notes that the municipalities’ response to preventing violent extremism is mainly to promote integration and inclusion. This creates a strong link between integration and security challenges which has been sharply criticised. The challenge is to implement targeted measures aimed at groups at risk, without impugning and stigmatising whole populations.

**POLAND**

- **National Anti-Terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:**
  - The document states that the source of radicalisation often the internet.
  - It also notes that motivations of such people may be both religious and political, as well as being a result of an aversion towards specific people or environments.

**RUSSIA**

- **The Federal Law ‘On countering extremism’:**
  - The document provides the basis for the adoption of preventive measures aimed at stopping extremist activities, including the identification and subsequent eradication of the causes and conditions that contribute to the implementation of extremist activities.
• **The Strategy of the State Nationality Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2025:**
  - The document highlights the need for the successful social and cultural adaptation and integration of migrants.

• **The action plan for implementation in 2016-2018 of the Strategy of the state nationality policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025:**
  - The plan states the importance of ensuring interethnic peace and harmony, the harmonisation of interethnic relations, as well as ensuring suitable social and economic conditions for the effective implementation of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation.

• **State program of the Russian Federation ‘Implementation of the state nationality policy’, 2016 Subprogramme 7, ‘Prevention of extremism on national and religious grounds’:**
  - The document highlights the importance of the prevention of the spread of xenophobia, nationalist ideology, religious and racial intolerance and the falsification of history, which are aimed at inciting ethnic hatred, and undermining the socio-political stability and the integrity of the Russian Federation.

• **The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghan Governments, 2017:**
  - The document notes the importance of resolving fundamental social problems in the regions in countering terrorism.

**SPAIN**

• **Comprehensive Strategy Against International Terrorism and Radicalisation (EICTIR) 2012:**
  - This strategy provides a long-term holistic approach focusing on social inclusion of Muslim communities.
  - The document stresses the importance of prevention of terrorist propaganda through the internet.

• **National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation, January 2015:**
  - The document highlights the importance of generating trust and social legitimacy, and also to prevent the spread of violent radical ideologies through the promotion of social inclusion and diversity.
  - It states the importance of the prevention of terrorist propaganda on the internet.

• **LO 2/2015, modification of the Penal Law in terms of terrorist crimes:**
  - The document outlines measures to penalise self-radicalisation via the internet.

• **Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020:**
  - This main goal of this plan is to raise awareness of radicalisation and build an active and resilient society which favours social cohesion, improving conviviality, respect for religious freedom and avoiding marginalisation and violent radicalism.
- **Protocol of prevention, detection and intervention of Islamist radicalisation processes (Proderai):**
  - This is a long-term, holistic, mainly educational plan, although it extends to societal, social cohesion and family areas.

- **Municipal plan to combat Islamophobia. Barcelona, 2018:**
  - The plan takes a twofold approach that focuses on human rights and intercultural issues. It states that the City Council must play a leading role in guaranteeing social cohesion and protecting human rights.

- **Framework Program of intervention in violent radicalisation with Islamist inmates, 2016:**
  - The document states that prisons’ administrations have the obligation to promote activities aimed at achieving re-education and social reintegration of those convicted of terrorism-related offences, so that, once the sentence has been served, the individual returns to society able and willing to live according to the law.

- **Adi-adian Educational Module, 2013:**
  - This educational programme in the Basque Country region uses the voices of the victims of terrorist attacks to promote education, human dignity, empathy and harmonious cohabitation, to improve and reinforce the individual educational process, in the local context, with a view to contributing to society and a better world.

**SWEDEN**

- **Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism, 2011:**
  - The plan aims to strengthen social cohesion in society.

- **Young and extreme. On violence enhancing left wing extremism. A knowledge overview. Published by the Swedish Authorities for youth and civil society questions), 2016:**
  - The document states that the aim of the propaganda spread via social media is to create a ‘cool factor’ around fighting for IS and jihad, a phenomenon known as 'jihadi cool'.

- **Prevent, preempt and protect – the Swedish Counter-terrorism Strategy, 2014:**
  - This strategy considers three areas termed Prevent, Preempt and Protect. The purpose of dividing the work into these areas is to clearly set out the objectives of the work, facilitate follow up and clarify roles and responsibilities. This division seeks to make it clear what counter-terrorism involves and help agencies and other actors to see what they can do in their area of work in this regard.

**SWITZERLAND**

- **Montreux Initiative 2008: Respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law whenever PMSCs are present in armed conflicts:**
  - The document states that certain well-established rules of international law apply to nation states in their relations with private military and security companies (PMSCs) and their
operations, during armed conflict in particular, under international humanitarian law and human rights law.

- The initiative recalls existing legal obligations of states and PMSCs and their personnel and provides them with good practices to promote compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights law during armed conflict.

- **Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:**
  - The document refers directly to the United Nation’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, which explicitly identifies the following factors — a lack of social and economic prospects, marginalisation and discrimination, poor governance, violations of human rights and the rule of law, prolonged and unresolved conflicts, radicalisation in prisons and personal lives, collective victimisation and dissatisfaction, falsification and misuse of religious teachings and political ideologies and the exaggeration of ethnic and cultural differences as well as the role of leadership figures and networks, including new communications channels.
  - After setting out its objectives, the plan defines the various spheres of action included in Switzerland’s PVE efforts. Interdisciplinary strategic priorities will then be identified for Switzerland to pay particular attention to, as part of its PVE-specific priorities. Through such activities Switzerland, intends to support and strengthen the position of young people, particularly, women, as key players in PVE prevention. ‘International Geneva’, which already plays an important role, is also to be further bolstered and promoted. Geneva is home to many platforms and organisations whose mandates and activities make major contributions to preventing conflicts and violent extremism.

**TURKEY**

- **Community Supported Policing (TDP), 2008:**
  - The document stresses the importance of improving the relationship between society and police through social and cultural activities.
  - It claims that it is known that members of economically vulnerable groups may have a criminal tendency and reaching members of vulnerable groups before the criminal organisations is an essential element of preventive policing.

- **Individual disengagement and de-radicalisation. Counterterrorism measures that were conducted by the Adana Police Department in Turkey between 2009 and 2015:**
  - The measures were an effort to disengage individuals from terrorist organisations, shift their radical ideologies, and reintegrate them into society by counselling, providing help with job seeking, healthcare, housing, and education. Since the programme aims to disengage the individuals from various terrorist organisations it prioritises the de-radicalisation perspective.

- **Diyanet’s programme to ‘undermine violent extremist messaging’ 2013:**
  - The programme was developed by Diyanet (Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı - Turkish government’s department for Presidency of Religious Affairs).
  - The underlying principle of the programme is for religious officials (who are of Islamic faith and subscribe to its practical principles, are at peace with themselves and society and are
educationally and culturally highly trained) to play an important role in human relations, including understanding others and finding practical solutions to religious issues, ensuring religion and scientific data are used in together and providing an example to others through their words and behaviour.

UNITED KINGDOM

- **Channel - Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists, 2010:**
  - The document states that Channel coordinators must understand the communities they serve and the challenges they face. It is vital that communities are not seen only through a counter-terrorist perspective.

- **Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism England and Wales, 2015:**
  - The guidance states that HM Government defines ‘extremism’ as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

- **A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018:**
  - The report states that addressing economic opportunity for all is a key pillar to better integration. There remain marked differences between ethnic groups in Greater Manchester on their ability to be economically active. Businesses play a key role in social cohesion and the economic growth seen across the city-region in recent years provides an ideal opportunity for businesses to work with other agencies to address inequalities in the workplace.
  - It stresses the need to be open to professionals, community organisations and individuals to enable an open dialogue in relation to safeguarding and Prevent, promote best practice and address community concerns. The event could also be used to disseminate key messages in relation to the work that is being undertaken within Greater Manchester.
  - "We Stand Together" aims to ensure every child in Greater Manchester is given the chance to learn about peace, and how to solve problems without turning to violence, to encourage and celebrate acts of love and kindness and to help fight every kind of crime which is driven by hatred. Now with charitable status, We Stand Together is renowned for confronting difficult issues, and regularly holds ‘Difficult Dialogue’ events where people can come together in a safe space to discuss challenging subjects, including Brexit and equality conflicts, sexuality, gender and religion.
  - It reports that building on existing work promoting social cohesion and community integration is an important measure.

- **Contest Strategy, 2011:**
  - This strategy consists of four work streams:
    - Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks (the purpose of Pursue is to stop terrorist attacks in the UK and against its interests overseas).
- Prevent: to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism (Prevent will now address radicalisation to all forms of terrorism).
- Protect: to strengthen protection against a terrorist attack (the purpose of Protect is to strengthen protection against a terrorist attack in the UK or against its interests overseas and so reduce the country’s vulnerability).
- Prepare: to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack (the purpose of Prepare work is to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack where the attack cannot be stopped).
  - The strategy sets out a commitment to seek dialogue with the private sector, voluntary organisations, community groups and the general public. It states that success will also depend on the quality of international engagement with close allies and with multilateral organisations.

- Understanding and monitoring tension and conflict in local communities. A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies, 2008:
  - The guide is published by the Institute of Community Cohesion in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Service, The Communities Together Strategic Engagement Team (CTSET), Commander of the Public Order Branch, The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), The National Community Tensions Team (NCTT), and the London boroughs of Hounslow, Southwark and Waltham Forest.
  - It states that community tension may also arise as a result of the absence of those factors which produce cohesive communities: a common vision and sense of belonging; the diversity of people’s backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued; those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, schools and within neighbourhoods. Community tension is not intrinsically bad - we should expect some tension in healthy communities.

- Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:
  - The guidance describes how Islamist extremists regard Western intervention in Muslim-majority countries as a ‘war with Islam’, creating a narrative of ‘them’ and ‘us’. Their ideology includes the uncompromising belief that people cannot be both Muslim and British, and that Muslims living in the country should not participate in its democratic society.
  - It states that Islamist extremists specifically attack the principles of civic participation and social cohesion. These extremists purport to identify grievances to which terrorist organisations then claim to have a solution.

1.2 Youth factor (category 2)
This category focuses on issues around youth.

EUROPEAN UNION
- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005:
This communication highlights youth education as a particularly important element in the fight against radicalisation. Young people whose personalities are still forming are viewed as being potentially the most susceptible to the influence of radical views. To prevent the development of aggressive and radical attitudes, it is suggested, the promotion of cultural diversity and tolerance should be prioritised.

It proposes that the EU pursues the above through educational programmes such as ‘YOUTH’ whose aim is to understand Europe’s cultural diversity and its shared fundamental values, support respect for human rights, fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia and ‘CULTURE’, which finances activities related to promoting intercultural dialogue and enhancing cultural diversity in Europe by promoting understanding among people from different countries.

The document suggests that the core areas of immediate focus are broadcast media, the internet, education, youth engagement, employment, social exclusion and integration issues, equal opportunities and non-discrimination and inter-cultural dialogue. Furthermore, in order to acquire greater knowledge in the field, the Commission will support more extensive analysis of violent radicalisation that will serve as a basis for better policy-making in the future. Finally, the external relations component to tackling the problem is a crucial aspect of a future EU strategy in this area.

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:

- The document advises that the European Community focuses on young people as a key to preventing radicalisation.

- It states that education from pre-school is seen as the first safety net against social exclusion, which can fuel radicalisation. Young people leaving school early - 11 per cent of young people do so – is the next risk point, since they may be unprepared for unemployment. This can lead to social exclusion, making them more vulnerable to radicalisation. Schools need to play a key role in promoting inclusion. They need to work with local communities, parents, and organisations.

- The document highlights that regular contacts with representatives of civil society and role models can have an impact on motivating young people and preventing them from drifting to the margins of society. Young people need to have an opportunity to meet and be educated by people from different backgrounds such as entrepreneurs, artists, athletes, as well as formerly radicalised people. Member States are responsible for their own education and training systems, but EU policy can support national action and help address common challenges.

- It notes that the RAN has recognised that education, training, and youth work sectors are often best placed to help young people develop their critical thinking skills. To maximise the impact of counter-radicalisation efforts, Member States’ policymakers in the areas of education, non-formal youth activities, and security could cooperate more closely to develop more effective programmes. To achieve this, the Commission will take the following actions:
  - Support Member States by identifying and distributing programmes designed to foster critical thinking skills. Exposing flaws in extremist and terrorist propaganda
will encourage young people to challenge the views this propaganda puts forward. The Commission’s activity on media literacy within the Creative Europe Programme offers Member States and experts ways to discuss and develop effective tools in this area.

- Use Erasmus+, the EU funding programme for cooperation in education, training and sport to offer substantial opportunities in 2014-2020 for mobility of students and teachers and to support partnerships between stakeholders. This will increase skill levels, enhance the quality of teaching, modernise education and training systems and ultimately help young people in developing their resilience to extremist views.

- **The EU strategy for combating radicalisation and recruitment - Implementation Report (15443/07), 2007:**
  - The report emphasises that EU cooperation is particularly important in regard to the prevention of radicalisation at educational institutions, training for religious leaders, and community policing. To date cooperation between EU countries has remained limited to the exchange of information.
  - It states that the European Commission has developed a wide range of programmes that promote intercultural understanding. Of particular relevance in this context are projects in the areas of education, youth and culture. The Erasmus Mundus programme offers third-country students and scholars the opportunity to participate in selected courses at European universities. The Tempus programme funds projects for cooperation between universities in the EU and its ENP partners, in order to facilitate educational reform, mutual learning and intercultural understanding.
  - The report states that The Youth in Action programme 2007-2013 has set respect for cultural diversity and the fight against racism and xenophobia as key targets.
  - Intercultural dialogue is a priority of the Youth in Action programme for 2007 and 2008. The programme runs projects to support intercultural dialogue, tolerance and citizenship.

- **Preventing and Countering Youth Radicalisation in the EU, 2014:**
  - This document notes that research on youth radicalisation should not be disconnected from its social and political context and must be investigated within the broader scope of the sociology of conflict and violence studies.
  - It suggests that issues of youth marginalisation should be tackled by social work professionals and educators along with other traditional problems of drugs, gang violence or knife and gun violence.

- **Reducing terrorist use of the internet, 2013:**
  - The document is the result of a structured public-private dialogue between government representatives, academics, internet industry, internet users and non-governmental organisations in the European Union;
  - It shows that terrorist use of the internet is currently not widely known or understood. The public in general, but especially vulnerable groups like children, teenagers, and young adults and the circle that surrounds them are largely unaware that they are being targeted by terrorists and terrorist groups for incitement and recruitment. Professionals like
frontline workers should know what to do when they are confronted with terrorist content or someone who is becoming radicalised.

- **Value the difference - preventing youth radicalisation - Theory & practice of European youth work, 2018:**

  o The training material shows that the majority of course participants consider the main push-factors on which European institutions should focus in designing and implementing youth programmes, are: lack of personal contact, disinformation of media propaganda, low incomes for the young population, real or perceived threats towards well-being, security and wealth. The main pull-factors were found to be: the feeling of belonging to a group/community, power, easy-answers, common enemies (EU, ‘failed democracy’, migrants/refugees, media).

  o The document also addresses ‘personality type’ as a means of explaining why young people join terrorist networks. Additionally, it states that there is a need to offer more effective programmes for young people based on peer education and to strengthen cooperation between formal and non-formal education, especially in the design of youth programmes based on peer education.

  o The document states that the key concepts identified in the process of preparing the training material are developing effective youth programmes to prevent youth radicalisation, both religious and political. Resilient young people can cope more effectively with traumatic personal experience (which can act as a driver to joining extremist groups). Empowered youth are more likely to effectively engage themselves in society and therefore make a change in the political and economic sphere. Breaking the social, political and economic exclusion of certain groups of youth reinforces the societal ties at large and make it more difficult for extremist propaganda to be heard.

- **Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a European Union Work Plan for Youth for 2016-2018:**

  o The resolution includes multiple concepts regarding working with the young population, stating that youth work and cross-sectoral cooperation should be strengthened. Its aims include: increased social inclusion of all young people, taking into account the underlying European values; stronger participation of all young people in democratic and civic life in Europe; easier transition of young people from youth to adulthood, in particular, the integration into the labour market; support for young people’s health and well-being, including mental health; contribution to addressing the challenges and opportunities of the digital era for youth policy, youth work and young people; contribution to responding to the opportunities and challenges raised by the increasing numbers of young migrants and refugees in the European Union.

  o The document states that the Open Method of Coordination as agreed in the Renewed Framework for European Cooperation in the Youth Field, and notably, knowledge and evidence-based policymaking, expert groups, peer learning activities, peer reviews, studies, conferences, seminars, dissemination of results, the Informal Forum with youth representatives, Directors General for Youth meetings and the Structured Dialogue with young people.

  o The document calls for cross-sectoral cooperation on participation to promote young people’s health and well-being in the transition to adulthood, in particular, for young
people with mental health issues (which includes severe and common psychiatric problems, psychological distress and (temporary) psychological malfunctioning in periods with tempting life challenges or crises), often related to their transition to adulthood. Focussing on their possible contribution to society instead of their problems.

- **Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: An EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities, 2009:**
  - Young people are a priority of the European Union’s social vision, and the current crisis compounds the need to nurture young human potential. This communication responds by setting out a strategy for the future of policies for young people in Europe. It proposes a new, stronger Open Method of Coordination (OMC) that is flexible and simplified in its reporting and reinforces links with policy areas covered by the European Youth Pact in the Lisbon Strategy for Jobs and Growth. Adopting a cross-sectoral approach, it embeds short-term responses in a long-term effort to empower young people. The strategy would create favourable conditions for young people to develop their skills, fulfil their potential, work, actively participate in society, and engage more in the building of the EU project. Young people are not a burdensome responsibility but a critical resource to society, which can be mobilised to achieve higher social goals.
  - The communication states that young people should make the best of their potential and that this vision is addressed to all, but actions should focus on those with fewer opportunities. It is based on a dual approach: investing in youth - putting in place greater resources to develop policy areas that affect young people in their daily life and improve their well-being; empowering youth - promoting the potential of young people for the renewal of society and to contribute to EU values and goals.
  - It hopes that greater collaboration between youth policies and other policy areas such as education, employment, inclusion, and health will be developed, with youth activities and youth work playing a supporting role. The renewed OMC (The open method of coordination) in Youth will encourage 'joined-up' policymaking by 'feeding in' the other processes of policy coordination with its specific expertise and by providing young people with an opportunity to have a say and make their voices heard. The EU’s contribution is to help the Member States, who are responsible for youth policies, cooperate better.

- **Strengthening Resilience against Violent Radicalisation (STRESAVIORA 2013/15):**
  - The document suggests that young people in search of membership, support and social bonds, can find this on the internet. The virtual community, thus, brings solidarity between members who feel isolated in society and alone, affirming their radical beliefs.

**BELGIUM**

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:**
  - The policy of social prevention should ideally include general and early initiatives for youth at risk or already radicalised, as well as initiatives promoting a society where differences,
diversity and intercultural dialogue are respected in order to avoid stigmatisation and discrimination, which may lead to radicalisation.

- The document calls for prevention of polarisation and violent radicalisation in society by reducing the frustrations from which these phenomena may grow.
- It stresses that increase the resilience of the individuals, youth, vulnerable groups and communities against violent polarisation and radicalisation is needed.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- **Strategy for Combating Extremism 2008:**
  - The document states that teaching must be carried out with an emphasis on critical thinking so that school students are able, on the basis of their own opinions, to understand the substance of extremist and totalitarian ideologies and the motives of those who espouse such ideas. The issue of extremism should not be dealt with just once but encountered by students at different stages of the education system. An emphasis should be put on an individual approach.

**DENMARK**

- **A Common and Safe Future: A Danish Action Plan to Prevent Extremism 2009:**
  - This document sets out a complete action plan directed at young people. It includes measures to improve direct contact with young people, such as more dialogue and information, democratic cohesion between young people and cooperation and partnerships.
  - It adds that the fight against gangs is a high Government priority. In 2005, the Danish National Police launched a special strategy targeting gang crime. The effort is two-fold. One element comprises of prompt and decisive reactions towards the most hardened gang criminals, and the other involves preventive and crime-preventive measures directed at maladjusted youths who are not yet stuck in a criminal career pattern. In addition, the Government has set up a Youth Commission, the purpose of which is to carry out an overall review of the efforts against youth crime and, on the basis of this, put forward recommendations on how to strengthen these efforts.

- **Introduction to the Danish Approach to Countering and Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation 2016:**
  - This approach is particularly aimed at young people and those in positions working closely with young people. The focus is on awareness and capacity building, to improve general conditions on both the societal and the individual level.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government. Published by the Danish Government. September 2014:**
  - The document stresses that the Danish Social Services Act gives local authorities a range of options for working with children and young people under 18, who are at risk of radicalisation. Several options are open to them: e.g. assigning a regular contact person to the young person or the whole family, taking the young person into care, or offering...
counselling and mentoring following a child assessment. The aim is to improve early intervention, provide professional help and support for young people and others at risk of radicalisation, and to prevent crime related to extremism.

- **Danish Perspective. Measures and de-radicalisation Strategies: The Aarhus Model – 2015:**
  - The document states that an important element of combating terrorism is the prevention of further radicalisation of youngsters who do not yet represent any danger or security risk but may become dangerous if their radicalisation process continues in a violent direction (and who may then perpetrate acts of terrorism).

- **Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:**
  - The plan sets out the need to ensure – through good day-care facilities, schools and educational institutions – that children and young people develop their democratic and social skills as well as their critical thinking, so that they can contribute to a continuous positive development of society. It is argued that education and employment promote citizenship and provide the best protection against young people attracted by extremist messages.

**FINLAND**

- **National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism, 2016:**
  - The plan sets out a mission to strengthen the ability of children and adolescents to identify and guard against violence-inducing messages and propaganda. The objective is for children and adolescents, both individually and together with others, to counter radical and extremist messages and propaganda.
  - An important task of youth services are actions which strengthen adolescents’ involvement, media literacy and their ability to counter violence-inducing propaganda. Cultural and global education will be intensified in schools and during leisure activities. Opportunities for young people to visit different religious communities (e.g. churches, mosques, synagogues, etc.) will be increased and opportunities for engaging in dialogue and interaction among different religions will be created.

  - Finland will effectively promote integration for those who have been granted a residence permit, proactively prevent feelings of social exclusion among young people and ensure safe growth and education paths, particularly for unaccompanied minors. The action plan will take into account the recommendations of the document ‘The educational tracks and integration of immigrants – problematic areas and proposals for actions’.

- **Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:**
  - The plan states that possible causes of violent extremism may include issues related to a young person’s development, such as seeking an identity and direction in life. Experiences of discrimination, racism, or feelings of exclusion may render a young person more vulnerable to extremist messages. When a person begins to act in order to rectify his or her exclusion and seeks a new direction in life, he or she becomes receptive to different ideas
and influences. For a young person feeling excluded from society, an extreme movement may be the first community to offer appreciation and status.

- It emphasises the importance of strengthening young people’s trust in the democratic system by initiating a democracy-focused dialogue among and with young people, as part of the activities of youth councils, for example. These discussions can be used to address democracy-related issues that are important to young people.

**FRANCE**

- *National Action Plan for the Prevention of Radicalisation*, which represents in fact the first such action plan in the history of the French institutional fight against radicalisation includes following measures:
  - Investment in psychological care for the children of returning jihadists (to date 68 children have been repatriated, most of them under 13).
  - Tighter regulation of private Islamic schools, which have grown rapidly in number in recent years.
  - According to this action plan there will be disseminated guides and specific training about the prevention of radicalisation by the Ministry of National Education at high schools.
  - More training for teachers to help them detect the early signs of radicalisation and debunk conspiracy theories.
  - More investment in teaching students to separate fact from fiction on the internet.

**GERMANY**

- *National Action Plan against Racism - Positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and related discrimination, 2017*:
  - This action plan calls for joint efforts from Europe, to prevent and combat marginalisation, intolerance, racism, radicalisation and create equal opportunities for all. The Declaration focuses on the education of young people whose critical thinking, media and intercultural competences should be strengthened. It encourages action at European, national, regional and local level, for example through the EU educational programme.

  - Recognising the use of social media for the dissemination of extremist ideas and the consequent exposure of children and young people (who are frequent social media users) to those ideas, this strategy advocates the teaching of social media literacy and critical skills to children and young people. Such education can enhance knowledge about group discrimination, racism, right-wing extremism and Islamic extremism, as well as sensitise, educate and inform about propaganda strategies and disseminate opposing narratives.

- *National prevention program against Islamist extremism, 2018*:
  - The document states that in order to avoid radicalisation of young people, it is better to reach them in various ‘prevention’ locations such as municipalities, families, educational institutions and mosque communities. It is necessary to strengthen and extend prevention
and de-radicalisation in prisons and probation institutions, emphasising social integration. It is important to set up a network of consultancy and information centres.

- It adds that in various places of prevention there is a wide range of political education and youth work (for different target groups). The federal government has significantly expanded the preventive offer on (religiously motivated) extremism to be used in school and out-of-school education. Through consultancy networks and a nationwide BAMF advisory centre for Radicalisation, a nationwide advisory service for victims of radicalisation and acts of terrorism has been created.

- The document stresses the importance of the family and social environment including ensuring people are aware of counselling services available to victims of radicalisation and their families such as services provided by the Radicalisation Advice Centre available to refugees and people who are vulnerable to radicalisation. An extension of the programme prevention of radicalisation ‘on the school playground’, is advocated, as well as the strengthening the counselling service for youth and social school space (social interaction at schools). This will increase children and young people’s resilience, especially to Islamist incitement and propaganda. The goal is also to increase access to education.

- ‘European Fair Skills – De-radicalisation Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers’ 2015:

  - This practice reaches young people from various vulnerable communities, brings them together and trains them as facilitators of youth and cultural workshops in a partner environment (three one-week workshops). The facilitators return to their communities, form youth Fair Skills (FS) teams and run workshops themselves. The FS method combines the following elements: facilitates mutual learning in youth-cultural activities with the participation of experts civic/pedagogical education mediation exercises; and psychological groups based on self-awareness. In this way, the FS method systematically supports the participants’ emotional intelligence, social skills and political awareness, and teaches non-violence and mediation methods, enabling young people to informally promote values and skills necessary for living in a civil society.

- ‘Acting responsibly: Practice of the Social Work with right-wing extremist-oriented and endangered youth’, 2014:

  - The programme presents specific prevention and intervention possibilities for municipalities, parents, teachers and other entities. The approach focus on open and intensive work with young people in rural and urban settings, and work on education at school. Central problem areas, such as youth culture and media, including the role of the internet and social media, are also taken into account. Important crosscutting issues addressed include gender, environment and social space.

- EU-funded project ‘Containing Radicalisation in Modern Europe (CRIME)’ 2013:

  - The project promotes an inclusive, open and thriving society and reaching out to young people; education of young people; education of young people in the field of civic attitudes, politics and religion and ethnic tolerance; thinking without bias, democratic values, cultural diversity and the consequences of ethnic and political violence.

- What you should know about sexual abuse. Ideas for an effective child protection of other pseudo-solutions, 2015:
The document states that starting from kindergarten, and through elementary and vocational schools, colleges and youth institutions, as well as parents - solid and objective educational and preventive measures should be required to detect initial signs of radicalisation and violence and allow early intervention.

- ‘Lights in the tunnel’, 2013:
  - The document notes that for young people who are already employed and in contact with the right-wing scene, career change strategies should be developed in other territorial regions. The goal is a geographical, cultural and professional change of perspective, in order to allow a fresh start away from former contacts.

GREECE

- Bill of law (no 4285) ‘for the confrontation of specific forms of racism and xenophobia’ to toughen previous anti-racism legislation (1979) and criminalise the denial of the Holocaust, crimes against Humanity and Nazi crimes recognized by international courts or the Hellenic Parliament (September 2014):
  - The aim of the regulation as stated in the document is to address the immediate and pressing needs of detention facilities in the juvenile protection societies (young prisoners) in addition to preventing radicalisation in prisons.

NETHERLANDS

- Personal Intervention Against Young People in Right-Wing Extremist Circles (2007):
  - The programme is directed at young people and actions have therefore focused on promoting common democratic values, integration and social cohesion with the hope that this increases the sense of belonging to Dutch society for young Dutch Muslims. Action has also been taken to eliminate perceived discrimination or injustice, as a way to prevent young people (particularly men from minority backgrounds) feeling frustrated or excluded. Emphasis is on the use of protective, preventive and repressive measures as a way to avoid an individual or group to use violence.

- NUANSA:
  - NUANSA is a project to raise awareness of the radicalisation process, supported by the Dutch Ministry of the Interior. It aims to support, raise awareness and increase the expertise of specialists and policy makers by helping and advising citizens on issues of radicalisation and polarisation. The overall goal of the initiative is to provide an integrated, multilateral approach at the national level to the challenge of radicalisation, in which politicians connect with communities, the project’s employees visit mosques and police make contact with minority groups,
  - NUANSA’s team of consultants have different experience and expert knowledge to help them provide assistance. The project focuses not only on extremism, but also on the earlier stages of polarisation, (inter-ethnic) tensions, incidents involving youth and social conflicts. Teams of professionals can provide targeted information to help. In addition, workshops on radicalisation and polarisation are organised to promote building relationships between
first-contact specialists and encouraging young people and parents to raise concerns about potential extremism.

- **The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism (2014):**
  - The document states that the municipal policy plans often stipulate that various departments of municipal authorities must cooperate. This involves areas such as public order and safety, employment and income, education and youth affairs.

- **Slotevaart Action Plan to Prevent Radicalisation (2009):**
  - The action plan starts from the premise that the Amsterdam district of Slotevaart is an area where the risk of radicalisation among Muslims is growing due to high level of unemployment and the high percentage of young people who are second-generation immigrants of Moroccan and Turkish origin.
  - The plan aims to promote awareness of the radicalisation process among (Muslim) young people and their social environment.

- **My City, My World - Second Wave:**
  - The 'second wave' is a project aimed at improving the relationship between Dutch-Moroccan young people (mainly young men) in the city of Gouda (currently the percentage of Gouda residents who refer to as Moroccan or Dutch-Moroccan is around 9 percent) and police officers. The idea was to combine both groups into a safe and creative workshop environment in which they would be able to build mutual trust and respect by sharing their experiences and learning from each other.
  - The second wave project consisted of 15 men, between the ages of 16 and 20, mainly of Dutch-Moroccan origin and eight policemen from the city of Gouda. The young people met once a month and talked about any problems. They were supported by facilitators and policemen (policemen were dressed in civilian clothing, to avoid creating barriers) and encouraged to develop topics for discussion and plan activities and games.
  - The project brought positive results for the involved young people, including:
    - Strong involvement of young people in the processes and objectives of the project
    - Increased insight into police policy, priorities and activities
    - Positive changes in attitudes towards police officers
    - Personal growth and development
  - **Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:**
    - This Action Plan pays special attention to promoting the needs young people, amongst others, in employment, housing policy and schools. It also calls for improving the competences of local authorities and specialists who work with young people and youth groups.

**NORWAY**

- **Exit. Youth leaving violent youth groups. Final report, 2000:**
EXIT was developed and implemented to guide work with young right-wing extremists seeking to leave extremist movements.

- **A guide to police conversation intervention, Published also in English, 2011:**
  - This guide is intended as a tool that can be used to uncover the capacity and motivation of the child and parents to make constructive changes in countering radicalisation, by improving knowledge and social awareness.

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014, revised in 2017:**
  - The document lists the dialogue conferences for youth as one of the tools of the action plan.
  - It states that employees who are concerned for and/or sought out by young people 'survey' possible signs of concern. Any concerns that may arise should be discussed with others.

- **Radicalisation and extremism. A learning resource for education within social science for secondary schools. Oslo Municipality, December 2014:**
  - This educational programme aims to provide pupils in secondary schools with knowledge about radicalisation, violent extremism and hate crime.

- **SALTO. Together we create a safe Oslo. Guide for concern: how to prevent and handle hate crime and violent extremism among young people? Oslo, January 2014:**
  - The purpose of this handbook is to present facts and tips on how to deal with and prevent extremism amongst young people. The handbook is intended for those who work with young people and youth-related issues in, for example, schools, child welfare, youth health, youth clubs, police, etc.

**RUSSIA**

- **The action plan for implementation in 2016-2018 of the Strategy of the state nationality policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025:**
  - This action plan contributes to addressing the danger of radicalisation by promoting the development of the education system and in particular the civic ‘patriotic education’ of the younger generations.

- **The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghan Governments, 2017:**
  - The document states that increasing the number of Islamic educational institutions in Russia should be an alternative to education in Pakistan and the Middle East, where radical and extremist ideas are spreading among students.

**SPAIN**

- **Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020:**
  - The plan emphasises the importance of intercultural and interreligious education, promoting an education based on universal values, respect for diversity and respect for
human rights; where sport activities can also be a useful tool for promoting peace and development. It also highlights the importance of more young people acting as leaders of their communities in building peace, reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction.

- **Protocol of prevention, detection and intervention of Islamist radicalisation processes:**
  - The plan mainly focuses on Islamist radicalisation, with special attention to young people.
  - It emphasises that education plays a crucial role for young people and that an inclusive school model is an essential requirement for the construction of an inclusive and diverse society, which will be resilient to different social problems, such as radicalisation. Taking into account that young people are particularly vulnerable, the general objective of the current plan/protocol is ‘to provide educational centres with guidance and resources to prevent a student from initiating a process of radicalisation based on the promotion of protection factors derived from the teaching function and the analysis of risk factors linked to personal development, school context, family environment and social context’.

- **Adi-adian Educational Module:**
  - The module involves bringing the direct testimony of terrorism/violence/human rights victims to the classrooms between 4th of ESO and Bachiller (among 15-19 years old).
  - The document states that schools and educational centres play a crucial role in the education process in a society, therefore an education system that promotes conviviality, respect and resilience, is necessary to allow society to overcome traumatic experiences of violence and tension.

**SWEDEN**

- **Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism 2011:**
  - The Government tasked the National Board for Youth Affairs to distribute funding to civil society organisations whose activities are aimed at enhancing the democratic values of young people, preventing them from developing anti-democratic tendencies and from being recruited to anti-democratic movements.

- **Young and extreme. On violence enhancing left wing extremism. A knowledge overview. Published by the Swedish Authorities for youth and civil society questions, 2016:**
  - The document states that understanding the norms surrounding the construction of masculinity and femininity in different youth groups and how these norms influence people’s behaviour can be an effective tool on the road to de-radicalisation; it stresses the need for: 1) fostering strong confidence in democracy 2) strengthening young people’s participation in democracy 3) reaching out to young people at risk 4) offering support programmes 5) increasing society’s knowledge 6) increasing national and international collaboration on the issue.

**SWITZERLAND**

- **Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:**
  - Switzerland intends to support and strengthen the position of young people and women, in particular, as key players in PVE (Preventing Violent Extremism).
Switzerland endorses the role of (local) elections (peaceful political participation as an alternative to violence), encourages voter participation, with the emphasis on women and young people, and strengthening electoral commissions, independent media coverage and electoral monitoring.

Switzerland supports vocational education and training programmes that combine learning and remuneration as well as fast-track basic education for young people who have missed out on mainstream education.

**TURKEY**

- **Community Supported Policing (TDP):**
  - Children and young people are included in the TDP via its focus on educational institutions as one of the key locations for implementation of general security policies.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

- **Channel Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists 2010:**
  - If the referred individual is under the age of 18, or where the local authority has a legal duty of care, the Channel coordinator must liaise with the local Common Assessment Framework (CAF) coordinator or social care office in Children and Young People’s Services. For referrals of children and young people statutory arrangements for safeguarding children must take precedent.
  - This approach towards youth in UK is one of understanding prevention of radicalisation as a safeguarding issue as a technical duty of care.

- **Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism England and Wales 2015:**
  - The guidance states that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people and adults is everyone’s responsibility; it is essential that Channel panel members, partners to local panels and other professionals ensure that children, young people and adults are protected from harm.

- **A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018:**
  - The document states that youth services and activities require increased investment. Opportunities for young people to discuss difficult topics and have safe places to go and socialise with peers are fundamental to the development and protection of young people.
  - It calls for strengthening youth representation – In February 2018 Greater Manchester launched the country’s first Youth Combined Authority (YCA). The YCA has been established to ensure young people have the opportunity to have their voices heard and influence policy and decision-making. Their work plan includes developing the Mayor’s plans for an ‘opportunity pass’ which will open up access to transport, leisure, sporting and cultural activities, as well as work placements and apprenticeships; they are also working with Greater Manchester’s Health and Social Care Partnership to improve mental health services. The YCA also advises the Mayor and the GMCA on key issues affecting young people, and scrutinises the work of Greater Manchester’s leaders.
It stresses the importance of ensuring young people are ready for life – Greater Manchester has the ambition to be a place where all children are given the best start in life, and young people are ready for life once they finish their education. The Youth Combined Authority is working with schools/colleges and employers to develop a Curriculum for Life, which will equip young people with the broad range of knowledge and skills they need. This could include financial education, how to manage a tenancy, as well as how to manage relationships and difficult conversations. Bridge GM is a new online system for employers and schools/colleges, which is designed to ensure young people have with the knowledge, skills and experiences that employers are looking for. The website supports businesses to provide first class mentoring and work experience opportunities, so they can help create a steady stream of school leavers that are ready for work and highly sought-after by employers.

The report states that the lack of youth provision and community activities was generally consistently quoted as having a detrimental impact on young people and the potential for them to be drawn into terrorist activity. Isolation, a lack of positive role models and opportunities to discuss grievances and/or concerns in safe spaces with trusted individuals was strongly felt to be leading to a growing number of disillusioned people who were vulnerable to being exploited by people with an extreme political agenda. Volunteering and mentoring were seen as a great way to make effective use of community assets, but this needed to be resourced.

- **Understanding and monitoring tension and conflict in local communities. A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies:**
  - The guide states it is necessary to hear from young people and women, from new arrivals and members of the established community, from faith communities and community groups.
  - The Building Bridges Project (BBP) mentors and trains a group of young BME and White British people (16-25 years old) to conduct fieldwork with young BME and White British Londoners who live in deprived London areas high in gun/knife crime. BBP aims to raise the group’s awareness of ethics and human rights (i.e. respect, dignity, fairness, equality) and engage its members in research, diverting them from harmful activities.

- **Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:**
  - The guidance stipulates that schools should be safe spaces in which children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge these ideas. The Prevent duty is not intended to limit discussion of these issues. Schools should, however, be mindful of their existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues.

### 1.3 Communication (category 3)

This category focuses on strengthening communication and relationships with European citizens.
● Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005:

○ The communication states that the EU pursues its counter-radicalisation efforts on this issue through educational programmes such as: ‘YOUTH’ which includes an aim to understand Europe’s cultural diversity and its shared fundamental values, support respect for human rights, fight against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia; and ‘CULTURE’, which is used to finance activities related to promoting intercultural dialogue and enhancing cultural diversity in Europe, by promoting understanding among foreigners from different countries.

○ The relations between states and religions are a particularly important element of de-radicalisation. It is necessary to learn an effective way to exchange views and opinions and create a communication method that removes barriers and develops an understanding of cultural differences based on religion.

● Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:

○ The document focuses on strengthening communication and relationships with European youth through ERASMUS+. This student exchange programme facilitates travel and study across Europe, introducing students to different cultures and lifestyles.

○ Quote, p.5: ‘Europe needs more cohesive and inclusive societies which allow citizens to play an active role in democratic life. Education, training, youth work and sport are key to promote common European values, foster social integration, enhance intercultural understanding and a sense of belonging to a community, and to prevent violent radicalisation. Erasmus+ is an effective instrument to promote the inclusion of people with disadvantaged backgrounds, including newly arrived migrants.’

● The EU strategy for combating radicalisation and recruitment - Implementation Report (15443/07), 2007:

○ The strategy suggests that mainstream Muslim voices are often best prepared to provide a credible alternative to the ideology of terrorists. Two proposals were agreed in this area: establishing a network of mainstream trends to counter extremist networks and to promote dialogue between the main Muslim trends.

○ The proposals mentioned above provide for the creation of cultural exchange programmes, where mainstream Islamic leaders will positively influence civil society through media and popular culture. The document states that there should also be a network of social groups, which are an alternative to recruitment and indoctrination by radical leaders and terrorist groups. The participation of civil society is crucial in building mutual relations and intercultural dialogue.

○ Intercultural dialogue is the long-term goal of the EU's cultural programme. This intercultural dialogue element can be achieved through discussion panels and the joint work of leaders of various religions. The European Commission is to launch a series of programmes allowing for intercultural dialogue. The Euro-Mediterranean partnership is to be the most advanced structure for building a multicultural society.
*Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016:*

- The strategy positions that radicalisation can be countered through nurturing societal resilience by: deepening work on education, culture and youth to foster pluralism, coexistence, and respect; fighting poverty and inequality; widening access to public services and social security; and championing decent work opportunities, notably for women and young people.

*The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism, 2005:*

- The document states that there is a need to improve the availability of literature, seek to encourage the emergence of European imams and enhance language learning and other training for immigrants in Europe.

*Reducing terrorist use of the internet, 2013:*

- The document is the result of a structured public-private dialogue between government representatives, academics, internet industry, internet users and non-governmental organisations in the European Union:
  - It emphasises the importance in raising awareness for internet users in general, and vulnerable individuals in particular, about the dangers of the internet and how to recognise signs of radicalisation online. Awareness programmes should be creative and appeal to the younger generation. This can be done by involving young people in developing programmes, using the latest technology, involving former radicals as well as victims of radicalisation, and implementing counter-narrative policies.
  - Further public-private dialogue and cooperation, based on mutual trust and understanding, are necessary to ensure the continuation and future enhancement of efforts to reduce terrorist use of the internet. Actions to reduce terrorist use of the internet must be effective, proportionate and legitimate. Reducing terrorist use of the internet requires trans-organisational cooperation, and should be incorporated as much as possible into existing programmes, systems and procedures.

*Value the difference - preventing youth radicalisation. Theory & practice of the European youth work, 2018:*

- The training material emphasises that in order to effectively reach young people with a migration background, European youth work has to focus on: offering language classes (to enable young workers are able to deal with sensitive issues); activating and empowering young representatives in communities with migration background (in order to achieve a positive multiplying effect within communities with migration background - inspiration by role model); cultivating trust between community members and public/civil society's established institutions; a better cooperation between different majority and minorities.

*Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a European Union Work Plan for Youth for 2016-2018:*

- This resolution states that there is a need to reinforce youth mainstreaming and results-oriented cross-sectoral cooperation within the Council in order to ensure, where possible, that policymaking takes into account young people’s aspirations, conditions, and needs.
  - The methods used should, where appropriate, include: The Open Method of Coordination as agreed in the Renewed Framework for European Cooperation in the Youth Field, and notably, knowledge and evidence-based policymaking, expert groups, peer learning
activities, peer reviews, studies, conferences, seminars, dissemination of results, the Informal Forum with youth representatives, Director General for Youth meetings and the Structured Dialogue with young people.

- **Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: An EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities, 2009:**
  - The strategy states some of the priorities for activities to be undertaken are: active citizenship of young people (specifically: participation, information, volunteering and better knowledge of young people); common objectives; Member States reports and structured dialogue with youth; social and occupational integration through the implementation of the European Youth Pact under the Lisbon Strategy (emphasising employment/social inclusion, education/training, work/life balance).

- **Strengthening Resilience against Violent Radicalisation (STRESAVIORA 2013/15)**
  - The document emphasises the need for building resilience by influencing young people’s knowledge, attitudes and behaviour and developing relevant competences and skills.
  - The project outlined by the document is to bring together projects that use trainings or educational settings as a tool for intervention.

**BELGIUM**

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:**
  - The programme states that the policy of social prevention should ideally include early initiatives for youth at risk or already radicalised, as well as initiatives promoting a society where differences, diversity and intercultural dialogue are respected in order to avoid stigmatisation and discrimination, which may lead to radicalisation.
  - It aims to strengthen the knowledge and the information on violent radicalisation, information and good practices exchanges, as well as the constitution of expert groups and networks.

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:**
  - This programme aims to support local, educational, civil society and media prevention strategies and involve, strengthen and support the relevant different actors.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- **Strategy for combating extremism, 2008:**
  - The strategy suggests that the most effective weapon of current extremists is that of elaborated and targeted propaganda. Its effects are multiplied since no state institution has been able to systematically debunk the substance of extremisms. The target of the Ministry, the Police of the Czech Republic as well as all other stakeholders must be to openly, simply and comprehensively deliver the information to the general public.
DENMARK

- **Introduction to The Danish Approach to countering and preventing extremism and radicalisation 2015:**
  
  - The document states that the responsibility to spot signs of concern involves increasingly the educational sector, including primary and secondary schools and universities and social service providers. There is also an increasing ambition to include civil society in more organised ways.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government, Published by the Danish Government. September 2014:**
  
  - The action plan states that PET’s outreach work will be intensified by involving new stakeholders in the dialogue, including interest groups, associations, religious figures and social housing networks. This will help prevent recruitment to extreme right-wing, left-wing and Islamist groups, provide greater support for dialogue with vulnerable groups who are at risk of radicalisation, and curb the negative influence of so-called ‘radicalisers’.

- **Danish Perspective Measures and de-radicalisation Strategies: The Aarhus Model 2015:**
  
  - The Aarhus Model is in continuous open dialogue with different Muslim communities, organisations and mosques in Aarhus about cooperation with the Aarhus Municipality on preventing radicalisation of their young members including their recruitment to violent jihadism by agencies operating at the peripheries of Muslim communities.

- **Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:**
  
  - The document states that countering extremist propaganda and preventing online radicalisation is necessary: mapping of extremists’ use of social media, more rigorous prosecution of the dissemination of extremist materials, creation of special unit for the removal of new online materials and a new blocking filter, National Alliance against Online Radicalisation, digital voices of reason, mobilisation of young voices in the prevention of online radicalisation, educational and information materials on critical thinking.

FINLAND

- **National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2016:**
  
  - The tasks outlined in the document include the launch of the Helpline service to support the family and friends of radicalised individuals. The goal is to support them in situations where a family member or friend has, or is about to, become radicalised. This will help prevent the social exclusion of the family and contain radicalisation.

  - It states that there is a need to improve and clarify communications regarding the goals and means for preventing violent radicalisation and extremism. Attempts will be made to engage in dialogue and interaction with different groups with the aim of achieving a sense of having shared goals and means. Preparing up-to-date awareness raising material will help those working to prevent violent radicalisation and extremism to identify to whom and how extremists direct their messages.

- **Violent Extremism in Finland – situation overview 1/2018. Threat assessment of violent extremism in Finland in 2017 and trends. Women and children in radical Islamist terrorist organisations under special review. Published by Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki 2018:**
The purpose of the document is to provide information on violent extremist movements and other ideological movements operating in Finland, the nature of their activity or observations made by the public authorities and whether they are potentially violent, in the light of international experience.

- **Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:**
  - The document stresses the need to engage in dialogues with youth councils, along with municipal and city councils. Regional Advisory Boards for Ethnic Relations (ETNO’s) will also implement democracy discussions, taking into consideration specific issues related to young people with an immigrant background. These discussions will be collated into a publication communicating the views of young people collectively.
  - The document highlights the significance of cooperation between the media and the authorities, especially in difficult communication situations. [...] Communication can increase the suffering of the victims of violence and their families. [...] With respect to the internet and social media, official communication is even more challenging. The authorities no longer hold exclusive rights to communication in situations involving a serious threat, since information and pictures spread immediately through social media. For this reason, it is important that the authorities are prepared to communicate quickly and professionally in situations that, if prolonged and allowed to intensify, may spur the activities of groups that support violent extremism.

**FRANCE**

- **National Plan for the Prevention of Radicalisation, 23 February 2018:**
  - One of the main measures to prevent radicalisation is to mobilise actors from civil society networks in order to produce a counter-discourse.
  - Another measure is to organise at the local level - the signalisation system of the signs of radicalisation in the frame of the so-called Departmental Groups for Evaluation. This is a long-established security system based on local bodies responsible for crisis management; their tasks now includes gathering, evaluating and sharing information about the radicalisation threat with local communities.

- **Stop-Jihadism, 2015:**
  - This programme was established as a response to the Al-Qaeda terrorist attack of 7-9 January 2015, which marked the first in a number of major terrorist attacks in France. It consists of an online platform – [www.stop-djihadisme.gouv.fr](http://www.stop-djihadisme.gouv.fr) - which aims to provide information to counteract terrorist threats. This is a well-established integrated that operates at the national level. It is targeted at the wider public but focuses, in particular, on young people and, primarily, those already in the process of self-radicalisation.
  - The programme has four main objectives:
    - To understand the current terrorist threat - to identify the main terrorist actors and their objectives, in order to respond to these better.
    - To act - mostly to inform about governmental counter-terrorist tools and actions.
    - To decrypt - to analyse propaganda and jihadist recruitment methods.
- To make aware – to raise awareness among citizens about terrorist threats and to teach how to behave in everyday life in this new terrorist era. As part of this effort, the website hosts a film addressed mainly to young people based on authentic sources that discloses the motivations behind jihadist propaganda.

**GERMANY**

- *National Action Plan against Racism - Positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and related discrimination, 2017:*
  - The document emphasises the importance of continuing to defend an open, diversified society and the coexistence of all social groups. It advocates:
    - A steady increase in public awareness about the equality of people at all levels of society.
    - Promoting seminars that raise awareness for media professionals and help people respond appropriately to hatred within their peer group. In addition, qualifications and training should be introduced to improve media and information literacy. Specialists in social community management should be able to effectively counteract hatred in society and deal with this topic in a professional and wide-ranging way and allow people to submit complaints.
    - Civic involvement is a significant contribution to solving socio-political problems. It is undertaken on a voluntary basis and does not generally require state control; however, it requires good structures to be in place. People are committed to coming into contact with each other, which can then reduce prejudices and strengthen the foundation of a balanced and democratic society.

  - The document states that dialogue with civil society is led by the federal government and others. Communication with Muslim associations and other relevant contacts has been improved through dialogue with churches and religious communities, and also through annual sponsorship conferences as part of their federal programmes. Muslim associations are also an important partner in managing current social challenges and in the struggle against terrorism and extremism.

- *National prevention program against Islamist extremism 2018:*
  - The document states that through advisory networks and a national helpline of the BAMF (Eng. Federal Office for Migration and Refugees) advisory centre on radicalisation, a nationwide advisory service was created for the victims of terrorism and their neighbourhoods, which is constantly being enlarged.
  - It also includes information about a wide range of political education and youth work programmes (for different target groups). The federal government has significantly expanded the preventive programme for (religiously motivated) extremism to be used for both in-school and out-of-school education.

- *‘European Fair Skills – De-radicalisation Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers’ 2015:*
  - The document states that the facilitators return to their communities, form youth FS (Fair Skills) teams and run workshops themselves. The FS method combines the following
elements: it facilitates mutual learning in youth-cultural activities with the participation of experts civic/pedagogical education mediation exercises; and psychological groups based on self-awareness. In this way, the FS method systematically supports the participants' emotional intelligence, social skills and political awareness, and teaches non-violence and mediation methods, enabling young people to informally promote values and skills necessary for living in a civil society.

- **EU-funded project ‘Containing Radicalisation in Modern Europe (CRIME)’ 2013:**
  o The document states that as part of the RAN, various working groups have been created in which participants exchange experiences, knowledge and practices in a variety of areas relevant to managing radicalisation. The participants are non-governmental organisations, representatives of various communities, analytical centres, academies, law enforcement agencies, representatives of governments and consulting companies.

**GREECE**

- **Bill of law (4356/2015) for the establishment of a National Council against Racism and Bigotry at the Ministry of Justice (December 2015):**
  o This Bill is to raise citizens' awareness about racism and intolerance.

- **Counter-Radicalisation pocket guides for the public and front-line practitioners 2016:**
  o The document stresses the importance of building of trust between state authorities and citizens.
  o It calls for continuing education, training and an increase of awareness for frontline personnel in order to prevent the promotion of extremist ideologies, as well as forms of support for terrorism.

- **URBACT III - Rumourless Cities/ Transfer Networks 2018:**
  o The document stresses the importance of providing information based on facts and giving different audiences/groups the opportunity to address issues related to daily life and how we see the ‘other’. Information should be provided in a non-directive but evidenced way and be open to adaptation for use in different contexts such as education, culture, sports, or town planning.

**NETHERLANDS**

- **National Counterterrorism Strategy, 2011-2015:**
  o The strategy states that public and crisis communication should be addressed to specific target groups in the international and national arena in order to prevent or reduce discrepancies in informational efforts on national level.
  o It also states that the Dutch government will strive to improve the resilience of certain social groups to terrorist propaganda, undermining the supply of terrorist narratives, reducing the radicalisation threat and investing in de-radicalisation.

- **The National Cyber Security Strategy (2011):**
This strategy aims to raise public awareness about privacy, information security and the acquisition of intelligence and security services for better coping with cybercrime.

- **Personal Intervention Against Young People in Right-Wing Extremist Circles (2007):**
  - The document highlights the importance of promoting common democratic values, integration and social cohesion between society and minorities, with the hope that the sense of belonging of young Dutch Muslims to Dutch society will increase.

- **NUANSA:**
  - The programme implements information activities; training and supporting people carrying out preventive work, including presentations and workshops at annual meetings and conferences of a network of specialists (education, police, people working with youth, care of youth) and lectures and seminars in schools and universities.

- **Slotevaart Action Plan to Prevent Radicalisation (2009):**
  - The document stresses the importance of promoting an awareness of the radicalisation process among young Muslims in their social environment.

- **My City, My World- Second Wave:**
  - This programme provides an example of the success of communication initiatives. The programme - based on meetings, discussions, activities and mutual cooperation between agents of the Police Department ‘Midden Gouda’ and young people from the youth meeting centre ‘Alouan’ - was so successful that the Gouda police and the Alouan centre decided to continue with it for another year.

- **Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007– 2011:**
  - The plan suggests that personal contact and communication with the media, including the internet, will create an increased sense of cohesion.

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**NORWAY**

- **Exit. Youth leaving violent youth groups. Final report, 2000:**
  - Some actors engaged in the Exit project have become regular speakers at conferences and help agencies communicate with young people who need help.

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014 // revised in 2017:**
  - This Action Plan sets out support for voluntary organisations working to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism and improve interfaith dialogue.

- **Radicalisation and extremism. A learning resource for education within social science for secondary schools. Oslo Municipality, December 2014:**
  - The purpose of this resource is to initiate reflection among students, and to give the teacher an entrance into dialogue with the students.

- **SALTO. Together we create a safe Oslo. Guide for concern: how to prevent and handle hate crime and violent extremism among young people? Oslo, January 2014:**
  - This is a programme which includes multiple information resources, websites and so on. It argues that dialogue, counselling and guidance should be adapted to the particular
challenge at hand, the current situation and the state of the relationship already established with the young person in question.

- **Threats to the nation 2018, 2018:**
  - The document suggests creating a municipal advisory, guidance and coordination group is one approach that could meet the need for better qualitative information and coordination.

**POLAND**

- **National Anti-Terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:**
  - An essential aspect of preventive activities is the communication between the relevant services, authorities and institutions and the public as part of anti-terrorist policy information and education. The goal of such communication is to familiarise the public with ways to behave in the event of specific types of terrorist incidents (starting with the issue of informing the relevant services about observing a suspicious event, on issues related to general rules of behaviour in specific situations). The idea is that, through properly conducted media policy, resulting from cooperation between public entities and the media, society can become a partner in identifying terrorist threats.

**RUSSIA**

- **The Federal Law ‘On countering extremism’ 2002:**
  - This law makes it a duty for state and municipal bodies, media, internet sites, officials, NGOs and other entities to prevent extremist activity (particularly the publication of extremist materials in the information space).

- **The Strategy of the State Nationality Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2025, 2012:**
  - Within the framework of the Strategy at the Federal and regional levels, the involvement of civil society institutions, ethno-cultural organisations and associations, expert and scientific communities is promoted in the fight against extremism, and events are held to involve such groups.

- **The action plan for implementation in 2016-2018 of the Strategy of the state nationality policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025, 2015:**
  - This action plan promotes the strengthening of the unity and spiritual community of the multinational people of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation).

- **The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghani Governments, 2017:**
  - The document proposes that increasing the number of Islamic educational institutions in Russia should become an alternative to education in Pakistan and the Middle East, where radical and extremist ideas are spreading among students.

**SPAIN**
● **Comprehensive Strategy Against International Terrorism and Radicalisation, 2010** (implemented 2012):
  o The document stresses the importance of involving citizens in the fight against terrorism in a spirit of collaboration, although there is no elaboration of how this might be implemented in practice.

● **National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation, January 2015 and I Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020**:
  o The document stresses the importance of social entities that collaborate in the development of Plan [...] play a crucial role in the promotion of social cohesion and diversity, fighting against exclusion and violent approaches.

● **Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020**:
  o This plan aims to raise awareness and build an active and resilient society which favours social cohesion, improving relations, respects religious freedom and avoids marginalisation and violent radicalisation.

● **Protocol of prevention, detection and intervention of Islamist radicalisation processes, 2017**:
  o The document states that providing educational centres with guidance and resources is an important tool to prevent students becoming radicalised.

● **Municipal plan to combat Islamophobia, 2018**:
  o The plan aims to create awareness and inform citizens about the diverse expressions of Islamophobia and their impact.

● **Adi-adian Educational Module, 2013**:
  o This education module could be the outcome of communication/collaboration with the educational community.

**SWEDEN**

● **Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism, 2011**:
  o The document explains how the Government is striving to bring citizens closer to political decision-making by widening the scope for active participation and accountability and by creating good social cohesion, where the individual’s right to self-determination is not violated by other individuals. It also seeks to increase knowledge, understanding and respect for different faiths. Contact and cooperation between different religious communities, as well as their own participation in various sectors of society, are valuable.

● **Young and extreme. On violence enhancing left wing extremism. A knowledge overview. Published by the Swedish Authorities for youth and civil society questions, 2016**:
  o This is aimed at social organisations who wish to prevent the radicalisation of young people (and others), the challenge is thought to be the construction of forms for political involvement that are encouraging and supportive and where all young people are able to see and feel that their actions have results.

● **Prevent, preempt and protect – the Swedish Counter-terrorism Strategy, 2014**
This strategy includes measures to safeguard democracy and the equal value and rights of all people. Measures in this area are broadly geared towards everyone in relevant groups, such as pupils, young people, and affected professional groups and faith communities. They seek to reduce the fertile ground for anti-democratic behaviour and violent ideologies. These measures are also meant to reach individuals who are at risk and those who have already joined violent extremist movements.

SWITZERLAND

- Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:
  - Switzerland plan supports initiatives aimed at ensuring equal access to the services of local authorities and establishing clear legal framework conditions. This helps to re-establish citizens’ trust in their representatives. Ensuring the freedom of expression, assembly and association and the free exercise of political and civil rights are fundamental requirements for open, participative and integrative societies and therefore play a part in reducing and preventing politically or ideologically justified violent crimes; freedom of religion and conscience, protecting minorities and countering discrimination of all kinds, including racially motivated discrimination.
  - Switzerland endorses parliamentary supervision of the security sector, more transparent communications vis-à-vis citizens, improving forensic capabilities for the criminal prosecution of torture cases and better exchange between citizens and the security system at local level. Switzerland supports the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) as an internationally recognised centre of excellence in the field of SSR.

TURKEY

- Community Supported Policing (TDP) 2008:
  - The document describes how the project included several activities in addition to meetings: they used different materials, such as booklets, which informed citizens about crimes and ways of protecting themselves from crimes and criminals. It was important for the project to allow citizens to take an active part in security issues.

- Individual disengagement and deradicalisation. Counterterrorism measures that was conducted by the Adana Police Department in Turkey between 2009 and 2015:
  - The process requires close civic cooperation of several public entities and also cooperation between law enforcement authorities and families.

- Diyanet’s program to ‘undermine’ violent extremist messaging 2013:
  - The programme aims to continuously produce knowledge, share this knowledge with society and make timely statements on current issues.
  - It has a TV station, broadcasting 24 hours a day and also three radio stations.

UNITED KINGDOM
A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018. The main conclusions from the report are listed below:

- People want to have their concerns listened to and to feel understood. The consultation found that there are strong feelings that some people are being silenced and their views repressed.
- There is a lack of ‘safe spaces’ to have difficult conversations; people felt uncomfortable holding these conversations and untrained to manage them constructively. There was wide recognition for the need for safe spaces, but an appreciation that organising and openly discussing difficult topics was challenging - both in terms of the sensitivity of the topics but also in terms of including a broad range of people and perspectives. However, it was seen as vital that these conversations are held.
- Develop opportunities for both peer and intergenerational mentoring. This will provide opportunities for a wide range of ages and backgrounds to interact, exchange ideas, skills and knowledge, thus reducing social isolation, and making meaningful, mutually beneficial relationships.
- It is recognised the value that the #WeStandTogether charity has on raising awareness of social cohesion. The events and other opportunities organised and coordinated by #WeStandTogether, including facilitating difficult conversations that bring different communities together. Their social media campaign is a key way to promote events under one banner to amplify messages that celebrate peace, kindness and diversity.
- A need for informal places to seek advice and report concerns regarding radicalisation and other forms of safeguarding. Many people who had concerns about a friend or family member would not link their concerns to radicalisation and wanted someone that they could discuss their concerns with informally. People would be more willing to speak to local neighbourhood police officers, but due to funding cuts these teams are very much depleted.

Contest Strategy 2011:

- The counter-terrorism strategy of the UK sets out the intention to seek dialogue with the private sector, voluntary organisations, community groups and the general public.

Understanding and Monitoring Tension and Conflict in Local Communities: A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies 2008:

- This guide outlines the importance of reaching ‘wide and deep’ — reaching those who are ‘furthest away’ from contact with public agencies and listening to those whose voices are least heard, perhaps least understood or are most disaffected is a key challenge, but crucial. It also notes the importance of producing a communications plan and determine media relations strategy.

Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:

- Prevent work conducted through local authorities will often directly involve, as well as have an impact on local communities. Effective dialogue and coordination with community based organisations will continue to be essential.
1.4 Community approach (category 4)

This category is concerned with local communities, family, schools, religious or civic networks, youth organisations, sports centres, gangs, neighbourhoods, paramilitary organisations, demonstrations, and prisons.

**EUROPEAN UNION**

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005:**
  - According to the European Commission, in multiple cases, immigrant populations tend to integrate easily with European societies. However, there may be a failure of integration and it can create a fertile ground for the development of violent radicalisation. Culture shock, alienation from the country of origin and in the country of residence may increase the probability of seeking a sense of identity and belonging to, for example, a radical organisation. An integration policy should support the fight against radicalisation. Integration should be based on a holistic approach, including access to the labour market, and provision for social, cultural, linguistic, national or religious differences.

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:**
  - The document emphasises the commitment to ensure security and respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of EU citizens, as enshrined in the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights, including freedom of expression and information, assembly and association, and respect for linguistic, cultural and religious diversity.
  - It suggests that setting up a network of practitioners, victims of terrorism, and former terrorists could benefit local communities and schools interested in addressing these issues.

- **Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016:**
  - The strategy suggests the work on counter-radicalisation should: be carried out by broadening partnerships with civil society, social actors, the private sector and the victims of terrorism, as well as through inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue.
  - The aim should be to: foster an enabling environment for new economic endeavours, employment and the inclusion of marginalised groups; reach out more to cultural organisations, religious communities, social partners and human rights defenders; and speak out against the shrinking space for civil society including through violations of the freedoms of speech and association.

- **The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism, 2005:**
  - The document includes a declaration of limiting the activities of those playing a role in radicalisation, including in prisons, places of education or religious training, and worship, by examining the issues around admittance and residence of such individuals. It also stresses, an obligation to prevent individuals gaining access to terrorist training, particularly targeting those who travel to conflict zones.

- **Preventing and Countering Youth Radicalisation in the EU, 2014:**
The document states that empirical studies show that broadening the scope of 'soft' counter-radicalisation measures to what is considered traditionally community cohesion work, involving a broad range of actors from social workers to community organisers, schoolteachers and health professionals, is detrimental to both objectives of countering radicalisation and fostering community cohesion, and has already been abandoned in some countries.

It states that community cohesion programmes should not be underpinned by or limited to counter-terrorism concerns nor targeted principally at the Muslim community; issues of youth marginality should be tackled by social work professionals and educators along with other traditional problems of drugs, gang violence or knife and guns violence.

It stresses that according to both media and intelligence reports, effective prevention of radicalisation should start where the recruitment occurs in the first place. Over the past decade, mosques and prisons have very often been pinpointed as the riskiest places for recruitment, especially in the vicinity of charismatic religious leaders. High security prisons and regimes of detention have always been conducive environments for the development of a militant organisation's ideology, for the recruitment of new members and the reinforcement of the narratives of every radical movement in Europe since the 1970s.

Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a European Union Work Plan for Youth for 2016-2018:

One of the priorities of this plan is increased social inclusion for all young people, taking into account core European values, by cultivating essential life skills and competences of young people in a diverse, connected and inclusive Europe for active participation in community and working life.

Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: An EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities, 2009:

The document recommends that to prevent poverty and social exclusion among disadvantaged youth groups and break their intergenerational transmission, states should mobilise all actors involved in the life of young people (parents, teachers, social workers, health professionals, youth workers, young people themselves, police and justice, employers) to allow for the realisation of the full potential of youth work and youth community centres as means of inclusion.

Strengthening Resilience against Violent Radicalisation (STRESAVIDIA 2013/15)

The document focuses on de-radicalisation of radicalised individuals (curative). Interventions aim at delivering support regarding work, school, health, housing, financial issues and ideological aspects; points of contact for signalling and support; handling right-wing extremism; and training professionals in signalling and approaching radicalisation.

BELGIUM

Action Plan against radicalisation in prisons 2015:
The plan suggests cities and communities should work to prepare the transition of the detainees from prison to society and to ensure that they can build a new existence and social network in order to avoid recidivism and a return to extremism.

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:**
  - The document states that priority should be given to local actors from civil society, NGOs or the religious sector to bring trust and avoid potential distrust towards central government institutions.
  - It stresses the importance of prevention of radicalisation and promotes de-radicalisation in prison.
  - It calls for the support of local, educational, civil society and media prevention strategies to involve, strengthen and support the relevant different actors.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- **Strategy for combating extremism, 2008:**
  - The strategy advises the issue of extremism should not be covered only once, but repeatedly encountered by students throughout different stages of the education system. An emphasis should be put on an individual approach.

**DENMARK**

- **A Common and Safe Future: A Danish Action Plan to Prevent Extremism 2009:**
  - The document states that in co-operation with the school associations, a report should be produced to form the basis for an assessment as to whether there is a need to modify the relevant independent school legislation.
  - The document stresses the importance of strengthening preventive efforts in prisons.

- **Introduction to The Danish Approach to countering and preventing extremism and radicalisation 2015:**
  - Central to the Danish approach is the so-called 'Info-house' structure. Info-houses are not physical houses, but are perhaps most accurately defined as a framework for local cooperation between the police and municipal social service administrations and providers and as centres of excellence concerning extremism and radicalisation.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government, September 2014:**
  - The document states that frontline staff who work closely with individuals in the community – teachers, SSP consultants, job centre staff, workers in after-school centres, residential social workers and employees of the Prison Service – play an important role in prevention. Their close contact with individuals in the local community can mean they are the first to notice changes in behaviour that may indicate radicalisation.

- **Danish Perspective Measures and de-radicalisation Strategies: The Aarhus Model 2015:**
  - The document highlights the importance of continuous open dialogue with different Islamic communities, organisations and mosques in Aarhus.
The document states the need for cooperation with the Aarhus Municipality with regard to preventing violent radicalisation of their young members, including recruitment as violent jihadists from agencies operating in the peripheries of the Muslim communities.

**Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark, 2016:**
- The action plan notes the importance of the involvement of local communities and the need to strengthen efforts in ‘ghetto’ areas and vulnerable residential areas, to improve methods for prevention in these areas and extend the outreach effort of PET (Danish Security and Intelligence Service).
- In particular it calls for targeted intervention in criminal groups and stricter measures against radicalisation in prisons.
- It proposes systematic efforts in day-care facilities, primary schools and upper secondary schools regarding building children and young people’s resilience against extremist views and movements.

**FINLAND**

**National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2016:**
- The document states that national and local structures and procedures based on multi-professional cooperation are in place which makes it possible for the authorities, organisations and communities to prevent violent radicalisation and extremism.

- The document states that:
  - Local cooperation groups [...] are working efficiently. They help form and maintain a local situation picture about violent radicalisation and extremism across different sectors.
  - The cooperation also promotes the development of competence and the dissemination of best practices.
  - The operation of local cooperation groups has facilitated collaboration between the authorities and with organisations, and lowered the threshold of acting together across sectoral boundaries, where necessary.
  - For local operations, the challenge in the future is how to improve the skills of the actors engaged in the Anchor model in their efforts to prevent violent radicalisation.

**Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:**
- The plan states that the National Cooperation Network for the Prevention of Violent Extremism will be established and will comprise all of the relevant authorities. The tasks of the cooperation network include monitoring the status of violent extremism in Finland and internationally, providing information on such developments to various authorities and local cooperation teams, drawing up initiatives to enhance prevention operations, and organising seminars and other training related to the issue. The National Cooperation Network will promote cooperation with civil society in order to prevent violent extremism.
Every year, the National Cooperation Network will publish a progress report, including information on the activities and results of local cooperation teams.

FRANCE

  - Depending on the local situation, this action plan aims to encourage local authorities to appoint special coordinators of local or inter-municipal safety and crime prevention at the councils. This should strengthen and secure the exchange of information within central and local security systems and to improve detection, reporting and management of radicalised individuals.
  - Recognising that prisons constitute a community in themselves for prisoners, the National Prevention of Radicalisation Plan seeks to address the problem of radicalisation in French prisons by creating 1,500 places in separate prison wings ‘especially for radicalised inmates’. It also aims to create three new de-radicalisation centres to deal with radicals (including some jihadists returning from formerly IS controlled areas) released from prison to ensure their reintegration into French society. However, a first attempt at introducing this de-radicalisation programme ended in failure last July, when a centre in western France that operated on a voluntary basis was closed after less than a year.

GERMANY

- *National Action Plan Against Racism - positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and the related discrimination, 2017:*
  - The document states that the municipalities also play an enormous role in activities against racism and other ideologies of inequality as well as in preventing extremism and promoting democracy.
  - In 2001, the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) was established. The aim of the DIMR is to inform the public about the situation of human rights in the country and abroad and to prevent non-observance of these rights. The institute's tasks include political consultancy, education in the field of human rights, information and documentation, applied research in the field of human rights and cooperation with international organisations.

- *Federal government strategy on extremism prevention and democracy promotion, 2016:*
  - The federal government's strategy is to act in places that are key to preventing extremism and promoting democracy - in social areas, municipalities and counties, to institutions, clubs, associations, schools, prisons and many other places where people are committed to strengthening democracy and defending people and freedom.
  - The federal government also wants to show a greater online presence.

- *National prevention program against Islamist extremism, 2018:*
  - The National Centre for Combating Crime (NZK) and the German Forum on Crime Prevention (DFK) are to be combined in order to extend and reinforce the prevention of extremism. This combination of competence in research and public engagement allows
even better sharing of relevant knowledge with users about the benefits of a preventive approach.

- **'European Fair Skills – De-radicalisation Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers' 2015:**
  - The document states that beneficiaries and partners are schools, teachers, youth centres, street work, prisons, local authorities, police, communities, local press, and the media - especially in areas of social hot spots.

- **EU-funded project ‘Containing Radicalisation In Modern Europe (CRIME)’ 2013:**
  - The participants in this project include non-governmental organisations, representatives of various communities, analytical centres, academies, law enforcement agencies, representatives of governments and consulting companies; interventions adapted to local conditions are also important: each endangered person is different. Therefore, the concept must always be adapted to the appropriate case. It is important to understand the background, needs, motivations, fears, frustrations and other problems of the person in order to develop the right intervention. In addition to internal factors, external factors, such as the social environment of the individual and other local circumstances, should also be taken into account to ensure effective support.

- **Instrumentalisation of the topic of ‘sexual abuse’ by neo-Nazis. Strategies and action recommendations. Democracy is (not) a child's birthday. Help for day care centres in dealing with right-wing extremism, 2013:**
  - The Amadeu Antonio Foundation supports over 950 local initiatives in Germany opposing right-wing extremism, racism and other forms of group hostility.

- **'Lights in the tunnel' 2013:**
  - The expert centre trains pre-school teachers, youth clubs, community centres, journalists and scientific associations from the social work and education departments on the subject of the implementation of ‘democratic principles’ for their institutions.

**GREECE**

- **Bill of law (4356/2015) for the establishment of a National Council against Racism and Bigotry at the Ministry of Justice, December 2015:**
  - The bill includes the strengthening of cooperation with civil society to tackle racism and bigotry.

- **Counter-Radicalisation pocket guides for the public and front-line practitioners, 2016:**
  - Establishment of an expert network on a national level including non-governmental organisations and institutions (research centres, NGOs, immigrant organisations). These guides note the role of the law in the prevention of radicalisation, but also of the family and school, the internet and social media, as well as the danger of radicalisation in prisons.

- **URBACT III - Rumourless Cities/ Transfer Networks, 2018:**
  - The document describes how the Municipal Council approves the participation of the city in the network towards urban resilience, establishes a project team that will work on its implementation and decides the city’s participation.
NETHERLANDS

- **Personal Intervention Against Young People in Right-Wing Extremist Circles (2007):**
  - This intervention is a partnership between local authorities and government which has brought together a coalition of local actors to identify participants to the project and to shape the programme.

- **NUANSA:**
  - The document notes that the project was created with the goal of providing advice to municipalities on the best practices to counter radicalisation, helping citizens recognise the signs of extremism; the programme offers customised trainings with the help of local government in 25 regions in the Netherlands.

- **The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism (2014):**
  - This programme states that municipal authorities are responsible for coordinating a local approach and are thus required to be familiar with the range of measures available at the individual case level in order to identify the most effective measure.

- **Slotevaart Action Plan to Prevent Radicalisation (2009):**
  - The plan suggests that, due to high level of unemployment and the high percentage of young people who are immigrants of the second-generation residents and citizens, the Amsterdam district of Slotervaart was recognised as an area where the risk of radicalisation is growing.
  - It stresses the importance of supporting mosques and imams in dealing with young people (vulnerable) to radicalisation and in countering radicalisation.

- **Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:**
  - The action plan aims to increase the competences of local authorities and specialists who often work with young people and youth groups.

- **Rotterdam Safety Action Plan 2010:**
  - The Safety Action Plan notes the importance of making contact with ethnic minority communities and building a permanent network of key figures and organisations willing to be involved in discussing and solving problems.
  - The Plan also suggests measures to prevent social isolation, inter alia, through the social involvement of individuals.

NORWAY

- **Exit. Youth leaving violent youth groups. Final report, 2000:**
  - The report concludes that it is necessary to connect local knowledge events, actors and contextual relationships together with general knowledge of what causes and triggers criminal acts in general, and contributes to youth entry and exit of gangs or racist environments in particular.
Much of police resources went on communication. An important policy for the police was the so-called ‘concern talk’ with youth and guardians.

- **A guide to police conversation intervention. Published also in English 2011:**
  - Community level institutions, like Norwegian Mediation Service, the Child Welfare Service, schools, the health visitor service are important actors for realisation of the project’s goals.

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014, revised in 2017:**
  - The plan states the preventative police contacts should have an advisory function with the Police Councils, the coordination of local crime prevention measures and other local coordinating structures.

- **Radicalisation and extremism. A learning resource for education within social science for secondary schools. Oslo Municipality, December 2014:**
  - This is an educational programme aiming to provide pupils in secondary schools with knowledge about radicalisation, violent extremism and hate crime.

- **SALTO. Together we create a safe Oslo. Guide for concern: how to prevent and handle hate crime and violent extremism among young people? Oslo, January 2014:**
  - The actions and measures suggested in this handbook mainly involve well-known services within schools, child welfare, health centres, youth clubs, cultural activities, labour and welfare services, correctional services, police, etc.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism – what is the role of the municipality?, 2016:**
  - The document concludes that municipal efforts in the fight against radicalisation and violent extremism have focused on improving capacities to identify and deal with individual cases. Prevention of extremism has largely been incorporated as part of the general municipal services.

**POLAND**

- **National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:**
  - Achieving the goals of the programme requires close and comprehensive cooperation not only for all services, bodies and institutions involved in broadly understood counter-terrorism activities, but also for local authorities, mass media, private sector, non-governmental organisations and the whole of society.

**RUSSIA**

- **The Federal Law ‘On countering extremism’, 2002:**
  - This law makes it a duty for state and municipal bodies, media, internet sites, officials, NGOs and other entities to prevent extremist activity (especially the publication of extremist materials in the information space).

- **The Strategy of the State nationality Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2025, 2012:**
Prevention of extremism, as well as the involvement of civil society institutions, ethno-cultural organisations and associations, expert and scientific community in the fight against extremism.

- **The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghan Governments, 2017:**
  - This document details active work with local religious structures and civil society.

### SPAIN

- **Comprehensive Strategy Against International Terrorism and Radicalisation (EICTIR) 2010 (implemented 2012):**
  - The document stresses the greater role of local level authorities in countering terrorism, with a strong emphasis on radicalisation prevention (Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias).

- **National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation (El PEN-LCRV), January 2015:**
  - This is a long-term administrative plan that focuses on the local level and takes into account, on a limited basis, the community as a collaborator in the area of combating violent radicalisation.

- **Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020, 2017:**
  - This plan aims to detect and prevent signs of radicalised behaviour in all its areas; as well as raise awareness and build an active and resilient citizenship that favours social cohesion, improves coexistence, respects religions and religious freedom and avoids marginalisation and violent radicalism.

- **Protocol of prevention, detection and intervention of Islamist radicalisation processes (PRODERAI), 2017:**
  - These protocols focus on the promotion of the school as a space, that is based on equality and freedom from stereotypes and prejudices, where positive relationships between peers are facilitated and the right to be different is respected, in order to avoid the feeling of exclusion by pupils, that is central to the prevention of Islamist radicalisation.

- **Municipal plan to combat Islamophobia. Barcelona, 2018:**
  - This is a city level plan to combat Islamophobia, including active multi-agency participation from a number of departments of the City Council (which is responsible of the plan’s application), human rights’ entities, experts in Islam and Muslim communities.

- **Framework Program of intervention in violent radicalisation with Islamist inmates, 2016:**
  - This is a programme launched by the General Secretary of Penitentiary Institutions dealing with Islamist radicalisation in prisons.

- **Adi-adian Educational Module, 2013:**
  - The aim of this educational module is for schools and educational centres to play a crucial role in the education process in society, meaning that education should promote
conviviality, respect and resilience in a way that helps society to overcome traumatic experiences of violence and tension.

SWEDEN

- **Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism 2011:**
  - The government intends to develop preventive methods against violence-promoting extremism and compile these in a training manual. This is designed to help the relevant professionals to deal more effectively with people who are on the verge of joining violent extremist movements, or who are already involved with them. It also aims to create a democracy in which citizens have more influence and in which human rights are respected. A strong democracy is one in which all individuals have the opportunity to influence decisions that affect their everyday lives.

- **Young and extreme. On violence enhancing left wing extremism. A knowledge overview. Published by the Swedish Authorities for youth and civil society questions, 2016:**
  - As part of its efforts to prevent extremism among young people, this document advocates: developing work in schools, including the discussion of conspiracy theories; developing work for increased integration; supporting parents (as the family can create practical and emotional barriers to extremism); counterparts and messages; working to strengthen democracy.

- **Prevent, preempt and protect – the Swedish Counter-terrorism Strategy 2014:**
  - The National Coordinator is tasked with: improving cooperation between agencies, local government and organisations at national, regional and local level; encouraging disengagement initiatives for individuals wishing to leave violent extremist movements, producing; initiating the implementation of a cohesive strategy for work to safeguard democracy against violent extremism and setting up a network of experts; creating national telephone hotline, which relatives, local government and organisations can contact to obtain information, advice and support on issues concerning violent extremism.

SWITZERLAND

- **Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:**
  - The United Nation’s Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism explicitly identifies the following factors – a lack of social and economic prospects, marginalisation and discrimination, poor governance, violations of human rights and the rule of law, prolonged and unresolved conflicts, radicalisation in prisons, personal lives and motives, collective victimisation and dissatisfaction, falsification and misuse of religious teachings and political ideologies and the exaggeration of ethnic and cultural differences as well as the role of leadership figures and networks, including new communication channels.

TURKEY

- **Community Supported Policing (TDP) 2008:**
○ The document states that children and young people are included in the TDP via its focus on educational institutions as one of the key locations for implementation of general security policies.

- **Individual disengagement and de-radicalisation.** Counterterrorism measures that were conducted by the Adana Police Department in Turkey between 2009 and 2015:
  ○ The process requires the close cooperation of several public entities as well as cooperation between law enforcement authorities and families.

- **Diyanet’s program to 'undermine violent extremist messaging' 2013:**
  ○ This programme recognises the need to support people who need care and support (like the disabled, homeless, elderly, poor and prisoners) as an inseparable part of religious service and therefore an obligation of Diyanet itself.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

- **Channel: Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists, March 2010:**
  ○ A guide for local partnerships: All communities are affected by the threat from violent extremism but the nature and extent of the threat will vary across the country: local responses need to be appropriate and proportionate to local circumstances. The greatest threat we currently face is from terrorists who claim to act in the name of Islam, and who specifically target Muslims. Therefore, Prevent activity predominantly takes place in and with Muslim communities. But the principles of Prevent work apply equally to other communities who may be the focus of attention from violent extremist groups.

  ○ Online communities are important in the radicalisation process and enable ready access to radicalising material which may not be available in the offline world.

- **Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism 2015. The programme is summarised below:**
  ○ Depending on the nature of the referral, the panel may also include, but not limited to, representatives from the following groups: NHS; Social workers; Schools, further education colleges and universities; Youth offending services; Directors of children’s and adult’s services; Chairs of Local Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adult Boards; Local authority safeguarding managers (adult and/or children); Local authority Troubled Families Teams; Home Office Immigration (Immigration Enforcement, UK Visas & Immigration); Border Force; Housing; Prisons; and Probation.

  ○ Success of the programme is very much dependent on the co-operation and coordinated activity of partners. It works best when the individuals and their families fully engage with the programme and are supported in a consistent manner.

  ○ If the individual to be discussed is a child known to social services, or if there is a concern that a child might be at risk of significant harm, then the social worker relevant to that local authority should be present at the panel, and be involved in all decisions about the child.

- **A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018. Key points from the report:**
A set of Greater Manchester Community Engagement Principles to be developed and adopted by all public sector organisations, which builds on the Greater Manchester Combined Authority Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise Accord.

Greater Manchester public sector organisations must critically review their approach to community engagement, and identify opportunities for ongoing engagement where meaningful relationships can be developed, as well as ensuring specific engagement exercises and consultations reach deep into communities and beyond those who regularly speak on behalf of communities.

A mentor network would benefit Greater Manchester. All public services, including the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, should consider how they can support employees to pursue mentoring opportunities that have benefits for vulnerable people across the city-region. This should not be exclusive to radicalisation.

Greater Manchester’s Spatial Framework – The Spatial Framework (Greater Manchester Combined Authority, 2018b) is a strategic plan to ensure that the right land is available in the right places to provide the homes and jobs the city-region needs. The plan will identify the infrastructure – such as transport, schools, health centres, utility networks and green spaces – required to achieve this. The plan will ensure strong communities are being built, and are places that people want to live in, feel they belong to, and are proud to call home. Consultation on the draft framework, which is being produced by all 10 of Greater Manchester’s local authorities working together in partnership.

Greater Manchester is committed to reshaping public services, supporting as many people as possible to contribute to, and benefit from, the opportunities growth brings. This includes enabling more people to become independent and self-reliant, improving their outcomes, and subsequently, reducing dependency on public services. It involves local services working more closely together, focused on people and place, so that available services meet all the needs of people, are intervening as early as possible and not responding to crises.

**Contest Strategy 2011:**

Prevent depends on a successful integration strategy, which establishes a stronger sense of common ground and shared values, which enables participation and the empowerment of all communities and which also provides social mobility.

**Understanding and Monitoring Tension and Conflict in Local Communities: A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies 2008:**

Membership of the group should include representatives from the following statutory agencies/departments/teams: Community Safety, Police – borough liaison, safer neighbourhoods, borough intelligence; Education – schools section dealing with racial incidents; Community Development / Area or Neighbourhood teams; Youth service; Environment services; Housing – estate management, ALMO or Registered Social Landlord representatives. Additional members involved in different parts of the country include: Executive member with Cohesion or Community Safety portfolio; Community representatives – e.g. from Independent Advisory Group, Tenants and Residents Associations, faith groups; Voluntary organisations - Race Equality Council, Voluntary Action Council; Health services.
Public bodies, voluntary organisations and most importantly, communities themselves hold a vast amount of information about what’s happening in their areas, how people are feeling and the impact of changes, different situations, circumstances and events. Putting the individual pieces of information together can help build the ‘big picture’.

- **Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:**
  - Schools should, however, be mindful of their existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues.
  - This risk assessment should also be informed by engagement with Prevent co-ordinators, schools, registered childcare providers, universities, colleges, local prisons, probation services, health, immigration enforcement Youth Offending Teams and others, as well as by a local authority’s own knowledge of its area.
  - This responsibility for public protection and reducing re-offending gives both prisons and probation services a clear and important role both in working with offenders convicted of terrorism or terrorism-related offences and in preventing other offenders from being drawn into terrorism and the extremist ideas that are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups.

### 1.5 External factors (category 5)

This category is concerned with external (or global) threats/factors – the influence/actions of non-EU countries, mainly the Middle East and Africa and returning foreign fighters or the spill over effect of tensions into European countries through diaspora from conflict-torn regions.

#### EUROPEAN UNION

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment, 2005:**
  - This communication notes that the problem of violent radicalisation and recruitment to terrorist organisations must be tackled not only at the level of the EU, but also in cooperation with third countries. The EU must actively counteract radicalism through dialogue and technical assistance to these countries. This assistance will consist in supporting development, removing social inequalities, supporting democratisation, respect for human rights, combating corruption, and supporting reforms of the security system. For this purpose, international programmes are carried out, e.g. the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) relating to the Mediterranean countries. The fight against racism, xenophobia and for human rights is also promoted outside the EU in line with the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights.

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:**
  - This communication notes procedures in place for monitoring and preventive action towards EU citizens fighting in the Middle East and returning to the EU, as well as the influx of terrorists and radicals from areas of conflict. A key role in these activities is
communication between States in monitoring the movements of such people. Countries outside the EU also have problems with terrorism and radicalisation, which is why EU members actively cooperate with them at international level and within other international organisations such as the UN and OSCE. The EU also supports the International Anti-Terrorist Forum (GCTF). In third countries, the EU provides support in two ways: the first supports law enforcement units and organisations responsible for protecting human rights with the crossing programmes; the second actively supports communities prone to radicalisation and social exclusion.

- **Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016:**
  - The document includes several directions of external, counter-radicalisation factors:
    - The development of human rights-compliant, anti-terrorist cooperation with North Africa, the Middle East, the Western Balkans and Turkey, among others, and working with partners around the world to share best practices and develop joint programmes on countering violent extremism and radicalisation.
    - Investing in the resilience of states and societies to the east stretching into Central Asia, and south down to Central Africa. A resilient society featuring democracy, trust in institutions, and sustainable development lies at the heart of a resilient state.
    - Promoting political reform, rule of law, economic convergence and good neighbourly relations in the Western Balkans and Turkey, while coherently pursuing cooperation across different sectors.
    - The Mediterranean, the Middle East and parts of Sub-Saharan Africa are in turmoil, the outcome of which will likely only become clear decades from now. Solving conflicts and promoting development and human rights in the south is essential to addressing the threat of terrorism, the challenges of demography, migration and climate change, and to seizing the opportunity of shared prosperity, as well as intensification of support for and cooperation with regional and sub-regional organisations in Africa and the Middle East, as well as functional cooperative formats in the region.
  - The EU will follow 5 lines of action:
    - In the Maghreb and the Middle East, the EU will support functional multilateral cooperation. It will foster dialogue and negotiation over regional conflicts such as those in Syria and Libya. The EU will also promote full compliance with European and international law in deepening cooperation with Israel and the Palestinian Authority.
    - The EU will deepen sectoral cooperation with Turkey, while striving to anchor Turkish democracy in line with its accession criteria, including the normalisation of relations with Cyprus.
    - The EU will pursue balanced engagement in the Gulf. It will continue to cooperate with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and individual Gulf countries.
    - In light of the growing interconnections between North and sub-Saharan Africa, as well as between the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, the EU will support cooperation across these sub-regions.
The EU will invest in African peace and development as an investment in its own security and prosperity. It will enhance its efforts to stimulate growth and jobs in Africa, build stronger links between trade, development and security policies in Africa, and blend development efforts with work on migration, health, education, energy and climate, science and technology, notably to improve food security.

- *The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism, 2005:*
  - The EU will engage in dialogue with governments that have faced the problem of radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism, academic experts and Muslim communities in Europe and beyond. There is a need to empower moderate voices by engaging with Muslim organisations and faith groups that reject the distorted version of Islam put forward by Al-Qaida and others.
  - Outside Europe, good governance, human rights, democracy, as well as education and economic prosperity need to be supported through our political dialogue and assistance programmes.
  - The EU will coordinate and enhance its efforts to change the perceptions of European and Western policies particularly among Muslim communities and to correct unfair or inaccurate perceptions of Islam and Muslims.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- *Strategy for combating extremism, 2008:*
  - This document recognises the deepening internationalisation of the European right-wing extremist scene and how exchange of experiences with extremists abroad is reflected in a growing professionalism and sophistication of the extreme right in the Czech Republic.

**DENMARK**

- *Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government, Published by the Danish Government. September 2014:*
  - The action plan notes it is important to pay close attention to the latest trends, and devise and adapt preventive measures that reflect the challenges faced at home and abroad, e.g. how extremists use the internet to spread propaganda and recruit new followers, and the challenge posed by the number of young people who are travelling to Syria, Iraq, etc. to fight side by side with violent extremists.

- *Danish Perspective Measures and de-radicalisation Strategies: The Aarhus Model 2015:*
  - A special exit programme for foreign fighters was initiated in 2013, aimed at de-radicalising homecoming foreign fighters.

  - The National Action Plan declares that a hard line must be taken against returning foreign fighters who pose a potential threat to safety. Measures are needed to protect children and young people against radicalisation stemming from the influence of returning foreign fighters and people who are convicted of terrorism.
The plan also commits enhanced international exchange of information on foreign fighters, expansion of current projects in the Horn of Africa, focus on the relevance of Danish development policy for the prevention effort, establishment and extension of projects in vulnerable countries.

FINLAND

- **National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2016:**
  - The National Action plan states that Finnish government policy is that individuals returning from conflict areas are identified and those having committed crimes will be brought to justice. All returning persons will be systematically targeted with individually tailored measures, which reduce the risk of violence and help improve their ability to cope.

  - The 2017 National Action Plan elaborates the potential threat from and process for dealing with returnees. It states that individuals who have departed for the conflict areas in Syria and Iraq and are about to return pose a serious challenge to society. It recognises that the priority is to establish the identities of the people returning from the areas and bring to justice those who have committed crimes. However, it notes that in some cases it may not be possible to secure prosecution because there is not sufficient evidence or because individuals do not pose any security threat. When it comes to these individuals, the most important thing is to reduce the risk of violence and the increasing risk of radicalisation associated with them, and to promote their reintegration into society.

- **Violent Extremism in Finland – situation overview 1/2018. Threat assessment of violent extremism in Finland in 2017 and trends. Women and children in radical Islamist terrorist organisations under special review. Published by Ministry of the Interior, Helsinki 2018:**
  - This document outlines the reasons for the raising of the terrorism threat level - now at level ‘elevated’ (level 2 on a four-level scale) - by the Finnish Security Intelligence Service. These reasons include: increasing levels of home-grown radicalisation; a higher number of counter-terrorism target individuals (individuals being monitored as potential security risks); and the impacts of the conflict in Syria and Iraq on public consciousness.

- **Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:**
  - The document states that the EU Member States’ law enforcement authorities calculate the greatest threat facing Europe is terrorism inspired by radical Islamic and Al-Qaida ideology, whose objective has generally been large-scale attacks claiming multiple victims. Within the European Union, 122 people were arrested in 2011 for crimes related to radical Islamic terrorism. A considerable number of these were either members of a small autonomous extremist group or radicalised individuals acting independently. No radical Islamic terrorist attacks were carried out in Europe during 2011. The year before that, there were three such attacks or attempts. Two took place in Denmark and one in Sweden. Europol estimates that the threat against the Nordic countries and Germany grew during 2011.
  - It stresses that radical Islamic propaganda instigating violence is actively distributed on the internet. Propaganda on the internet and discussion forums can have a strong contributory
impact on the radicalisation of a vulnerable individual. Such material is abundant and easily available in several European languages. Violent messages are specifically targeted at radicalising and recruiting young Western people. In terms of prevention, it is a cause for concern that propaganda is encouraging people to act and strike alone, without the support of a group.

- It states that there are clear indications of attempts made in Finland to support Islamist-motivated terrorist activities in the individuals’ countries of origin, or in a conflict zone. It is also suspected that radical Muslim individuals residing in Finland have participated in fighting carried out by terrorist groups, or in weapons training in crisis zones. People with fighting experience and combat training can generally be considered more susceptible to committing acts of violence.

FRANCE

- Action Plan against Terrorism (PACT), 2018 and Law Strengthening Internal Security and the fight against terrorism, 2017:
  
  - According to the above documents, the new strategies and legislation in France are an expression of the new French authorities’ recognition of the fact that for the fight against terrorism to be effective at home, it has to include efforts in the Middle East and Africa aimed at reducing the threat of attacks in Europe. This has led to the continued involvement of the French military in the Sahel and in the Middle East, with the annual budget for these operations having been increased by EUR 650 million. These include the anti-terrorist operations Barkhane in the Sahel (ongoing since 2013 with 4,500 troops), and Chammal in Syria and Iraq (since 2014, involving 1,200 troops). The focus on the Sahel is due to the high activity in this area by ISIS and Al-Qaeda, the significant number of French fighters from these outfits returning to their home country, and France’s traditional economic interests.

- France and Terrorism - Government White Paper on Internal Security in the face of terrorism, 2006:
  
  - This complex 275-page document represents the first real anti-terrorist doctrine established in face of an important new kind of threat—defined as external long term threat - of global terrorism (of Al-Qaeda) for Europe – which organised attacks in Madrid and London. This strategy contains long descriptions of definitions on Islam, Islamisation, Jihad, Jihadism, as realities both of Western world and Middle East and Africa as a source for Islamist radicalisation. In particular, Al-Qaeda is well documented. It describes the system for protecting French territory from intrusions and neutralising terrorists abroad, with the support of 35,000 soldiers experienced in counter terrorist operations.

- Action Plan against Radicalisation and Terrorism, 9 May 2016:
  
  - This plan advocates the need for more restricted control of the EU external borders, as ineffective border protection may be one of the main vulnerabilities in the European fight against terrorism; it is a counter-narrative response to ‘political correctness’ according to which there is no link between current migration flow (from Africa and Middle East to Europe) and any threats to national security. It puts emphasis not only on the need to fight the external terrorist groups militarily, in Africa and Middle East, but also on the fact that France should mobilise its diplomatic resources to meet this goal. The plan states that without an international effort at the EU or/and UN level there is no other way to fight Islamist radicalisation and terrorism effectively. France is one of the leading countries to
mobilise the international community in order to fight global terrorism and also to increase funds for humanitarian aid.

**GERMANY**

- **National Action Plan against Racism - Positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and related discrimination, 2017:**
  
  The document states that apparent hostility towards Islamism (manifest in posts to the internet but also symbolic and physical attacks on mosques) often conceals wider anti-Muslim or anti-Islam sentiments among the population. These sentiments are often ethnically or racially connotated and draw on wider tropes of racism towards black and African peoples. To address this, the federal government has adopted the International Decade of Nations of the African UN Congress (2015-2024) as an opportunity to expose and tackle racism and discrimination in Germany and recognise the social contribution of people of African descent. This requires the scrutinisation of the colonial history of Germany and other European countries as well as historical and political educational work.

- **National prevention program against Islamist extremism, 2018:**
  
  The document states that Islamist extremism remains a great challenge for society as a whole. There is still a growing number of Islamist threats, numerous exits from war zones and a large influx of Salafi groups.

- **'European Fair Skills – De-radicalisation Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers' 2015:**
  
  This document recognises the threat of radicalisation but also the danger of the promotion of a rhetoric of fight against violent extremism (CVE) focused on Islamism in regions where it is inappropriate. In Central and Eastern Europe, for example, it is suggested that this rhetoric is counter-productive: since in this region, Islamism poses a minimal risk, it would be effectively fuelling populist anti-refugee narratives and thus indirectly supporting group resentments.

**NETHERLANDS**

- **National Counterterrorism Strategy, 2011-2015:**
  
  The Netherlands is contributing internationally to preventing and neutralising further escalation in the jihadist conflict areas. It is important to have insight into developments in these regions and the resulting risks.

- **The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism (2014):**
  
  The document states that verified “foreign fighters” known to have joined a terrorist fighting force are to be placed on the national terrorism list.

- **Slotevaart Action Plan to Prevent Radicalisation (2009):**
  
  The document identifies Slotevaart as area in which there is an acute risk of radicalisation occurring due to the high levels of unemployment and also because a high percentage of the population is young, second generation immigrants of Moroccan and Turkish descent.

- **My City, My World- Second Wave:**
o The ‘second wave’ is the Dutch-Moroccan young people (mainly male) in the city of Gouda (currently the percentage of Gouda residents who refer to as Moroccan or Dutch-Moroccan is about 9 percent) and police officers.

- Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:
  o The plan suggests that interethnic conflict is provoked both by the indigenous population and ethnic minorities; the radicalisation process among immigrant youth is becoming stronger. The Salafi movement in the Netherlands is an important driving force in this respect.

NORWAY

- Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014 // revised in 2017:
  o The document suggests that international relations are seen as having a major influence on the situation of threats. The profile of Norway in foreign politics and its security profile mean that threats are also directed against Norway and the Norwegian authorities. There are also individuals who travel to war zones and might return with intentions of harm.

- Radicalisation and extremism. A learning resource for education within social science for secondary schools. Oslo Municipality, December 2014:
  o The document suggests that conflicts in the Middle East, Syria, Somalia, Iraq and Ukraine engage young people and tempt some to participate in acts of war.

- Threats to the nation 2018, 2018:
  o The document includes radicalisation, recruitment and rehabilitation of violent activists and foreign fighters as among the threats to the nation.

- Prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism – what is the role of the municipality?, 2016:
  o The document states that through its propaganda, terrorist organisations such as ISIL and al-Qaida promote the goal of targeting the West with terrorist acts. Invitations to sympathisers in the West to carry out attacks can also mobilise extreme Islamists in Norway.

POLAND

- National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:
  o The document states that the potential threat of terrorist attacks affects the majority of countries and thus, from 2001 onwards, Polish citizens have been the victims of terrorist organisations’ activities in various parts of the world.

RUSSIA

- Criminal Code of Russian Federation 1996:
  o The Criminal code includes participation in training in terrorist camps as a criminal act.

- The Strategy of the State nationality Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2025, 2012:
This strategy notes that the expansion of international terrorism and religious extremism is a key problem, as there is an insufficient level of prevention of extremism.

- The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghan Governments, 2017:
  - This document addresses the international dimensions of both terrorist and extremist threats and solutions.

**SPAIN**

- Comprehensive Strategy Against International Terrorism and Radicalisation 2010), (implemented 2012):
  - The strategy declares support for non-EU countries suffering from terrorism in order to address the roots of the threat. It commits to improving border control to counter terrorist infiltration of Spain and the EU.

- LO 2/2015, modification of the Penal Law in terms of terrorist crimes, 2015:
  - The document states the existence of the threat of foreign fighters, and terrorist attacks perpetrated by external terrorist organisations.

**SWEDEN:**

- Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism 2011:
  - The plan states that according to the Security Service’s report on violence-promoting Islamist extremism in Sweden, extremist environments are influenced by the development of extremism internationally and by political circumstances around the world. Developments in conflict zones can, in particular, affect a person’s propensity to join violent groups. Other countries have considerable experience in preventing individuals from joining violent extremist movements.

- Prevent, preempt and protect – the Swedish Counter-terrorism Strategy 2014:
  - The Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted an updated Internal security strategy for the European Union for 2015–2020. The strategy identifies counterterrorism as one of three priorities. It also draws attention to the fact that the EU’s internal security is increasingly dependent on factors outside the Union’s borders. Within the EU, work is also under way to develop a broad strategy on foreign and security policy.

**SWITZERLAND:**

- Montreux Initiative 2008:
  - The document specifies that states also have an obligation to investigate and, as required by international law, or otherwise as appropriate, prosecute, extradite or surrender persons suspected of having committed other crimes under international law, such as torture or hostage taking, in accordance with their obligations under international law. Such prosecutions are to be carried out in accordance with international law providing for fair trial, mindful that sanctions be commensurate with the gravity of the crime.
UNITED KINGDOM

- **Channel: Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists, March 2010:**
  - Channel is a response to the significant threat to the UK from Al-Qaida affiliated, influenced and associated groups and to the attempts by these groups to recruit people from within Muslim communities. However, the principles of Prevent apply equally to other communities who may be targeted by other violent extremist groups.

- **Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism 2015:**
  - The most significant of these threats is currently from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, and Al-Qaida associated groups. But terrorists associated with the extreme right also pose a continued threat to our safety and security.

- **A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018:**
  - The report found horrific attacks, such as those experienced by Manchester, have significant impacts on local communities. In recent years, Greater Manchester and the UK have seen rises in community tensions as well as increases in intolerance and inequalities. This has been exacerbated by international conflicts, relatively frequent and visible terrorist activity (Islamist and extreme right inspired, amongst others), both in the UK and abroad, the emergence of extreme right wing groups staging high profile demonstrations and targeting particular communities, neighbourhoods and institutions to promote their agenda, as well as the increasingly visible and vocal demonstrations as part of a wider anti-Islam rhetoric. Extremists seek to exploit underlying community tensions and will continue to do so unless everyone takes pro-active measures to prevent them doing so and limiting the impact they are able to have.

- **Contest Strategy 2011:**
  - The strategy found that threats faced in the UK reflect global trends. Al-Qaida, groups affiliated to Al-Qaida, other terrorist groups and lone terrorists have all tried to operate in the UK.

- **Understanding and Monitoring Tension and Conflict in Local Communities: A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies 2008:**
  - The Metropolitan Police and the National Community Tensions Team provide a weekly ‘open source digest’ which distils notable articles and main news items relating to Faith, Race and Extremism, locally, nationally and internationally which may have an impact on community tension.

- **Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:**
  - The UK government’s Prevent work is intended to deal with all kinds of terrorist threats to the UK. The most significant of these threats is currently from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, and Al-Qaida associated groups. But terrorists associated with the extreme right also pose a continued threat to our safety and security.
1.6 EU/international cooperation (category 6)

This category reflects collaboration with other states, mostly within the EU, on counter-terrorism but also, less frequently, on the prevention of radicalisation.

EUROPEAN UNION

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005:**
  - The contribution by the European Commission to the development of a long-term EU strategy that will counteract the radicalisation of society and the recruitment of terrorists. Recommendations presented in the document are a combination of soft (e.g. inter-cultural exchanges among youth) and hard (e.g. prohibition of satellite broadcasts inciting terrorism) preventive measures. These recommendations should be seen as complementing and supporting the efforts currently being made at national level.
  - EU Member States promoting the employment of people from different backgrounds should encourage other Member States, including those that do not officially identify ethnic minorities, to follow suit. The fight against terrorism and radicalisation through international cooperation and the exchange of information within the Member States, as well as cooperation between law enforcement in these countries should be promoted.
  - The European Commission encourages the sharing of information within EU structures. Member States are required to cooperate with EUROPOL. Funds will be allocated to build a network of experts dealing with these problems. The European Commission will also use the knowledge of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC), and then transform it into a Fundamental Rights Agency, which will extend the areas of activity.

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:**
  - The document states that the Schengen Information System (SIS) is being developed. The possibility of introducing various variables may facilitate the actions of people who may pose a great threat to security. The use of SIS significantly affects not only terrorist prevention, but also significantly supports the fight against organised crime. To effectively carry out information exchange and international cooperation, EUROPOL created a body to fight terrorism: the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC).

- **The EU strategy for combating radicalisation and recruitment - Implementation Report (15443/07), 2007:**
  - The report emphasises activities in the EU. The cooperation programmes between the EU and the Mediterranean region are on-going. Bilateral cooperation is allowed between some EU countries and third countries to limit the influx of radicals into the EU, cooperation in the process of de-radicalisation and monitoring the flow of dangerous people.

- **Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016:**
  - The document states that the EU promotes and supports cooperative regional orders worldwide, including in the most divided areas. The EU will encourage cooperation
between the Council of Europe and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The OSCE, as a Europe-wide organisation stretching into Central Asia with a transatlantic link, lies at the heart of the European security order. The EU will strengthen its contribution within and its cooperation with the OSCE as a pillar of European security.

- **The European Union Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism, 2005:**
  - The strategy notes that the EU should build its expertise by exchanging national assessments and analyses.

- **Reducing terrorist use of the internet** (the result of a structured public-private dialogue between government representatives, academics, internet industry, internet users and non-governmental organisations in the European Union, 2013):
  - Analysis and explanation of differences in Member States’ legislation help practitioners in reducing the international aspects of terrorist use of the internet.

- **Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on a European Union Work Plan for Youth for 2016-2018:**
  - The document states that the Member States and the Commission are to establish expert groups on the important subjects for the duration of the current Work Plan. Member States are invited with due regard for the principle of subsidiarity, to work together with the support of the Commission.

- **Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: An EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities, 2009:**
  - Cross-sectoral cooperation should be developed with local and regional actors, which are crucial for implementing youth strategies. The Council could envisage setting up cooperation between different Council formations and the Commission will strengthen its internal coordination through inter-service groups. Attention will be paid to not duplicate existing mechanisms. Improved knowledge base and effective dissemination of best practice are also needed.

**BELGIUM**

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:**
  - The programme states that EU institutions and practitioners believe it necessary to reinforce and develop cooperation between local actors in Europe and to focus specifically on prevention of radicalisation among youth.

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation, 2013:**
  - Priority 1 of the present programme focuses on strengthening the knowledge and the information about violent radicalisation, through information and good practice exchanges as well as the establishment of expert groups and networks.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**
● **Strategy for combating extremism, 2008:**
  - The document states that there are agreements and conventions at the international level, the ratification of which would considerably contribute to combating illegal and undesirable content on the internet.
  - The Ministry of the Interior applies wide-ranging cooperation both at national and international levels to combat extremism

**DENMARK**

● **A Common and Safe Future: A Danish Action Plan to Prevent Extremism 2009:**
  - The document states that in the fight against extremism and terrorism, Denmark has joined forces with the vast majority of countries and populations of the world – regardless of religious affiliation.

● **Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government. Published by the Danish Government. September 2014:**
  - The action plan notes that the challenges posed by extremism are international, it is therefore important that national prevention campaigns share information and experiences about what works. Partnerships should not be restricted to our immediate neighbours in the EU; prevention in third countries is also important to Denmark and to Danish interests at home and abroad.

● **Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:**
  - This document describes how Denmark’s enhanced its international effort by: better coordination of national and international efforts, strengthening of Denmark’s contribution to the global coalition combating ISIL, developing on promising initiatives in the Middle East, enhanced international exchange of information on foreign fighters, expansion of current projects in the Horn of Africa, focusing on the relevance of Danish development policy for the prevention effort, establishing and extending projects in vulnerable countries.

**FINLAND**

● **National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2016:**
  - The plan notes that the international cooperation which takes place among the Nordic countries in the European Union with developing countries, helps develop strategies and policies for preventing violent radicalisation and extremism, it also makes it possible to compare the lessons learned and best practices, expand knowledge on different methods, participate in research cooperation and anticipate future developments.

  - The document describes how within the framework of The Reach Out Project, cooperation has been pursued with the EU’s Radicalisation Network RAN, the Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers and other international networks in order to increase the knowhow and its exchange as part of international cooperation.
Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:

- The document explains that in the last twenty years, globalisation and the development of communication technology have meant that, for better or worse, Finland has become more closely entwined in the international community. Violent extremism is an international phenomenon. Preventive programmes similar to the one under discussion have already been prepared in many Member States of the European Union. Preventing and combating violent extremism is a European Union-wide challenge; responsibility for preventive action lies with each Member State.

FRANCE

- France and Terrorism - Government White Paper on Internal Security in the face of terrorism, 2006:
  - This strategy underlines the need for more of a multilateralist approach than has been adopted to date (which has used largely a bilateral approach to fighting terrorism). International cooperation in the field of intelligence is traditionally a bilateral service-to-service relationship. It appeared necessary to extend cooperation to a multilateral framework, taking into account the convergence of interests or risks with our partners. In particular, the EU, NATO, UN and G8.

- Action Plan Against Terrorism, 13 July 2018:
  - The plan aims to reinforce European and international cooperation in the field of intelligence and general fight against terrorism. PACT – is in line with president Macron’s general political concept of ‘a Europe that protects’ - in this context from a security/anti-terrorist perspective. This action plan aims to tackle the financing of terrorism at a global level. France is mobilising its international partners using the following instruments and organisations: UN, Council of Europe, G7, G20 and GAFI. France is piloting the No Money for Terror Strategy – established at the international conference held in Paris in April 2018.
  - The budget of external anti-terrorist actions in Sahel and Levant will be enlarged annually by EUR 1,8 billion until 2022. As part of this strategy the anti-terrorist operation ‘Sentinelle’ will be reorganisation.
  - In spite of this, according to measure number 50, there is a recommendation that there should be more cooperation between European and Indian Ocean area partners – the working version of this action plan consulted only with Dutch and German partners.

GERMANY

- National Action Plan against Racism - Positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and related discrimination, 2017:
  - The document stresses the need of continuous development or initiation of appropriate measures, taking into account international standards and human rights.

- Federal Government Strategy on Extremism Prevention and Democracy Promotion, 2016:
  - The strategy should contribute to strengthening international cooperation in the field of preventing extremism and promoting democracy. The current political and social situation in Germany, as well as in Europe, clearly shows how important additional efforts are in this
direction. To this end, the Interministerial Working Group (IMA) systematically recorded various activities of ministries in the prevention of extremism and related promotion of democracy and civic engagement.

GREECE

- Bill of law (4356/2015) for the establishment of a National Council against Racism and Bigotry at the Ministry of Justice (December 2015):
  - The bill provides for inclusion of a representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

NETHERLANDS

- National Counterterrorism Strategy, 2011-2015:
  - The strategy states the increased international dimension of the terrorist threat means that international cooperation between the police and the judiciary is crucial. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other countries and organisations will be supported.

- The National Cyber Security Strategy (2011):
  - This document sets out a strategy for updating legislation and promoting international harmonisation efforts to strengthen cross-border investigations into cybercrime.

- Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:
  - Cooperation at the international level and foreign policy: In 2005, the European Union adopted the EU radicalisation and recruitment action plan. The Netherlands is playing an active role in the implementation. This includes activities such as knowledge exchange and sharing good practice in the EU context.

POLAND

- National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:
  - The document states that as part of counteracting and combating terrorist threats, Poland conducts regular cooperation with foreign partners, both on the multilateral level - including within the European Union, NATO, the UN and the Council of Europe, as well as on the bilateral level, where the main foreign partners of the Republic of Poland are the United States of America and European countries.

RUSSIA

  - The strategy provides the possibility for international cooperation.

- The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghan Governments, 2017:
Addressed to the Collective Security Treaty Organization (also known as the Tashkent Treaty), which includes Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan; Russia engages in cooperation with the United States and European countries in the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking in Afghanistan.

SPAIN

- **Comprehensive Strategy Against International Terrorism and Radicalisation, 2010 (implemented 2012) and National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation, January 2015:**
  - This strategy is responding globally and nationally to terrorism through the coordination and international cooperation in intelligence and security (among others in police, legal, judicial and intelligence fields) with supranational initiatives (special mention within EU).

- **Organic Law 2/2015, of March 30, which modifies the Organic Law 10/1995, of November 23, of the Penal Code, on terrorism offenses:**
  - The document provides for international legal cooperation with other Member States.

SWEDEN:

- **Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism 2011:**
  - The plan references the network that enhances awareness of extremism and radicalisation established by the European Commission (Radicalisation Awareness Network) - to constitute a platform for the exchange of knowledge and experience, within the EU.

- **Prevent, preempt and protect – the Swedish Counter-terrorism Strategy 2014:**
  - The document states that sharing knowledge and experience internationally has helped to develop the national work to safeguard democracy against violent extremism; work to comply with international law and human rights and to strengthen the rule of law must be the focus of international efforts.

SWITZERLAND:

- **Montreux Initiative 2008:**
  - This initiative states that countries are responsible for implementing their obligations under international human rights law; States also have an obligation to investigate and, as required by international law, or otherwise as appropriate, prosecute, extradite or surrender persons suspected of having committed other crimes under international law.
  - Cooperation, information sharing and assistance between nations, commensurate with each country’s capacities, is desirable in order to achieve full adherence of international humanitarian law and human rights law; it is also looked for when it comes to activities carried out in cooperation with private military and security industry and other relevant actors.

- **Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:**
The document states that Switzerland is intensifying its efforts aimed at preventing violent extremism at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, where it cooperates with governments, international organisations and forums, non-governmental actors, including civil society, the private sector and armed groups.

TURKEY

- **Community Supported Policing (TDP) 2008:**
  - TDP is related to the EU nomination of Turkey and the requirements of policing activities. In order to improve policing activities in accordance with the EU nomination process, several projects were undertaken as a part of TDP. One of the projects undertaken in this context is co-operated with Spain.

- **Diyanet’s program to ‘undermine violent extremist messaging 2013:**
  - The goal of the programme is introducing Turkey’s experience and heritage in the field of different religions, enabling people to understand Islam correctly, closely following discussions about religious understanding and practices in both EU member states and Turkey, and giving accurate information to the public in the West on this matter.

UNITED KINGDOM

- **Contest Strategy 2011:**
  - United Kingdom’s success will continue to depend on the quality of our international engagement with our close allies and with multilateral organisations.

1.7 Institutional and bottom-up Logic (category 7)

Under this category, policies and programmes are assessed in relation to how far they are multi-agency. This relates, firstly, to whether they cut across policy fields as well as government departments/offices and ministries. Secondly, it considers whether they work uni-directionally (from the top downwards) or are responsive to initiatives from the bottom up.

EUROPEAN UNION

- **Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005:**
  - The document recommends that the fight against terrorism and radicalisation through international cooperation and the exchange of information within the Member States as well as cooperation between the law enforcement of these countries should be promoted. The European Commission encourages the sharing of information within EU structures. Member States are required to cooperate with EUROPOL. Funds will also be allocated to build a network of experts dealing with these problems. The European Commission will also use the knowledge of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC), and then transform it into a Fundamental Rights Agency, which will extend its areas of activity.
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Strengthening the EU’s Response, 2014:

- The document explains that Member States can take security measures on their own, but they are obliged to exchange information between each other. States can influence local communities and individuals through legal means to prevent people from entering conflict zones or terrorist groups. These include legal measures such as a ban on leaving the country and preventing travel to a third country for terrorist purposes. Families of such persons may benefit from the support and assistance from public authorities. Legal extremists may also face extremist preachers propagating terrorist propaganda or recruiting for extremist organisations.

Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy, June 2016:

- The document states that a strong EEAS working together with other EU institutions lies at the heart of a coherent EU role in the world. Efforts at coherence also include policy innovations such as the 'comprehensive approach to conflicts and crises' and joint programming in development, which must be further enhanced. New fields of the EU joined-up external action include energy diplomacy, cultural diplomacy and economic diplomacy.

- The Strategy includes a call for greater coordination between the EU and the Member States, the EIB and the private sector and coherence between the internal and external dimensions of policies and across financial instruments. It allows new ways to develop to blend grants, loans and private-public partnerships and build stronger links between humanitarian and development efforts through joint risk analysis, and multiannual programming and financing.

- The EU must use the full potential of Europol and Eurojust, and provide greater support for the EU Intelligence Centre. It must feed and coordinate intelligence extracted from European databases, and put ICT – including big data analysis – at the service of deeper situational awareness.

Reducing terrorist use of the internet (The result of a structured public-private dialogue between government representatives, academics, internet industry, internet users and non-governmental organisations in the European Union) 2013:

- The document describes how governments strive for efficient international cooperation and stimulate cooperation with internet companies and NGOs to reduce terrorist use of the internet, which they treat as an integral part of their security strategies and foreign policy, and stimulate international cooperation in this field.

- It emphasises that governments should make sure authorities have capacity to deal effectively with the use of the internet for all kinds of terrorist purposes.

Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: An EU Strategy for Youth – Investing and Empowering. A renewed open method of coordination to address youth challenges and opportunities, 2009:

- Member States should consider implementing cross-sectoral policy-making at a national level. An example of this is the Youth-in-Action programme, which supports youth policy
and its priorities, in particular, cross-border mobility, volunteering, participation, youth work and political cooperation (e.g. peer learning, structured dialogue, studies, Eurobarometers and better knowledge tools). Other programmes and funds also offer many opportunities for all youth and should be made better known to them, such as Culture, Lifelong Learning, PROGRESS, MEDIA, Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs, Competitiveness & Innovation Programme and Structural Funds.

- **Strengthening Resilience against Violent Radicalisation (STRESAVIORA 2013/15)**
  - The document notes that the city of Amsterdam identifies four points of action for policy to intervene. The first three points (preventive and curative measures) are the responsibility of the municipality, while the last point (repressive measures) is the responsibility of the police and judiciary.

**BELGIUM**

- **Action Plan against radicalisation in prisons, 2015:**
  - The document states that the cooperation between penitentiary institutions, in particular the psychosocial service, and the prevention officials of the cities and communes, will be developed so as to carefully prepare the transition of the detainees from prison to society and to ensure that they can build a new existence and social network in order to avoid recidivism and a return to extremism.
  - It announces that there will be a strong focus on more collaboration with federal entities on issues such as education, culture and welfare to contribute to the reintegration of radicalised detainees. For example, the personal development of radicalised detainees could be enhanced through training to increase their chances of peacefully and successfully reintegrating in society after their release from detention.

- **Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation, 2013:**
  - The programme supports local, educational, civil society and media prevention strategies and the involvement and support for relevant different actors.
  - Participation is voluntary participation and free.
  - It states priority should be given to local actors from civil society, NGOs or the religious sector to increase trust and avoid potential suspicion towards central government institutions.

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

- **Strategy for combating extremism 2008:**
  - The document states that combating extremism is a matter that concerns not only the Ministry of the Interior and the police, but also other, governmental and non-governmental, organisations. Cooperation between all these organisations is necessary to ensure extremists are prevented from becoming recognised political actors.

**DENMARK**
Introduction to The Danish Approach to countering and preventing extremism and radicalisation 2015:
- A crucial part of the Danish multi-agency approach is the already established networks of School, Social Services & Police (SSP), the networks of Prison and Probations Services, Social Services & Police (KSP), and the networks of Psychiatry, Social Services & Police (PSP). The networks contribute substantially by having direct contact with the general public and individuals at risk.

Prevention of radicalisation and extremism. The action plan of the government Published by the Danish Government, September 2014:
- Strategic partnerships with local authorities.
- Closer collaboration between local authorities and civil society.

Danish Perspective Measures and de-radicalisation Strategies: The Aarhus Model 2015:
- The Aarhus anti-radicalisation project is organised as an SSP initiative (the SSP is an interdisciplinary collaboration between Schools, Social authorities, and Police aimed at crime prevention).

Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:
- At its core, this action plan is a close collaboration between different authorities and a joint understanding that the prevention effort can take place on many levels and involve different types of initiatives.

FINLAND

National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2016:
- The document states that national and local structures and procedures, based on multi-professional cooperation, are in place, which makes it possible for the authorities, organisations and communities to prevent violent radicalisation and extremism.

- The police have decided to establish an inter-sectoral Anchor model in each police department. In addition to this, representatives from social services as well as others including psychiatric nurses and youth workers, operate within the framework of the Anchor model.
- Support and participation from other authorities is needed for the Anchor model to be established. The capacity of the Anchor model to prevent violent radicalisation and extremism is contingent upon the local operating environment and awareness of the local situation.

The threat assessments, regarding violent extremism in Finland, are based on situation awareness, research data, information generated by key experts, experiences from abroad and other unclassified sources of information compiled by the Finnish Security Intelligence Service, the National Bureau of Investigation and local police departments.

- **Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:**
  - The document states that prevention of violent extremism requires cooperation among key authorities. Teachers, social workers, health care personnel, and youth workers all face situations in which it is possible to identify early signs of violent extremist thinking. The police are an important expert on issues related to violent extremism and can offer specialist support to other authorities in preventive work.
  - In any given situation, an individual authority may find it difficult to take action alone, therefore networking is required, in order to provide a forum in which various professionals can discuss the situation and the most suitable methods for dealing with it. A permanent cooperation team enables the development of multi-professional expertise in the prevention of violent extremism.

**FRANCE**

- **Action Plan Against Terrorism, 13 July 2018:**
  - In this newly established action plan, there is some evidence of coordination between different agencies, however, it is primarily designed to centralise counter-extremism practices. It responds to the mutation of terrorist threat (focus on returning foreign fighters or the resurgence of Al-Qaeda – in the sense of the rise of endogenic attacks and casualties during this period). In France, the level of terrorist threat remains at the highest level.
  - In the frame of this plan, the National Centre for Countering Terrorism at the Presidency of the Republic was established as a centre for the coordination of intelligence. The National Coordinator of Intelligence and Fight Against Terrorism, is another new body created to interconnect all special services with different ministries related to national security, its goal is to constantly analyse, update and establish the national strategy for countering terrorism.

- **Action Plan Against Radicalisation and Terrorism, 9 May 2016:**
  - The plan contains 80 measures – very briefly described (mostly in one sentence). The most important of these, is the launch of the Passenger Name Record (PNR) and the decision to recruit 1900 new positions over five years in anti-terrorist structures, mostly in DGSI (General Directory of Internal Security).
  - These measures are transversal, firstly, across the policy field via the inclusion of different departments/offices and ministries.
  - The measures are transversal also in sense of creating the decision making process from the top structures to the bottom ones; CIPDR – French Interministerial Committee of Prevention the Delinquency and Radicalization represents a very good example of such practices. Established in 2016, the CIPDR is an extension of the CIPD (the same committee but with no particular focus on radicalisation process) which was created by decree in January 2006. Its aim was to provide for inter-ministerial animation of the crime.
prevention policy, mostly by financing actions carried out by different bodies in the field, such as police, intelligence services, local public servants and social workers.

GERMANY

- **National Action Plan Against Racism - positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and the related discrimination, 2017:**
  - The plan states that since 1998, the 'Forum Against Racism' (FGR) at the federal level is an internal discussion platform in which NGOs and the federal government work together on racism and ideologies of inequality. At the end of 2015, the FGR Members agreed on general principles to combat racism in politics.

- **Federal government strategy on extremism prevention and democracy promotion, 2016:**
  - The federal government's strategy focuses on a systematic and increased combination of different actors and their coordinated cooperation at all levels, and plans to support them even more than before. Best practice is to be extended throughout the country.

- **National prevention program against Islamist extremism, 2018:**
  - The federal government will implement the programme in cooperation with the federal states under the joint management of the Federal Minister of the Interior and the Federal Minister for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth with other interested parties, as well as other federal ministries and the Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration.

- **European Fair Skills – De-radicalisation Training for Peer Role Models and Youth Workers, 2015:**
  - The training involved regional round ESF tables - not only youth workers, but also representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions at local, regional and national level, along with stakeholders and experts from various fields. The region's problems, related to group hatred and violent extremism, as well as opportunities for prevention and intervention were discussed.

- **EU-funded project ‘Containing Radicalisation In Modern Europe (CRIME)’ 2013:**
  - These measures are transversal - a multi-stakeholder approach is important: to prevent radicalisation and to protect vulnerable people; cooperation between the various bodies is necessary because it is the only way to create a coherent and reliable network.

GREECE

- **Bill of law (no 4285) 'for the confrontation of specific forms of racism and xenophobia' to toughen previous anti-racism legislation (1979) and criminalized the denial of the Holocaust, crimes against Humanity and Nazi crimes recognized by international courts or the Hellenic Parliament September 2014:**
  - Articles clarify issues on the implementation of the law and specify some aspect, e.g. courts and judges responsible for the implementation, the role of the internet, legal entities and organisations, etc.

- **Bill of law (4356/2015) for the establishment of a National Council against Racism and Bigotry at the Ministry of Justice (December 2015):**
The document provides for the promotion and coordination of actions of stakeholders for the most effective tackling of the phenomenon, and strengthening cooperation with civil society on these issues.

**Counter-Radicalisation pocket guides for the public and front line practitioners 2016:**

- These guides adopt a broad approach which envisages that all services should be engaged in the counter-radicalisation process, as well as society at large.

**NETHERLANDS**

- **National Counterterrorism Strategy, 2011-2015:**
  - The document states that an optimal link is needed between the international, national and local levels.
  - It also notes that the coordination structure must be organised in such a way that intelligence, policy, implementation and assistance can be quickly and effectively linked.
  - It highlights that strengthening of civil-military cooperation, with a particular emphasis on the sharing of knowledge and expertise between the two sectors.

- **Personal Intervention Against Young People in Right-Wing Extremist Circles (2007):**
  - Partnership between local authorities and government brought together a coalition of local actors to identify participants to the project and to shape the programme.

- **NUANSA:**
  - This is a centre for knowledge on radicalisation that is supported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs that promotes best practices on a regional and local level (including also educational entities).

- **The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism, 2014:**
  - The programme involves various entities from the public and private sector, including among others military, police, NGO’s etc.

- **Slotevaart Action Plan to Prevent Radicalisation, 2009:**
  - By combining the cooperation of local authorities and a number of civil society organisations, including the 'Amsterdam Together Forum’, youth groups and federations of mosques, the 'Slotevaart' action plan worked on three levels to develop a coherent and a comprehensive answer to threats
  - The action plan recommends close cooperation between: young people, parents, school, mosques, imams, migrant organisations, local authorities in order to achieve all goals.

- **My City, My World- Second Wave:**
  - This was one of the projects supported by the 'My City-Real World’ initiative of the Open Society Foundation, which contains examples of good practices of encouraging young people to participate in the work of the police.
  - The programme is based on meetings, discussions, activities and mutual cooperation between agents of the Police Department 'Midden Gouda' and young people from the youth meeting centre 'Alouan'.

• **Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:**
  ○ This plan has a three-track approach with overall authority the responsibility of the local administration.

### NORWAY

- **A guide to police conversation intervention. Published also in English 2011:**
  ○ The stated goal of the document is to increase knowledge and preparedness in Norwegian municipalities about racist and nationalist environments and the need for interdisciplinary cooperation to solve problems in connection to these environments.
  ○ The document states that the police can offer their help to vulnerable populations, which may include contacting other agencies and activating their resources.

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014, revised in 2017:**
  ○ The action plan is a framework for a targeted, strategic effort in this field. Many sectors shall contribute in the follow-up of these measures. In order to clarify the responsibility, only one ministry shall be responsible for each individual measure.
  ○ In cases where the responsibility for follow-up affects several ministries, one ministry will be given the main responsibility for coordination.

- **SALTO. Together we create a safe Oslo. Guide for concern: how to prevent and handle hate crime and violent extremism among young people?, Oslo, January 2014:**
  ○ The actions and measures suggested in the handbook involve services within schools, child welfare, health centres, youth clubs, cultural activities, labour and welfare services, correctional services, police, etc.

- **Prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism – what is the role of the municipality?, 2016:**
  ○ The document recognises that municipalities acknowledge the need to cooperate closely with the police and The Norwegian Police Security Service in the more serious cases of extremism but also that this partnership might have unintended consequences, including that police could use municipal employees to gather information about neighbourhoods, families and individuals to which they have no access.

### POLAND

- **National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:**
  ○ There are strategic, tactical and operational levels included in the Polish approach, which includes various actors, ranging from governmental departments to individual services and institutions.

### RUSSIA

- **The Federal Law 'On countering extremism' 2002:**
  ○ Implementation of the strategy is recommended at all levels: Federal, regional and municipal. This involvement of all levels of public authorities allows the strategy to reach
the whole population, as well as to take into account the regional and local context in this implementation.

- This law makes it a duty for state and municipal bodies, media, internet sites, officials, NGOs and other entities to prevent extremist activity (especially the publication of extremist materials in the information space).

- The action plan for implementation in 2016-2018 of the Strategy of the state nationality policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025, 2015:
  - The action plan notes the importance of improving the interaction of public authorities and local self-government with civil society institutions.

- The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghan Governments, 2017:
  - This document emphasises the international level as well as active work with local religious structures and civil society.

**Spain**

- Comprehensive Strategy Against International Terrorism and Radicalisation, 2010 (implemented 2012):
  - The strategy serves as regulatory basis providing for further planning processes, including undertakings coordinated and executed both vertically and horizontally.

- National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation (El PEN-LCRV), January 2015:
  - The document states that a single inter-ministerial national structure, coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior, was established: National Group to Combat Violent Radicalisation, which addresses the implementation and development of the National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation. The group is composed of representatives of the administration and private entities that the Group may consider necessary. The National Group coordinates the Local Groups to Combat Violent Radicalisation. Local Groups are located in municipal areas and are formed by representatives of the local police, City Councils, Courts, schools, social affairs, social entities and risk groups. An information exchange system is designed between National and Local Groups, where depending on the case/situation identified by the Local Group, it will be solved and/or counselled at a regional or national level.

- Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020, 2017:
  - This plan sets out a multi-agency approach to preventing radicalisation in its development and application.

- Protocol of prevention, detection and intervention of Islamist radicalisation processes (PRODERAI), 2017:
  - The protocol states the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to the prevention of radicalisation (implementation of it) in which participation of community, local government, family, civil society and, in some cases, even ‘formers’ are considered crucial.

- Municipal plan to combat Islamophobia. Barcelona, 2018:
The plan to combat Islamophobia has been created with intense participation of human rights' entities, experts in Islam and Muslim communities.

- **Framework Program of intervention in violent radicalization with Islamist inmates, 2016:**
  - The document includes thoughts on intra-institutional coordination: collaboration and coordination are seen as an essential for reaching the proposed goals, but they are limited to an institution’s internal bodies.

- **Adi-adian Educational Module, 2013:**
  - The document references coordination, information and training. The Basque Government has created a mechanism for educational coordination of the Peace and Coexistence Plan between the Directorate of Educational Innovation, the Berritzegunes (educational support services), and the General Secretariat for Peace and Coexistence Information.

**SWEDEN**

- **Prevent, preempt and protect – the Swedish Counter-terrorism Strategy 2014:**
  - The document references national coordination as a tool to safeguard democracy against violent extremism and develop local crime prevention work by strengthening national coordination in the area. The crime prevention structures already in place must be developed and a problem-oriented approach reinforced.

**SWITZERLAND**

- **Montreux Initiative 2008:**
  - The participating states bring this document to the attention of other states, international organisations, NGOs, the private military and security industry and other relevant actors, which are invited to adopt those good practices that they consider appropriate for their operations.
  - The participating states invite other states and international organisations to communicate their support for this document to the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland. The participating states also declare their readiness to review and, if necessary, to revise this document in order to take into account new developments.

- **Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:**
  - The document states that Switzerland supports informal, regional stakeholders (civil society, researchers, practitioners and traditional players etc.) in developing advantageous political framework conditions, standards and good practices. This allows better alignment with the reality of local situations and enables the persons concerned to assume responsibility.
  - It notes also that Switzerland is intensifying its efforts to prevent violent extremism at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, where it cooperates with governments, international organisations and forums, non-governmental actors, including civil society, the private sector and armed groups.
TURKEY

- **Community Supported Policing (TDP) 2008:**
  - The TDP requires cooperation between local communities, families, civic networks, neighbourhoods, teachers, social workers, and so forth. Cooperation between the aforementioned groups and police officers is both the aim and the means of the TDP.

- **Individual disengagement and de-radicalisation Counterterrorism measures that was conducted by the Adana Police Department in Turkey between 2009 and 2015:**
  - The process requires the close cooperation of several public entities and also between law enforcement authorities and families.

UNITED KINGDOM

- **Channel: Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists, March 2010:**
  - Channel programmes will benefit from a coordinator, a multi-agency panel and information sharing protocols.
    - The purpose is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism. Prevent is included in the performance framework for local authorities, the police and other partners.

- **Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism 2015:**
  - Channel forms a key part of the Prevent strategy. The process is a multi-agency approach to identifying and providing support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

- **A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018:**
  - Greater Manchester will be included in the North West regional pilot site for a Regional Multi-Agency Centre. The Centre will formally facilitate the effective information sharing between the Counter Terrorism Policing North West and appropriate agencies.
    - A multi-agency Recovery Coordination Group was established to oversee the recovery of Greater Manchester. Six work streams fed into the Coordination Group, including a Community Recovery Group. Key activities for the Community Recovery Group were to:
      - Undertake a community impact assessment to inform the development of a community engagement strategy to co-ordinate the involvement of the wider community affected by the incident [...] 
      - Work with schools and other educational establishments to support children and young people [...] 
    - Develop a new, collaborative approach whereby public services and other agencies work in true partnership with our diverse communities to stop the radicalisation of young people, men and women living in Greater Manchester.

- **Contest Strategy 2011:**
The strategy encourages work with a wide range of sectors (including education, criminal justice, faith, charities, the internet and health) where there are risks of radicalisation which need to be addressed.

- Understanding and Monitoring Tension and Conflict in Local Communities: A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies 2008:
  - The guide states membership of the tension monitoring group should include representatives from the following statutory agencies/ departments/teams: Community Safety, Police – borough liaison, safer neighbourhoods, borough intelligence; Education – schools section dealing with racial incidents; Community Development /Area or Neighbourhood teams; Youth service; Environment services; Housing – estate management, ALMO or Registered Social Landlord representatives. Additional members involved in different parts of the country include: Executive member with Cohesion or Community Safety portfolio; Community representatives - e.g. from Independent Advisory Group, Tenants and Residents Associations, faith groups; Voluntary organisations - Race Equality Council, Voluntary Action Council; Health services.

- Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:
  - Prevent work depends on effective partnership. To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, specified authorities must demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation, in particular with local Prevent coordinators, the police and local authorities, and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, for example Community Safety Partnerships.
  - This risk assessment should also be informed by engagement with Prevent coordinators, schools, registered childcare providers, universities, colleges, local prisons, probation services, health, immigration enforcement Youth Offending Teams and others, as well as by a local authority’s own knowledge of its area.

1.8 Budgets (category 8)

This category includes excerpts from the documents referencing the financing of the policies, programmes, strategies and otherwise described counter- and de-radicalisation efforts and activities. It is an attempt to establish whether the (often ambitious) goals in this area are accompanied by adequate means to realise these goals.

EUROPEAN UNION

Only one document was found with a direct reference to funding: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning Terrorist Recruitment: Addressing the Factors Contributing to Violent Radicalisation, 2005. It stated that ‘Funds will also be allocated to build a network of experts dealing with these problems’, although there were no further details. This absence of specific documentation is explained, in part at least, by the fact that the EU documents are focused on strengthening and coordination of the national efforts, which are established at a national level.

BELGIUM

- Programme on the prevention of violent radicalisation 2013:
In the 2013 Strategy some provisions are included to financially support local authorities in their PVE strategies.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Strategy for combating extremism, 2008:
  - The strategy states that in 2008 the Ministry of the Interior provided subsidies from the state budget to support the integration of foreign nationals. Money was used for projects implemented by non-profit making organisations and other entities. Projects aimed at providing free legal service to foreigners and at supporting further development of relations between foreigners and their communities with citizens of the Czech Republic (for example activities to prevent xenophobia and racism and to create information programmes).
  - It describes how the Programme for Prevention of Undesirable Social Phenomena became a fundamental document for military units and facilities. In 2008, 130 projects were developed. Under approved projects of prevention of undesirable social phenomena, military units were allocated funds from the budget of the Ministry of Defence. In 2008 this amounted to CZK 6,321,000 (EUR 245 223,93).
  - It notes that a number of museums and galleries of the Czech Republic received contributions from the state budget for conducting programmes that included education and training towards ethnic and religious tolerance, with the aim of eliminating extremism-related phenomena.

DENMARK

- Introduction to The Danish Approach to countering and preventing extremism and radicalisation 2015:
  - The document states that the activities listed in the document are to be funded to the tune of DKK 970 million (EUR 130 million) over the next four years.

- Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:
  - In this plan it is stated that, in 2015, there was broad political support for allocating funds from the rate adjustment pool to finance a number of the initiatives listed in the 2014 action plan.

GERMANY

- National Action Plan against Racism - Positions and measures to deal with ideologies of inequality and related discrimination, 2017:
  - The ideas, plans and measures of the federal government within this National Action Plan will be financed from within existing budgets.

- Federal Government Strategy on Extremism Prevention and Democracy Promotion, 2016:
  - The strategy includes: the Federal programme ‘Live Democracy! Active against right-wing extremism, violence and hostility’ (duration: 2015-2019, 2015 budget: EUR 40.5 million,
2016: increase up to EUR 50.5 million); and Federal programme ‘cohesion through participation’ programme (funding: EUR 6 million per year until 2015, EUR 12 million from 2016).

- National prevention program against Islamist extremism, 2018:
  - As part of the ‘National Programme for the Prevention of Islamist Extremism’ (NPP), the German government promotes preventive action against violent extremism (right-wing extremism, leftist militancy, Islamic extremism) and provides additional funding for this purpose to the tune of EUR 400 million (up to 2020). The funding guidelines for prevention and de-radicalisation in prisons have been adapted and now provide support for a federal state/institution for 12 months up to EUR 500,000 instead of the earlier EUR 300,000.

GREECE

- Bill of law (no 4285) ‘for the confrontation of specific forms of racism and xenophobia’ to toughen previous anti-racism legislation (1979) and criminalized the denial of the Holocaust, crimes against Humanity and Nazi crimes recognized by international courts or the Hellenic Parliament September 2014:
  - Some subsidies for organisations acting within this local area (operating costs of that legal person […] are covered by its annual subsidy from TAXIK).

- Bill of law (4356/2015) for the establishment of a National Council against Racism and Bigotry at the Ministry of Justice (December 2015):
  - The document states that the Secretary-General of Transparency and Human Rights shall ensure the convening and functioning of the Council, and to implement its decisions; no additional remuneration or compensation is paid to its members.

- Counter-Radicalisation pocket guides for the public and front line practitioners 2016:
  - The total budget of the project was EUR 144,994.36, while the specific budget for the pocket guides was EUR 2,500 for each, EUR 5,000 in total.

- URBACT III- Rumourless Cities/ Transfer Networks 2018:
  - It is expected that further documents and municipal council decisions will follow, specifying the kind of networking of activities and initiatives, as well as of the budget of this programme.

NETHERLANDS

- The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism (2014):
  - Municipal authorities can apply to the NCTV for impetus funding to help them develop and strengthen their local approach. In this application, municipal authorities must state how they aim to spend the money.

- Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007– 2011:
  - The budget allocated for the years 2007-2011 was EUR 28 million.
NORWAY

- **EXIT. Ungdom ut av voldelige ungdomsgrupper. (Exit. Youth leaving violent youth groups. Final report) 2000:**
  - The Ministry of Children and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Immigration Directorate together agreed to finance the project.

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism) 2014, revised in 2017:**
  - The measures in this plan were to be implemented or launched in 2014 and covered within existing budgets.

POLAND

- **National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:**
  - Financial resources for 2015 were included in a special-purpose reserve to a total of PLN 2,000,000 PLN 900 thousand PLN (EUR 675,534,02) in order to implement the National Anti-Terror Programme for 2015-2019. In subsequent years, specified funds are included in the budget of the Ministry of Interior, however, if in this time there is a reduction of this source of financing of the Programme or the costs of implementing the measures exceed the planned budgets, the difference will be covered from the resources of individual entities performing the tasks. It will not be possible to apply for additional funds from the state budget for this purpose.

RUSSIA

- **State program of the Russian Federation ‘Realization of the state nationality policy’/Subprogramme 7, ‘Prevention of extremism on national and religious grounds’ 2016:**
  - The amount of funding allocated from the Federal budget from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2025 is: 4 870 750 000 roubles (EUR 66 749,576,88).

- **The threat of international terrorism and religious extremism to the member States of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) in the Central Asian and Afghani Governments, 2017:**
  - The report notes the need to increase funding for research in these regions as the lack of researchers working in these territories has led to a lack of objective information, adequate data or recommendations.

SPAIN

- **National Strategic Plan to Combat Violent Radicalisation, January 2015:**
  - This plan notes that all activities will be conducted within the current budgets of the relevant authorities.

- **Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020, 2017:**
The material resources to carry out training actions or collaborations through grants with specialised entities, publicity, days, etc., will be taken from what is available in the municipal budget.

- **Municipal plan to combat Islamophobia. Barcelona, 2018:**
  - This plan included a specified budget.

- **Adi-adian Educational Module, 2013:**
  - There is a possibility that educational centres will receive funding for training and advice on education for peace and cohesion.

**SWEDEN**

- **Action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism 2011:**
  - Almost 100 national youth organisations receive state support every year and in 2011, the Government set aside about SEK 235 million (EUR 26.7 million) for this purpose. Since 2010, the Government has also financed a pilot scheme with ‘participation guides’ whose task is to encourage local residents, particularly young people and women, in areas where there is less participation in activities run by various civil society organisations.

**SWITZERLAND**

- **Switzerland’s Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism 2016:**
  - This action plan states that Switzerland intends to step up its support programmes in countries considered fragile, focusing in particular on assistance for women and young people. It is already supporting a project to encourage dialogue with young people in various neighbourhoods of Tunis. In addition, it has increased funding for vocational education and training projects by 50%. This approach has made it possible for over 300,000 young people around the world to complete vocational training in recent years.

**TURKEY**

- **Diyanet’s program to ‘undermine’ violent extremist messaging 2013:**
  - Diyanet’s budget has increased fourfold, and personnel involved has doubled to nearly 150,000.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

- **Channel: Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists, March 2010:**
  - The multi-agency panel is responsible for ensuring delivery of the action plan but not for managing or funding the support provider(s). The Government Office and local authority Prevent leads for each area will have information on Prevent-specific support services that are available. In some circumstances, it may be appropriate to make referrals to mainstream local provision such as education and employment services.

- **Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism 2015:**
The panel is collectively responsible for ensuring delivery of the overall package of support, but not for managing or funding the support providers. Where support is provided by a panel partner, they should be represented at the panel meeting and are responsible for the delivery of that element of the overall support package; funding for any support offered should be met from their existing budgets.

- A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018:
  - The report notes that Government needs to consider the implications that losing EU funding (due to Brexit) could have on communities which are already struggling, as well as the public, private and VCSE sectors who have been affected by budget reductions.
  - The Home Office should increase the flexibility of funding that is allocated to intervention provision, particularly for lower risk cases. Local Authorities should have more discretion about how this funding can be spent locally.
  - Opportunities created through the Apprenticeship Levy - The Apprenticeship Levy was introduced in April 2017 and requires employers with a payroll over £3m per annum to pay a levy of 0.5% on their annual pay bill. They can claim back these funds to employ and train apprentices. The remaining 98% of organisations can also access funds generated through the levy, but must contribute 10% of the cost of training.

- Contest Strategy 2011:
  - The Spending Review 2010 set the budgets for each Government department from 2011/12 - 2014/15.
  - Counter-terrorism in general must provide value for money. Prevent in particular must not waste public funds on projects irrelevant to its objectives. Nor will they fund or work with extremist groups; they will carefully evaluate the credibility of those they support.

- Understanding and Monitoring Tension and Conflict in Local Communities: A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies 2008:
  - Building capacity - involves activities, resources and support that strengthen the skills, abilities and confidence of people and community groups to take effective action and leading roles in the development of their communities (supporting the development of structures and support groups, small grants schemes – with cohesion criteria that encourage working across divides – work to ensure funding is not divisive, training and support – through Councils for Voluntary Service or similar).

- Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:
  - In the UK, the Home Office provides funding for Prevent-related activity in priority areas only. In those priority areas, a local Prevent co-ordinator will be funded to give additional support and expertise in preventing radicalisation. Additional Home Office grant funding is available for Prevent projects and activities. The Home Office retains oversight of local Prevent co-ordinators and the funding, evaluation and monitoring of these projects.
1.9 Evaluation (category 9)

This category captures whether programmes and strategies detailed have been evaluated and if so, by whom. This is important in order to identify any programmes that may have been developed to exploit the ‘counter-radicalisation industry’ and promote superficial or even counterproductive programmes.

EUROPEAN UNION

- Preventing and Countering Youth Radicalisation in the EU of 2014:
  - The document notes that strengthening discussion between the existing two networks of experts (the Policy Planner’s Network on Polarisation and Radicalisation (PPN) and the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)) would support sharing best practices and diffusion of know-how on radicalisation in Europe.

BELGIUM

- Terrorist Offences Act 2003:
  - The Parliament has launched an inquiry after the 2016 bombing, which has resulted in a reassessment of policies so far. A number of recommendations have been developed and are being implemented; the ‘Comité R’ (R = renseignements/intelligence), a parliamentary committee, is providing oversight of the intelligence services, as part of the implementation of CT activities.

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Strategy for combating extremism, 2008:
  - Evaluations of individual elements of the strategy provided by the document include a qualitative analysis of the content of teaching procedures and tools used, evaluation of large scale programmes focused on influencing attitudes of pupils and students in the area concerned, and a qualitative analysis of procedures used in the issue of extremism at schools.

DENMARK

- Preventing and Countering Extremism and Radicalisation. National Action Plan. Denmark 2016:
  - Evaluations of the prevention effort: a number of the initiatives being launched as part of the effort to prevent extremism and radicalisation are being assessed by an external evaluator, in order to gain knowledge about the results of these initiatives and obtain recommendations on how the effort may be further qualified.

FINLAND

- National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism 2016:
○ The implementation and results of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism will be monitored by a steering group which comprises of the representatives of organisations that are of paramount importance to carrying out the measures.

  ○ The National Cooperation Group established by the Ministry of the Interior annually prepares a follow-up report to evaluate the progress made with the implementation of the Action Plan.
  ○ The content of the follow-up report is based on the information submitted by the parties responsible for the various actions. The follow-up report is approved by the Steering Group for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation and Extremism.

  ○ Since 2013, the Ministry of the Interior has regularly published situation overviews of violent extremism. Overviews are drafted under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, together with key experts.
  ○ They are meant to provide an overall picture of violent extremist movements and related crimes and trends during a given time period in Finland, which allows for monitoring of the effectiveness of counter-radicalisation measures.

● Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism 2012:
  ○ As a phenomenon, violent extremism is unpredictable and adaptable, as shown by recent developments. It is important that the implementation of the Action Plan be treated as a process, accommodating the relevant developments and good practices established along the way. In order to be effective, preventive measures must respond to the current situation and estimated future developments. In this way, the Action Plan will avoid trying to prevent the threats of yesterday. Practical work will provide additional, experiential information, based on which, preventive measures can be revised and improved. Every year, the National Cooperation Network for the Prevention of Violent Extremism will produce a report on its activities and results. An overview of the activities of local networks will be appended to the report, along with an estimate of future developments, and any action recommended for enhancing prevention work.

NETHERLANDS

● The Netherlands comprehensive action programme to combat jihadism (2014):
  ○ At the government level, the Minister of Security and Justice issues a quarterly progress report that sets out the current state of affairs for each measure in the Action Programme. At the level of municipal authorities, the accountability varies according to the municipal authority. Some municipal authorities inform their municipal council how many people are included in the local person-specific approach, while others do not do this.

● Polarisation and Radicalisation Action Plan 2007–2011:
Progress will be monitored by means of periodic measurements. Polarisation and radicalisation are not easy to measure, but it is possible. The measurements will take place at two levels: the de facto situation and the perceived situation.

NORWAY

- **EXIT. Ungdom ut av voldelige ungdomsgrupper. (Exit. Youth leaving violent youth groups. Final report) 2000:**
  - One external evaluation researcher will be attached to the project. The researcher must follow the project on an on-going basis, and prepare annual evaluation reports, as well as a unifying report at the end of project period.

- **A guide to police conversation intervention. Published also in English 2011:**
  - Evaluation is essential for appropriate allocation of resources and to ensure that the work that is carried out is of a sufficiently high standard.
  - Evaluation by analysis of systematically collected data (evaluation of plans for a project and for on-going or concluded projects and activities, tools or organisational entities; assessment of progress, measuring effects, confirming results, and assessment of what may be useful when implementing future measures).

- **Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism, 2014, revised in 2017:**
  - The action plan will be dynamic and will therefore be updated as necessary. This is in order to follow developments and changes in the perceived threat.

- **Radicalisation and extremism. A learning resource for education within social science for secondary schools. Oslo Municipality, December 2014:**
  - The upper secondary schools in Oslo will trial the teaching programme in spring 2015. The Education Agency will conduct an evaluation of the programme and will ask for input from the schools.

POLAND

- **National Anti-terrorist Programme for the years 2015-2019:**
  - The implementation of the Programme in subsequent years is subject to evaluation at the end of the first quarter of the following year. Every year, a report on the progress on the implementation of the programme will be prepared at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This will be based on information received from entities involved in the implementation of the programme.

RUSSIA

- **The Strategy of the State nationality Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period Until 2025, 2012:**
  - Monitoring indicators have been introduced for the annual adjustment of the Strategy.

- **The action plan for implementation in 2016-2018 of the Strategy of the state nationality policy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025, 2015:**
The evaluation of effectiveness is reduced to the number of activities, instead of the change effected by those activities.

- State program of the Russian Federation 'Realization of the state nationality policy'/Subprogramme 7, 'Prevention of extremism on national and religious grounds', 2016:
  - The results of monitoring are not published and are transferred to the government of the Russian Federation in the form of a report.

Spain

- Transversal Plan for the Coexistence and Prevention of Violent Radicalisation in the City of Malaga 2017-2020, 2017:
  - Two evaluation reports of the plan will be made: an annual monitoring report and a final evaluation report (at the end of the period covered by the plan), where the evaluation indicators presented in each strategic line within each axis are crucial.

United Kingdom

- Channel: Supporting individuals vulnerable to recruitment by violent extremists, March 2010:
  - There is a mechanism in place to review support packages created within the Channel project, no data available on the review mechanisms of the whole Channel project.

- Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism 2015:
  - The CPP is responsible for regularly liaising with the support provider(s), updating the vulnerability assessment and for assessing progress made with the Channel Panel monitoring of the tasks realised within the project and not overall evaluation of the project.

- A Shared Future - A report of the Greater Manchester Tackling Hateful Extremism and Promoting Social Cohesion Commission, July 2018:
  - Undertake an evaluation of the Prevent strategy and its delivery in Greater Manchester to include:
    - reviewing the findings of the Channel Peer Reviews;
    - evaluating of implementation of the Channel pilot, including Operation Dovetail (in Oldham);
    - reviewing good practice in the monitoring and managing of community tensions and in tackling hate crime;
    - providing input to the Government on the necessity of feedback after organisations or individuals have reported suspect behaviour or materials; and
    - identifying areas of strength and good practice and the weaknesses in the Prevent strategy particularly around community engagement.
  - Developing clear mechanisms to enable the community to monitor and report concerns relating to extremism effectively to include a responsibility for the relevant public body to provide feedback on the outcome of the concerns raised.

- Contest Strategy 2011:
○ Assessment of the progress of CONTEST against a set of performance indicators, complemented by deeper evaluation of specific programmes.

○ Evaluation supported by wider research and horizon scanning, vital if we are to remain ahead of new or changing threats and vulnerabilities. We are committed to publishing data where security classification allows. We will publish an annual report on our counter-terrorism work.

● Understanding and Monitoring Tension and Conflict in Local Communities: A practical guide for local authorities, police service and partner agencies, 2008:
  ○ GMAC has achieved a great deal in a short period of time.
  ○ Its comprehensive documentation provides a strong foundation and its planned evaluation is an example to other systems of the need for regular review.

● Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales 2015:
  ○ The Home Office currently oversees Prevent activity in local areas which have been identified as priorities for this programme, and will provide central monitoring for the new duty. The Home Office shares management (with local authorities) of local Prevent co-ordinator teams.

1.10 Solutions from outside of the categories to be taken into consideration while creating new de-radicalisation and counter-radicalisation policies

During the analysis of 100 documents it became apparent that there are solutions unique to individual countries that cannot be simply put into the nine categories established at the beginning of the analytical process. Thus, a tenth category was added to demonstrate the innovative solutions found in the analysed documents.

BELGIUM

● The demonization and mocking of radicalism shall be avoided to avoid counterproductive effects.

● A subtle and respectful, nuanced approach is much recommended.

● 'Any method shall be flexible and relational'

● Support local, educational, civil society and media prevention strategies and imply, strengthen and support the relevant different actors:
  ○ Developing community policing;
  ○ Sensitise professionals dealing with mental health;
  ○ Sensitising families and friends and reinforce individual support.

● Former terrorists/radicals as a potential support in coaching.
DENMARK

- The differences in the level of radicalisation (or vulnerability to radicalisation may call for separate levels of state intervention/solutions); the comprehensive approach to preventing extremism and radicalisation should entail that a wide range of actors contribute to the prevention effort, and the effort involves different types of intervention depending on the target group. In practice, there may be overlaps between the levels of intervention, and some interventions include people from different target groups.

![Diagram showing three levels of intervention: Persons in extremist environments, Persons vulnerable to radicalisation, Everyone.]

FINLAND

- Towards a Cohesive Society. Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism, 2012:
  - Trust in the democratic system and the genuine opportunities it offers to effect changes, both nationally and locally, is the most important general prerequisite for preventing violent extremist ideas and ideologies from gaining support among citizens. A democratic system that works both locally and nationally provides citizens with the opportunity to affect decisions that they consider important.
  - It is especially important to ensure that young people regard the democratic system as an effective way of influencing their own environment and the broad development of society. In recent decades, there has been little discussion within Finnish society of the democratic system and its significance to society and citizens’ welfare. Discussion of politics and politicians has often been negative and belittling. This may be a factor adding to the negative or indifferent attitudes young people exhibit towards the democratic system and using it to make a difference. Presenting the democratic system primarily through the related shortcomings may eventually enhance the attraction of groups that base their activities on what are frequently very black-and-white ideas. They offer clear, simple and effective solutions to issues that are often perceived as complex. Finnish young people are increasingly prepared to take illegal social action. This does not, as such, mean being prepared to use violence in order to achieve goals. It can, however, create a breeding
ground that may increase the lure of violent extremist groups and ideologies, and can lead to the acceptance of violence at individual level.

GREECE

- The pocket guide for the public that defines radicalisation, explains why radicalisation matters and should concern us, differentiates between radicalisation and other forms of social activism, giving a negative meaning in the concept, discusses the reasons of radicalisation and analyses the main two types: political (extreme-left/ anarchist and extreme-right) and religious radicalisation. The guide discusses the role of the law for the prevention of radicalisation, as well as of the family and school, the internet and social media, and radicalisation in prisons. The end of the guide discusses the confrontation strategy of the EU for radicalisation and how the national strategy should be organised.

- A simple dynamic of providing information based on facts, giving different audiences/groups the opportunity to address issues related to daily life and the way we see the 'other', in a non-conclusive but well-founded perspective, adjusting to different contexts, whether in education, culture, sports, or town planning.

NETHERLANDS

- Creation of an organisational structure that serves as a permanent source of knowledge and awareness about radicalisation (for citizens, schools, teachers): NUANSA

NORWAY

- A high number of the young people involved in the extreme right environment were adrenalin seekers. Following the initiative of the preventive police, and in close cooperation with the district administration, it developed an offer of 'action' activities such as snowboarding, climbing, rafting and the like. Among other things, the district administration and the police jointly arranged two 'extreme trips' in the mountains, in the first case for young people from an extreme right environment, in the second case for young people from a drug-using environment.

- SalTo algorithm (precise direction on what to do in case of worrying youth behaviour - various phases)
What should I do if I am concerned?

Once you have discussed your concerns with your colleagues and your leader, consider whether other agencies should be contacted for collaboration. If necessary, the police can carry out a Police Conversation Intervention in order to clarify the situation before relevant preventative measures are implemented.

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<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Dialogue with the young person</td>
<td>Employees</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discuss your concerns</td>
<td>Leaders School institutions and agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Report your concerns</td>
<td>School institution Child welfare office Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Police conversation intervention</td>
<td>Police Child welfare office Police</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Inter-agency co-operation</td>
<td>Preventative co-ordinators’ network</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Follow-up</td>
<td>All mentors/persons who are in contact with the young person</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Report concerns to Norwegian Police Security Service (PST)</td>
<td>Police Norwegian Police Security Service</td>
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**SPAIN**

- Bringing the direct testimony of victims of terrorism, violence and human rights abuse to the classrooms.

**TURKEY**

- Community police are supposed to have a direct contact with individuals in society. This creates a humanity-based relationship between security officers and ordinary citizens. Such kind of bilateral relations positively contribute to the security policies.

- The results of the pilot programme are revealed by a social investigation. It is shown that 63% of the militants disengaged from the extremist group. However, the investigation also reveals that the programme had different levels of success for different extremist groups. For example, while the disengagement ratio is 68% for the militants of nationalist groups, it is only 20% for faith-based groups. Another outcome of the programme is that, even though some militants preferred to remain in the group, their negative activities noticeably decreased.

**United Kingdom**
● The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by: a. identifying individuals at risk; b. assessing the nature and extent of that risk; and c. developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned: it is all done by already existing institutions, whose tasks/efforts/cooperation are streamlined for the purpose of counter-radicalisation.

● Healthcare professionals will meet and treat people who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. The key challenge for the healthcare sector is to ensure that, where there are signs that someone has been or is being drawn into terrorism, the healthcare worker is trained to recognise those signs correctly and is aware of and can locate available support, including the Channel programme where necessary. Preventing someone from being drawn into terrorism is substantially comparable to safeguarding in other areas, including child abuse or domestic violence; there are already established arrangements in place, which we would expect to be built on in response to the statutory duty.