

Preventing Radicalisation to Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Family support

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Family support

1. General description

This approach aims to support families vulnerable to and dealing with radicalisation and violent extremism.

The role of families in the process of radicalisation has become central to the debate on the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism. Many believe that one of the keys to stopping the process at an early stage lies behind the door of the family home. Proponents of this approach believe that building resilience and creating awareness for parents and other family members will mean that young people are better protected from extremist influences.

In reality, families may be both helpful and harmful in radicalisation processes.¹ A distinction should be made between families' intentions and their actual behaviour. Families can be the key to creating a safety net and be instrumental in helping someone leave an extremist movement and mind-set. Each scenario and each family's involvement will be different and requires a detailed analysis and tailored or bespoke solutions. Particular attention should be paid to families of foreign terrorist fighter returnees and families whose members, especially children, returned from conflict zones where they have been indoctrinated and exposed to violence.

However, family members may sometimes do more harm than good because they are unsure how to talk to a relative who they may fear is becoming radicalised. Family members may also explicitly encourage a relative to take an extremist path, as they believe this is the right direction.

Although we talk about families as a whole, the dynamics within families and the roles of each family member will impact radicalisation processes differently. It is therefore important to understand who constitutes the family. Who is part of this group or network of people that considers itself a family? This may differ quite substantially across different cultural backgrounds. Background culture within families might also play an important role in both directions. Once there is an understanding as to who is part of the family, dynamics between these individuals can be observed and analysed. For this to happen, a family's cooperation is of utmost importance. Additionally, voluntarily cooperation is of crucial importance. It is not the same if the family approaches the support on its own or if it is obliged to do so because one of its members is currently involved in a judicial process.² Without a family's commitment, it will be very difficult for 'outsiders', whether police, family counsellors, social workers or other actors, to build trust and help build resilient family engagement. Families who do not accept the reality may choose to refuse any professional help or cooperation.

A family's connection to the wider environment (other families, the community they are part of, institutions) is also a crucial element in family support.

¹ Sikkens, E., van San, M., Sieckel, S., & de Winter, M. (Fall 2017). Parental Influence on Radicalization and de-radicalization according to the lived experiences of former extremists and their families. *Journal for Deradicalization*, No.12 (2017), 192-225. Retrieved from <file:///C:/Users/Anita/Downloads/115-412-1-PB.pdf>

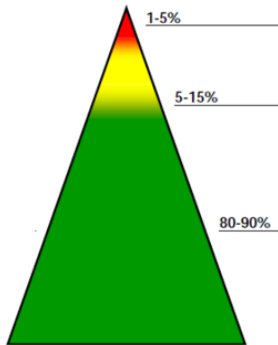
² Awan, I., & Guru, S. (2017). Parents of foreign 'terrorist' fighters in Siria – will they report their young?. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 40(1), 24-42. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01419870.2016.1206588>

2. Aim

- Raise awareness of the threat of violent extremism and avenues for help.
- Build resilience against violent extremism.
- Provide content for family members to address ideologies used by terrorists recruiting people to their cause.
- Support family members of an individual who may be vulnerable to radicalisation or who becomes radicalised towards violent extremism and criminality.
- Support family members of foreign terrorist fighters and returnees from conflict zones.
- Support returnees' families in the process of reintegration.
- Manage the risk associated with convicted violent extremists when they are released, and support rehabilitation.

3. Methods

As family support may take many shapes and forms, a helpful way to categorise different methods of family support structures is through the prevention triangle:



Primary prevention (green)

The majority of families will be able to implement early prevention methods by themselves and general support interventions will be sufficient to keep them resilient to radicalisation and violent extremism.

Examples of interventions:

- general awareness courses in schools, community centres;
- interfaith organisations, etc. Informative websites and (online) question and answer platforms.

Secondary prevention (yellow)

A smaller group of families is at higher risk and has a greater need for resilience to radicalisation and violent extremism. Many factors may contribute to this situation: unstable family dynamics, frustrations and grievances, history of abuse, communication issues, cultural issues etc. These families need support to increase their resilience and to prevent family members being drawn into (violent) extremism.

Examples of interventions:

- family support groups where family members can share experiences and talk about difficult family issues;
- helplines and counselling for concerned peers and family members.

Tertiary prevention (red)

A small group of families will require special, targeted support and interventions because radicalisation processes have taken place and family members have engaged in (violent) extremist acts.

Examples of interventions:

- intensive family counselling;
- specialised disengagement and de-radicalisation programmes involving the family as a whole.

There are a variety of organisations or networks that can offer family support: statutory bodies, NGOs, community voluntary civil society organisations, interfaith organisations, defectors, and even families that have had the same experience.

3.1 Primary prevention:

Preventive parental support

This cluster of interventions is directed at supporting parents of migrant descent in raising their children in a (Western) society. In particular within certain communities, the gap between generations is a known cause of alienation among youngsters vulnerable to radicalisation. Specific interventions are directed at strengthening dialogue between children and parents. Parents can also take courses on enhancing their parenting and other skills, e.g. how to use Internet and social networks etc. These courses focus on building the capacity of parents to understand the cultural and political context in which they live and their children are growing up.

Appropriate preventive parental support should be given to the parents of extremist converts.

Support and empowerment of women

It is useful to have the specially-educated personnel and methodology to deal with gender-specific issues and to provide female role models and mentors. For women, courses (e.g. in community centres, religious institutions, adult education settings) can be offered, covering diverse themes such as psycho-social development, confidence-building, safeguarding techniques, family communication, applied parenting skills and building resilience. Separate activities for women only can be organised.

Support for youths vulnerable to radicalisation

Primary prevention should include groups of youths who are considered as vulnerable to radicalisation, but with no links yet to violent extremists. It is important to include them in the appropriate programme so as to distance them from the radical environment (e.g. education in conflict prevention, tolerance and non-discrimination education, debate on countering violent extremism, etc.). The role of mentors is to guide and be a positive force, a role model, motivating the individual to turn away from their destructive lifestyle and strengthening their resilience against the allure of violent extremism.

3.2 Secondary and tertiary prevention

Hotlines and helplines

Hotlines and helplines for concerned family members, friends, community members, professionals etc. are an emerging practice in several European countries (NL, AT, DE, FR etc.). Hotlines for radicalisation (like those for other types of criminal behaviour) are often primarily aimed at reporting suspect behaviour. Helplines are focused on providing support and guidance to the caller, for instance on how to deal with a potentially radicalising family member. Their aim is to help family members and friends to become effective mentors for guiding the person back onto a path towards healthy choices.

A number of lessons can be drawn from experiences with hotlines/helplines so far:

- initiatives should allow for anonymous and confidential contact, preferably free of charge;
- 24/7 arrangements should be considered;
- advertising the hotline/helpline within the community is of a great importance (e.g. through websites, charities);
- it is important to establish a multi-agency cooperation framework to discuss cases and referrals, and to establish good links with other organisations that can provide additional support/advice;
- information about threats of violence, possible crimes, or emergencies should be directed to appropriate authorities;
- staff should listen, ask questions and take time to have a clear picture of the situation before giving advice;
- the competences of staff (e.g. psychologists, social workers etc.) should include good communication/people skills, ability to provide expert advice, ability to speak in other languages;
- involving skilled, trusted and trained community members to provide support to staff who operate the hotline/helpline is advisable;
- regular multidisciplinary training and exchange of best practices among hotline/helpline operators and with multi-agency experts is advisable (to exchange lessons learned and best practices, and to prepare for other problematic circumstances within the individual's family, e.g. failure at school or at work, rebellious attitudes, experiences of marginalisation or of discrimination, etc.);³
- a specific focus should be given to managing 'hate crimes'⁴ that are sometimes confused with radicalisation or extremist views. The distinction between the two is important.
- it is important to develop effective counter and alternative narrative policies.

Family support for people who are being recruited by a terrorist organisation

Family support for (possible) extremists is mainly about counselling and aiding parents in dealing with the situation at hand. This can be via a family helpline, and/or family counselling involving advice and information about the possible radicalisation process, certain extremist groups etc., or helping the parents maintain a good relationship with their child. This involves working on trust and strengthening families within their social environment. When people have actually committed acts of violent extremism, family support is also about managing the risk associated with the convicted violent extremist when released, and supporting them and their families in the reintegration process. Additionally, building resilience and minimising social isolation is of great importance (e.g. employment, housing, learning, health care, social interaction/activities, etc.).

Family support for children and young adult returnees from Daesh-held territories

³ Thomas, P., Purcell, M., & Miah, S. (2017). The Kirklees Prevent Young Peoples' Engagement Team: Insights and lessons from its first year. Project Report. University of Huddersfield, Huddersfield. Retrieved from <http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/32393/>

⁴ Crawford, A., & Evans, K. (2017). *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*. In A. Leibling, S. Maruna, & L. McAra, L. (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* (pp. 797-824). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 6th edition.

Children and young adults who return to Europe after living with Daesh have a high risk of being traumatised from witnessing executions and barbaric punishments involving torture, from systematically being indoctrinated and, for substantial group of them, from receiving training in weapon handling and killing. These children suffer, due to the both violence they have witnessed/participated in, and on account of the fact that their normal social, moral, emotional and cognitive development has been interrupted and corrupted by the experience of war. Their return to their home countries poses immense challenges for the prevention services provided by practitioners in the health and social care sectors. It is important to establish contact with the returnee and their family as early as possible.

Trauma-informed practice is of key importance when working with child returnees. There are four stages involved: creating trauma awareness, trauma sensitivity, trauma responsiveness and trauma-informed practice. Child returnees or those growing up in radicalised environments need a shared care plan with an involved case-manager to ensure continuity. Early intervention is vital for children under the age of 12 to maximise the prospect of rehabilitation. Practitioners should address anger management before addressing the radical ideology.

4. Lessons learned

- Radicalisation is a relatively new topic in the field of family support. Many organisations are only just starting to develop a methodical approach and to recognise that one size does not fit all: each case is unique and requires tailor-made interventions. However, structured working methods will help professionals to make conscious choices that others can retrace and understand, and to learn why certain interventions did or did not work.⁵ When engaging with families for the purposes of prevention, de-radicalisation and reintegration, it is preferable to first have a national or local action plan or strategy defining the overall goals, and the strategic approach to be taken. The first step is asking, “What is the goal of this? How do you want to engage with families of those who have radicalised or those who are at risk? Each actor might have different goals, (e.g. police and security services will most likely seek no violence/criminality and no recidivism). It is possible to let each actor work to obtain their goal, but the work should be cooperative and coordinated, and families should experience a consistent approach. Specific family support will be on a case-by-case basis, but the national/local action plan or strategy provides a general framework for all agencies and practitioners involved. Family support is focused on working with the whole family to positively influence the individual(s) at risk and their surroundings. If, for example, 300 people in one country are known to have either left to fight with Daesh, died on the battlefield or returned to their families, this will easily affect over 1 000 family members and place them in a vulnerable position. Financial investment in developing family support should reflect this reality.
- When supporting families, it is important to have a holistic approach, not just focusing on the parents, but on the family system as a whole. Brothers, sisters, cousins and peers can be just as affected if their family member is becoming radical or has turned to violent extremism. These people should also be considered a group at risk.
- If certain people (whether family, friends or community members) do not want to be involved in any type of engagement, it is best to accept their decision. Service providers should give encouragement and support where possible, but only those committed to the process should be involved. The family has to decide what it wants and to set goals. Similarly, family members and the (potentially) radicalised individual should only interact when both parties are willing

⁵ Gielen, A.J. (2017). Countering Violent Extremism: A Realist Review for Assessing What Works, for Whom, in What Circumstances, and How? *Terrorism and Political Violence* (May 2017), 1-19, Taylor & Francis
DOI: 0.1080/09546553.2017.1313736

and ready. Any reluctance to engage and accept support should be reviewed in terms of whether this raises the risk to any children in the household.

- It is important to manage confidentiality and the challenge of doing so when faced with family members. It is challenging to support the whole family if the individual of concern isn't giving consent to having their information shared.
- A multi-agency and inter-departmental approach is crucial. There is no limit to the number of actors involved, but there should be a single family counsellor/worker or limited point of contact with families. Cooperation between multiple agencies needs to be clearly structured with regular meeting points and discussions on cases on an individual basis. It will not be helpful if families are inundated by numerous different individuals as this diminishes trust-building. Those engaging need to work on all levels simultaneously (with the radicalised individual as well as with family/parents) and have an overview of (as much as possible) all that is going on.
- Family support can be provided by, for instance, NGOs (such as Hayat and Vaya), municipalities (Antwerp, Vilvoorde) or practitioners from other statutory bodies (e.g. community police officers, mental health workers, child protection workers in countries with no family support programme) etc.
- It is important in a multi-agency approach that the actors involved know the security/intelligence restrictions, accept them and act within their limits. One of the most complex challenges for multi-agency work is the extent to which information can be shared. This is also challenging for family counsellors/workers who work on the basis of trusting and transparent relationships with the families. If the families think private information is being passed on to the police and intelligence service, they may be less inclined to cooperate. On the other hand, there are also safety and security concerns that should be taken into account and which in some cases legitimise sharing private information with security authorities. Developing clear information-sharing arrangements within these partnerships is therefore vital to delivering effective family support. These arrangements can be on a 'need to know' basis, but it must be made clear what this means for each partner organisation.
- When engaging with family members, transparency is essential for trust-building. Service providers should be open about their level of contact with police and security services and also about the goals and intentions of engagement.
- The language used when framing services or engagement with families should be selected carefully. Service providers should try to lean towards positive language. Importantly, language used should be clear and to the point, and should balance empathy and understanding.
- Develop a clear communication strategy for the action plan (e.g. a brochure providing advice to the public, other relevant actors and institutions on what to do when there are concerns of radicalisation and violent extremism).

4.1 Establishing contact

- In some cases, affected family members of radicalised individuals actively seek help. It is therefore important to advertise family support services, programme information and contact details via appropriate channels, for example in affected communities. It is also worth ensuring that the service is the first Internet search result. Word of effective services will spread throughout communities and there have even been examples of (positive) information about support programmes reaching foreign fighter returnees in Syria.
- Waiting too long to engage could be harmful. In most cases, an engagement plan for the family should be established before any intervention. If these processes are pre-planned and coordinated, they are always more effective. And if agencies are prepared, there should be no delay.
- Service providers should listen to the needs of family members and respond as appropriate. If family members reach out for help, a rapid decision is needed on the appropriate course of action. A protocol on who should engage and the depth of engagement should be in place.

- It is not enough to offer family support only during office hours. Practitioners engaging in family support should have a '24/7 mentality' and be easy to reach via different communication means or out-of-hours services, such as (mobile) phone, e-mail and even online messaging fora, e.g. WhatsApp. All interaction with a family should be logged, and details should be registered in a log book. This ensures conversations are tracked by the lead practitioner.
- At the initial contact stage, it is very important that a form of risk assessment takes place. With what type of case are we dealing? Is the person still vulnerable, or is someone actually planning to travel to Syria, for example. To carry out a full risk assessment, it is important to involve multiple agencies so that information is shared. Often, mental health care workers such as psychiatric nurses are important in this assessment process. Such risk assessments should also be repeated throughout the process of family support.
- Reaching vulnerable families and building relationships will not happen from behind a desk. It is important that family counsellors/workers get to know the communities that these families are part of and also gain their trust. The most effective way to do this is to go physically into the community (attending community gatherings, organising information sessions in community centres etc.). It is important to know what is going on, whether there are incidents, and who the key figures are within the community that might be able to open up communication channels with families needing support.
- In some communities, there are cultural barriers to seeking help, or people are afraid to be stigmatised within the community. Barriers may need to be broken down in creative and proactive ways. The degree and form of this pro-activeness can differ and the creation of an infrastructure where parents at least have the opportunity to seek help is important. The 'helpline' is one such example, as are visits to parents whose children are considered at risk of becoming radical, or have already become so.

5. Types of support for family members

How service providers engage with family members and what types of support is provided depends on the goals set, the needs of the family and the resources and capacity available. Two specific methods of support for the families of (potentially) radicalised individuals can be provided:

5.1 Direct support

- Direct contact with family members can range from very pro-active support (e.g. family counsellor/worker making house visits), to leaving the initiative for support completely to the families (e.g. families phoning a special support centre).
- Direct family support can be undertaken individually or collectively. For instance, family group talks may be suitable in big, anonymous cities. On the other hand, in small and ethnically diverse communities in which youths recruit each other ('peer recruitment'), approaching and helping families individually might prove more effective. Parents could also be steered towards taking courses on enhancing their parenting skills. For women, courses could cover identifying behavioural changes potentially of concern in individuals at home or in the community, and equipping them with the knowledge to address these concerns. Training may also cover resilience-building.

5.2 Indirect support

- In many cases, radicalisation is not the only challenge facing a family. More structural challenges such as lack of employment, education, social networks, finance, financial knowledge, or an open and loving family environment etc. can also influence the family's overall wellbeing. Addressing needs in these areas may have a rehabilitative effect for the whole family, decreasing the influence of radicalisation processes and enhancing general

resilience. Family counsellors/workers should be creative, use their networks and challenge themselves to think outside the box.

- Case managers can provide indirect support by organising professional services for family members. Types of services can range from mental health counselling, media training for those affected by intense media scrutiny, and help with practical matters such as dealing with social services.
- In some cases, an individual who is participating in an Exit or rehabilitation programme will not only require psychological support, but also practical support with regards to finding a job, house and new avenues for socialising if all previous contacts have been radicalised towards violent extremism.

5.3 Practical boundaries of support

- Clear rules and boundaries for conduct should be set from the outset. In support groups, for instance, family members should talk about their relative but it should not be a forum for blame.
- Some families may not want to talk about what their relatives are doing as they don't want to think about the shame or stigma associated with their actions. In these cases, it can be helpful to include a psychologist, who can dispel taboos and encourage them to talk about these issues in meetings.
- It is crucial that meetings are as private and confidential as possible. For instance, avoid note-taking during sessions with family members. Practitioners have found that explicit note-taking diminishes trust and creates an atmosphere of unease.
- Quite often there is 'institutional blaming'. Parents might blame the security services for not preventing their children from becoming engaged with known extremists. It can be helpful to include those 'blamed' when engaging. This can be done by including (willing) persons from government departments such as the security services or the foreign policy office in bilateral meetings, or in support groups with families.
- Adding an interpreter to the group talks might overcome some language barriers, but might not necessarily create the right atmosphere. Experience has shown that parents can also translate for each other and that they are more actively engaged and trusting if there is no interpretation.

6. Working methods: matching support with family needs

Different families will have different needs to be addressed through family support. For instance, some will have legal or religious questions, others will have questions about extremist organisations, and some will require more empathy from families in similar situations. Each case will be different and will require an empathetic case manager.

- It is crucial to provide factual information to family members, particularly in terms of legal statutes e.g. if their child or relative has committed a crime. Family counsellors/workers should be knowledgeable about the various legal statutes and provide clear information about what is legal and what is not. It can also be comforting to remind family members that the (potentially) radicalised individual is not a terrorist until they commit a terrorist (or terrorism related, depending on the national legal framework) crime. It is worth considering a separation between both the case workers who are there in a supporting role, and those who are involved in investigation elements of the case. Drawing a line between who should do what is also important. It saves the case worker from getting involved in the more complex legal elements of the case.

- Family counsellors/workers can help parents and family members adjust their communication and interaction with their relative, whether the individual is at risk of becoming radicalised or already heavily involved in violent extremism. Family members will have numerous reactions, some of which might include:
 - becoming very strict (authoritarian);
 - being strict but responsive to their relative’s needs (authoritative);
 - setting no boundaries at all and at the same time not being responsive (neglectful);
 - being responsive to the needs of their relative, but lacking rules and discipline (permissive).
- It is important to support families by listening to them, helping them develop an authoritative style in which there is a good balance between being ‘responsive’ (responding to the needs of their relative) and ‘demanding’ (setting boundaries).
- Family counsellors/workers should discourage family members from being confrontational. It is important to support parents in talking to their children, particularly in those cases where children are still involved with extremists. Parents have a tendency to either get very emotional or very angry when their children contact those individuals. The focus should be on maintaining a positive relationship, and parents should be encouraged to talk about ‘normal stuff’ where possible. It is important to create an emotional boundary (by focusing on well-being and not extremist issues), because in many cases the (potentially) radicalised individual is waiting for an excuse to sever the contact and looking for evidence of disapproval.
- When young people are radicalising and adopting an extremist mind-set, they often find that it helps them build the foundations for their identity and answer difficult questions about what is right and wrong. If someone working with these youngsters addresses this mind-set and worldview and disapproves or delegitimises it, this may lead to an identity crisis. This crisis can reveal itself through impulsive negative behaviour and actions. It is therefore important to avoid this vacuum and work from an acceptance-based approach to slowly rebuild the foundations.
- It is no secret that in these modern times, the internet has become a parallel world for many young people. A generational gap may make it more difficult for parents or other family members unfamiliar with online platforms to understand what their children/relatives are doing online. As many radicalisation processes are at least fuelled by contacts, messages and ‘information’ found online, this component needs to be part of family support at each stage. Both family members and family professionals need to know what is out there in terms of narratives, images and chat services to deal with this effectively.
- Becoming isolated from social networks is a worrying sign when processes of radicalisation are at play within a family. The other way around, rebuilding and reconnecting families to a community can have a positive influence on the family as a whole. Besides time, rebuilding relationships within the community also takes trusted and engaged community members such as religious leaders, teachers or community centre counsellors. They can bridge the gap between vulnerable families and empowering communities. Family counsellors/workers⁶ should look for these positive change-makers and facilitate these connections.
- Cases of radicalisation within families are often related to certain family dynamics which may have become an obstacle to the identity development of younger family members. Honour and unwritten rules, for example about defending the family honour, may put young people in confusing situations in which distinguishing right from wrong becomes more complex.

⁶ Cherney, A., Sweid, R., Grossman, M., Derbas, A., Dunn, K., Jones, C., Hartley, J., & Burton, G. (2017). Local service provision to counter violent extremism: perspectives, capabilities and challenges arising from an Australian service mapping project. *Behavioral Science of Terrorism and Political Aggression* (12 July 2017), 1-20, Taylor&Francis, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19434472.2017.1350735>

- In addition, ignoring important subjects related to becoming an adult, such as sexuality, may lead young people to look for information and affirmation elsewhere. By addressing young people's questions, and needs, including those in taboo areas, extremist groups create a space to recruit new members. Family counsellors/workers should be aware of these dynamics and include them in family interventions.

6.1 Winding down engagement

- Engagement will usually end when goals have been achieved and either party (the service provider or family members) are confident that the family can proceed on its own. However, family counsellors/workers should be aware that the file could be reopened, if the circumstances change and a family requires additional support.
- Thus, there should always be an open door or responsive individual who is available to family members or the radicalised individual even after goals have been achieved.
- Examples have shown however that setting a specific time-frame for reaching goals can be detrimental to engagement; where possible it should come to a natural end and not one dictated by capacity and resources.
- An evaluation by inter-departmental and multi-agency case workers should be used to assess whether the goals of family support have been achieved.

This chapter introduction was written and edited by Anita Perešin. Colleagues from several practices were interviewed during the writing of this text, and the valuable insights shared have been included. The author would like to thank Hadelin Feront, chef de projet Cellule de prevention de la radicalisation, BRAVO ASBL (Belgium); Sadia Khan, Dignity - Dansk Institut mod Tortur (Denmark); Cristina Caparesi, EXIT S.C.S. ONLUS, President of the Help Centre run by SOS-ABUSI PSICOLOGICI, Director of the scientific journal 'Manipulation and Abuse' (Italy); Misha Upadhyaya, Regional Prevent Coordinator - London (UK); Adele Ellis Penfold, Safeguarding services in relation to radicalisation - Luton (UK).

7. Practices

The following practices are presented:

- bOJA - Extremism Information Centre
- Borgercenter Boern og Unge - Removing parent benefits if families refuse to address concerns of radicalization (Foraeldrepaalægget)
- Cultures Interactive - WomEx
- Enerhaugen Family Counselling Centre, Oslo - Family Counselling Centre
- ifGG - Coaching for imprisoned parents (part of Praefix R programme)
- LidiceHaus
- Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands - Formers and Families
- Tim Perry Jonathan Ball Foundation for Peace - survivors for peace
- Tim Perry Jonathan Ball Foundation for Peace - women building peace
- Sabr - Steunpunt
- SAVE - Mothers schools
- SMN - helpline
- VAJA - Kitab
- Violent Prevention Network - family counselling
- ZDK - Hayat (Arbeitsstelle Islamismus and Ultranationalismus (ASTIU))

Name of the practice	7.1 Extremism Information Centre
Description	<p>The Extremism Information Centre is a nationwide contact point for parents, teachers, social workers or any other person seeking advice on issues of violent extremism. Our definition of extremism is broad and covers both politically and religiously motivated extremism.</p> <p>The Extremism Information Centre was set up in December 2014 and is financed by the Ministry of Family and Youth, the Ministry of Interior, and European and national research funding. Its services include a free helpline, face-to-face counselling and a broad variety of workshops and training on issues such as anti-discrimination, anti-Muslim racism, jihadism and right-wing extremism.</p> <p>The Extremism Information Centre offers anonymous counselling, free of charge. Its counselling model for sustainable solutions is backed by stakeholders and an interdisciplinary team of experts. We help to assess given situations and determine appropriate interventions, by questioning whether the reported behaviour is a sign of radicalisation that could lead to violent extremism, or rather a sign of rebellion and provocation. We provide general information (on legal issues) as well as specific information. We refer people to other institutions such as family counselling centres or open youth work organisations, and we ourselves offer face-to-face counselling.</p> <p>When working with individuals at risk, the voluntary engagement of the client is a precondition. Implementing a long-term approach, we try to detect underlying problems and drivers of radicalisation, and remain focused on the affective aspect. The first advice we give parents is to maintain contact with their children, and maintain the relationship. We advise parents to keep the channels of communication open with their children and encourage them to share their ideas. We also dissuade them from arguing over ideological issues.</p> <p>Our intervention aims to provide individuals with emotional support, and to find ways to reinforce trust and a cooperative mindset by strengthening the family and adolescents within their social environment. We create a support system and provide alternative social contacts and an alternative perspective on school or work. We include a broad spectrum of professionals from the fields of probation work, youth work, family counselling centres, official bodies, job centres, therapists and (religious or other) experts. We work closely with the security service and the police, but they are only involved if requested (by the clients) or in cases of immediate danger.</p> <p>In 2018, special emphasis was placed on individuals wishing to disengage from extremist groups, and on relatives (mostly mothers) of children who had left for war zones like Syria and Iraq but wished to return to Austria.</p> <p>Moreover, we intensified our work with people accused of having committed terrorist acts or of having violated the Prohibition Statute (acts under the law banning national socialist activities).</p>
Approach	<p>Family support Training for first line practitioners Multi professional / multi agency approach</p>

	Exit work
Target audience	Families First responders or practitioners Educators/academics Offenders/perpetrators Persons suspected of having committed national socialist activities or crimes under the terrorism act
Deliverables	<p>The website (http://www.beratungsstelleextremismus.at) provides information on the Extremism Information Centre's helpline, training and FAQs, as well as a news section.</p> <p>A video explaining extremism and the Extremism Information Centre's counselling model is also available (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDdXSzm7oYI).</p> <p>A basic training module focusing on self-reflection and exploring the question 'What does extremism have to do with me?' has been developed, including related workshop modules and lectures (https://www.beratungsstelleextremismus.at/info-expertise/fortbildungen/).</p> <p>Information leaflets on the services offered by the Extremism Information Centre in general (in 6 languages) and on the workshops in particular, are likewise available online (https://www.beratungsstelleextremismus.at/info-expertise/materialiensammlung/).</p>
Evidence and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of callers (short description of the situation and indicated problem) and intervention measures. • Feedback questionnaire: trainees fill out a standardised questionnaire. • Evaluation of workshop settings through participatory observation by external experts. • Bodies that booked workshops and training are contacted after the training, and asked about their satisfaction with the service. • Team meetings and supervision. • Regular expert meetings with the security service and other organisations working in the field. • Documentation of media response. • Feedback via international meetings and conferences. <p>Information and data are available online (https://www.beratungsstelleextremismus.at/news-presse/presse-corner/).</p>
Sustainability and transferability	<p>The practice can easily be transferred to other countries. The costs in Austria are approximately EUR 400 000 per year: this covers five counsellors (one of whom works chiefly with formers and persons wishing to disengage from violent extremist groups), one person responsible for organising training sessions and workshops, one person for administrative duties, and the director of the centre (most employees work part-time). It also covers remuneration for trainers, rent and infrastructure, and public relation activities.</p> <p>It is advisable to locate a similar project within a nationwide operating NGO.</p>

Geographical scope	The Extremism Information Centre is a nationwide contact point. We work together with family counselling centres and open youth work organisations all over Austria.
Start of the practice	December 2014
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	<p>RAN Prevent education event, March 2015</p> <p>RAN Thematic Event 'Dealing with Foreign Fighters', June 2015</p> <p>Founding Conference RAN Austria, September 2015</p> <p>RAN MS support workshop on helplines, December 2015</p> <p>RAN MS support workshop on Local Approaches, October 2016</p> <p>RAN Plenary, November 2016</p> <p>RAN and IMPACT Member State support training on the evaluation of interventions, November 2016</p> <p>RAN and IMPACT Europe Prison and Probation Services Evaluation Workshop, April 2017</p> <p>RAN workshop 'Returnees', September 2017</p> <p>RAN Family and Youth: lecture on project 'Jamal al-Khatib'), December 2017</p> <p>RAN EXIT Working Group, April 2018</p> <p>RAN workshop on the evaluation of PCVE practices, May 2018</p>
Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding	Erasmus+: Providing Perspectives – Preventing Violence European Commission ISF – Police Action Grant: DECOUNT
Organisation	<p>bOJA is the centre of competence for Open Youth Work in Austria. The association is the service and networking agency for Open Youth Work in Austria, as well as the expert office for quality development in Open Youth Work. It represents Open Youth Work at national and international level. bOJA is the spokesperson for Open Youth Work – with the aim of positioning the topics, perspectives and needs of Open Youth Work and the young people who use its services, in the national and international (youth) political debate. bOJA is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation.</p> <p>The Extremism Information Centre is financed by the Ministry of Family and Youth.</p>
Country of origin	Austria
Contact details	<p>Address: Lilienbrunnngasse 18 1020 Wien Austria Contact person: Verena Fabris Email: verena.fabris@boja.at</p> <p>Telephone: +43 6606338944</p> <p>Website: http://www.boja.at/ and</p>

	http://www.beratungsstelleextremismus.at/
Last update	2018

Name of the practice	7.2 Removing parent benefits if families refuse to address concerns of radicalization (Forældrepaalægget)
Description	<p>Working with families where social services have concerns of radicalization is a complex matter. Historically this has been the job of the intelligence services or Police. Denmark has taken a different approach where social services cooperate with Employment Services, Police, Crime Prevention Unit, Deradicalisation-Unit (VINK) and The Probation Unit form a coordinating Anti-radicalization Unit where all reports of radicalization is discussed and handled (If investigations by police and intelligence service is finished).</p> <p>Part of this new approach is that police needs only to address reports of a certain gravity when dealing with radicalization. Social Services must therefore be more insisting when trying to get in contact with families, where there are legitimate concerns as to whether parents or children have radicalized. Therefore tougher sanctions are needed. A new tool used by the Municipality of Copenhagen is to remove the monthly payments that all parents receive pr. child in the family if the families refuse to address concerns of radicalization.</p> <p>This has caused discussions on what grounds Social Services could remove monthly payments. If a family refuses to send their children to school, if they don't attend meetings with Social Services, if they don't show and engage in family therapy or if they actively counteracts efforts to help children who are in danger of being radicalized, then their monthly payments are revoked.</p>
Approach	<p>Family support</p> <p>Community engagement/empowerment</p>
Target audience	<p>Authorities</p> <p>Educators / academics</p> <p>First responders or practitioners</p>
Deliverables	<p>This method was made possible by Danish law in 2007 but was never used until 2012 by the Municipality of Copenhagen. No handbook or training has been used specifically regarding radicalization but it has become relevant due to the nature of these closed-circuit families where radicalization can occur.</p>
Evidence and evaluation	<p>Evaluations show that from 2012-2016 the Municipality of Copenhagen went from 1 (in 2012) until 106 (in 2016) cases where revoking Parent Benefits was used or where parents had been given warning. This however includes citizens where Social Services had other concerns than radicalization. Measuring empirical effects other than the rise in numbers is difficult because measuring effect on deradicalisation has not been made operational (And it's questionable whether</p>

	professionals can ever agree on criteria)
Sustainability and transferability	<p>Revoking parent benefits as a method has greatest effect if never effectuated. Revoking benefits is a three level process. The first level is where parents receive a warning. At the second level parents receive formal instructions on what needs to change if they are to preserve their parent benefits. At the third level parents are informed that their benefits have been revoked. At this stage parents also receive date for the next appointment with Social Services along with specific instructions on what needs to change in order to regain benefits. Usually only a warning is needed to ensure cooperation.</p> <p>The method is not transferable to countries where parent benefits are non-existing or low. But the method deals with Social Services using force to make families address their problems and negotiate minimum standards for citizenship. This can come in other forms, but it is imperative that the method is only used if a credible form of family support is offered by Social Services.</p>
Geographical scope	By this author only known to have been implemented in Denmark and specifically by municipality of Copenhagen.
Start of the practice	2013
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN H&SC - Children and youth in radicalised families, 14-15 September 2016, Hamburg (DE)
Relation to other EC initiatives	None
Organisation	<i>Borgercenter Boern og Unge Municipality of Copenhagen Municipal organisation serving under Danish law by the Danish Government</i>
Country of origin	Denmark
Contact details	<p>Address: Griffenfeldsgade 44, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark Contact person: Jeppe Rask Moustsen Email: zz1v@sof.kk.dk Telephone: (0045)24995941 www.kk.dk</p>
Last update	2018

Name of the practice	7.3 Family Counselling Centre
Description	<p>The Family Counselling Centre is a low-threshold service offering help to all families in crisis, as well as families with a multi-problematic background.</p> <p>The centre also plays an additional role, cooperating with municipalities to help families who find that one or more member is at risk of becoming radicalised, or that have children who have travelled to a conflict zone.</p> <p>The centre offers support, intervention, family therapy, and follow-up for the parents and siblings of the person of concern.</p>
Approach	Family support Exit strategies
Target audience	Families First responders or practitioners Violent extremists
Deliverables	<p>The practice has become a component within the Government's Action Plan against radicalisation and violent extremism:</p> <p>Measure: Collaboration with Family Counselling centres Responsible Department: Ministry of Children and Equality</p> <p>The Family Counselling Centre is a low-threshold offer of help for all families in crisis. Family counselling centres can also support cooperation with municipalities in preventive work for families who find that one or more members are at risk of radicalisation. Family Counselling centres also reduce the burden on families that have already seen at least one member radicalised.</p> <p>Future work will include collaborative projects between Enerhaugen Family Counselling centre and the Norwegian Police Security Service (PST) to raise awareness of radicalisation topics in the family.</p> <p>Link to the Action Plan: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/sub/radikalisering/aktuelt/nye-tiltak-i-handlingsplanen-mot-radikalisering-og-voldelig-ekstremisme/id2542460/</p>
Evidence and evaluation	<p>The measure has not been formally evaluated, but the practice has received good feedback from the families. We are concerned about getting feedback about the process and how our clients experience their relationship with us as therapists along the way, following a client-oriented approach. The Family Counselling Centre does not usually make any formal evaluation. The feedback has thus been given verbally after individual sessions, when we ask our clients how they experienced the sessions and whether our talk and focus was relevant, or if there are topics they would like us to address in more detail.</p>

	<p>In addition, we receive verbal feedback after we end the contact, which has been positive. The clients have appreciated our care and found the opportunity to talk freely about their life and concerns in a therapeutic setting to be very helpful, which in turn has had a positive effect in their lives.</p> <p>In our cases, the parents report to us that they function better in general, both at work and socially, and that they feel more present and empowered in their role as caregivers.</p> <p>In one of the cases, we still keep in contact with the father of two sons who left for Syria. We call him every two months to follow up. The father appreciates this contact.</p>
Sustainability and transferability	<p>The practice is financed by the Public Sector and is therefore free of charge. It is transferable to states that have public family counselling centres or to states that finance private counselling.</p> <p>What makes this measure sustainable in Norway is possibly the fact that it has become a national measure in the Government's Action Plan against radicalisation and violent extremism. The fact that counselling is universal is also important.</p>
Geographical scope	<p>The practice was launched by Enerhaugen Family Counselling Centre in Oslo and the Norwegian Police Security Service, PST, in 2015. So far, PST has selected the families of concern. At present, however, any public and private practitioner, as well as families, can contact the Family Counselling Centres to get support.</p> <p>In 2017, the service became a national measure and all the Family Counselling Centres in Norway were invited to training. Instructors from the RAN network were invited to provide this training.</p>
Start of the practice	<p>PST and Enerhaugen Family Counselling Centre started cooperating in 2015. This cooperation became a national measure in 2017. All the Family Counselling Centres in Norway can support parents and relatives who are concerned about their children or relatives who have left for Syria.</p>
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	<p>The measure has been discussed at two different RAN meetings: RAN EXIT in Milan on 1 November 2016 and the RAN H&SC/RAN YF&C in Nice on 2-3 February 2017. The practice was discussed with participants from the different RAN working groups.</p>
Relation to other EC initiatives	
Organisation	<p>Enerhaugen Family Counselling Centre, Oslo Funded by the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs</p> <p>The Norwegian Police Security Service</p>
Country of origin	Norway
Contact details	<p>Enerhaugen familiekontor Address: Smedgata 49, 0651 Oslo, Norway Contact person: Margrethe Treider and Kirsti Foss</p>

	<p>Email : Margrethe.treider@bufetat.no Phone : +47 466 16 496</p> <p>The Norwegian Police Security Service Contact person: Michael Cruz michael.cruz@politiet.no Phone: +47:40 91 13 01</p>
Last update	2016 and before

<p>Name of the practice</p>	<p><i>7.4 WomEx - Women/Gender in Extremism and Prevention</i></p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The WomEx practice was derived from the following observations: (i) violent extremist, terrorist or hate crime offenders very frequently also hold sexist and homophobic attitudes, i.e. have highly rigid and conflictive issues related to gender (especially when linked to the two major threats of violent extremism, right-wing extremism and religious fundamentalism, both Muslim and Christian); (ii) these conflictive gender issues not only coincide with violent extremism and hate crime, but also constitute key psychological driving forces behind these phenomena; (iii) methods designed to address issues of gender and gender identity may therefore have a powerful and sustainable impact on prevention and deradicalisation interventions – one that often carries more weight than ideological/religious issues.</p> <p>For example, practitioners have recurrently found that violently extremist young men compensate for an insecure sense of male identity and masculinity by acting out in hateful ways against women, homosexuals and others who by appearance or behaviour may confuse the restrictive gender role order these young men hold. Moreover, findings have shown that women active in extremism overwhelmingly tend to support and actively reconfirm such restrictive gender roles: they thus share these sexist and homophobic attitudes and draw motivation from them for extremist activities. Practitioners note that at the same time, these women feel empowered by their newly gained opportunities for extremist engagement and activities, e.g. as ideological supporters, by providing internal social cohesion, by helping to prepare terrorist actions and occasionally by committing such hate crimes and attacks themselves.</p> <p>In turn, extremist movements take strategic advantage of such socially imposed gender roles: they position their female followers in inconspicuous positions where they can propagate extremism unobtrusively. For instance, in Germany, right-wing extremist women may participate in child daycare, parents’ organisations, schools, and family welfare and professional social work. Their aim is to infiltrate these systems and support the current mainstreaming of right-wing extremist attitudes into the middle classes.</p> <p>Thus, both WomEx’s gender-specific interventions with girls/women and its gender-focused methods across different settings are necessary components of any prevention strategy, and may be applied to great effect in deradicalisation and prevention settings.</p> <p>Originating in the Cultures Interactive (CI) ‘Girrrl Power’ workshops, WomEx has provided young at-risk persons with various methods for increasing awareness on gender roles and the part they play in key situations of conflict, hatred and escalation in their lives. In particular, WomEx interventions aim to make participants more aware of the intrinsic connection between rigid/restrictive gender roles, polarisation and violent extremism. Participants also learn how certain biographical and milieu-specific conditions (violent/relational/sexual</p>

	<p>abuse, neglect, degradation and psychological trauma) may lead to the adoption of restrictive and exclusionary gender role concepts, and at the same time may make women susceptible to engaging in violent extremist behaviour. WomEx methods work on promoting alternative and more inclusive modes of male and female identity practices, and training to establish alternative patterns of behaviour which comply with a human rights-based and prosocial understanding of gender within democratic citizenship.</p> <p>The WomEx project was a ‘Prevention of and fight against crime’ (ISEC) national starter measure in 2013-14.</p>
Approach	<p>Family support Exit strategies</p>
Target audience	<p>Families Local Community Organisations/NGOs Youth/pupils/students</p>
Deliverables	<p>The WomEx.org website has been under development since late 2014. Various resources and materials (borrowed from similar approaches and organisations in the field) were added in 2015.</p> <p>Notably, a manuscript about the research underpinning the WomEx practice has been drafted and is available at http://cultures-interactive.de/de/fachartikel.html online.</p> <p>Reports from two international WomEx conferences (in cooperation with the Radicalisation Awareness Network Deradicalisation (RAN Derad)) have been drafted.</p>
Evidence and evaluation	<p>The CI’s practices were evaluated by the Association of Quality Assurance in NGO Work (Phineo) and were awarded the Phineo ‘Method-works’ certificate in 2014.</p> <p>Earlier, the CI’s practices were evaluated, received scientific counselling and were showcased by the Federal Model Projects’ evaluation and counselling department (attached to government programmes).</p> <p>Throughout the European Fair Skills (EFS) practice, the CI developed a ‘(self-) evaluation tool for quality assurance’, which provided indicators and guiding questions to help evaluate and self-assess a preventing violent extremism (PVE) intervention – and how well its concepts and tools can be transferred to other national settings.</p> <p>The quality assurance tool was developed in cooperation with associate partner Phineo Association and the EU Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) research project ‘Innovative methods and procedures for assessing counter-radicalisation techniques in Europe’ (IMPACT Europe), whose goal is to design strategies to evaluate activities for preventing violent extremism.</p> <p>Moreover, self-evaluation and client feedback collection have been and remain standing practice in the CI; they can be used as training modules for young peer-facilitators, who can employ them in their own fledgling peer workshops.</p> <p>WomEx has received positive feedback from RAN Derad specifically</p>

	<p>and RAN in general. Two international WomEx conferences were co-organised by CI and RAN Derad (in Berlin, 2013 and Frankfurt, 2014).</p> <p>WomEx and CI have also previously cooperated on various occasions with the Transnational Threats Department (TNT) of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), on women and extremism/prevention. OSCE recently published its final report online (http://www.osce.org/secretariat/120964), incorporating many WomEx perspectives (mostly from the perspective of women as perpetrators).</p> <p>WomEx results were also included in several OSCE conferences, and in a podcast recorded in 2014 at an international workshop (‘Advancing women’s roles in countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism’) by the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and OSCE. Titled ‘Women and girls as perpetrators of violent extremism’, the podcast is available online (https://soundcloud.com/osce/women-and-girls-as-perpetrators-of-violent-extremism).</p> <p>In OSCE and United Nations (UN) contexts, CI/WomEx worked alongside Sisters Against Violent Extremism (SAVE), a collaboration which led to a joint EU project application in 2015.</p>
<p>Sustainability and transferability</p>	<p>As UN, OSCE and RAN joint efforts show, approaches to women/gender and extremism/prevention are highly transferable. Together with SAVE, CI/WomEx is applying for an EU project which would allow the practice to be developed further. WomEx sustainability will be supported thanks to the CI’s appointment as Federal Centre of Excellence for Youth – Cultural Prevention of Violent Extremism and Xenophobia (by the government’s Prevention Department) in 2015.</p> <p>There has been significant and sustained EU and global interest in the WomEx approach. For more information, see ‘overview activities’ and ‘dissemination activities’ online (http://cultures-interactive.de/en/overview-activities.html).</p> <p>The WomEx approach and methods were subsequently incorporated into the EFS project. For more information, see http://europeanfairskills.eu/ (ISEC) online.</p> <p>The WomEx approach and methods were also included in the following projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The German Federal Model Project ‘Fair*in – gender conscious prevention of racism’, working with locals and refugees in one East and one West German small town (http://cultures-interactive.de/de/fairin.html). - The Berlin city project ‘Spot on, Girls!’, focusing on refugee and local young women and girls (http://cultures-interactive.de/de/spotongirls.html).
<p>Geographical scope</p>	<p>In Germany and internationally</p>
<p>Start of the practice</p>	<p>Originally emerging from CI’s ‘Girrrl Power’ workshops in 2008, WomEx was an ISEC national starter measure in 2013-14, and has cooperated with RAN Derad and with OSCE. WomEx methods constitute part of the CI’s Fair Skills (FS) approach as well as the LocalDerad (Hako_reJu) youth worker training; in 2014, they were also part of a university</p>

	<p>education module for social workers.</p> <p>WomEx methods will be further developed as part of the CI's mission as Federal Centre of Excellence for Youth – Cultural Prevention of Violent Extremism and Xenophobia.</p> <p>The practice is currently being further developed through the German Federal Model Project 'Fair*in - gender conscious prevention of racism', where the topic is combined with work for refugees and mixed groups of locals and refugees in East and West Germany (http://cultures-interactive.de/de/fairin.html).</p>
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	<p>WomEx was presented and discussed in two WomEx conferences, which were co-organised by the CI and RAN Derad (in Berlin, 2013 and Frankfurt, 2014).</p>
Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding	<p>The WomEx practice is a key element in the current EU project 'Central and Eastern European Network for the Prevention of Intolerance and Group Hatred' (CEE Prevent Net) (Oct. 2018 - Sept. 2020), funded by the DG Justice programme 'Rights, Equality and Citizenship', under the priority 'contributing to prevent and combat racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance'.</p> <p>CEE Prevent Networks with nine central and eastern European partner organisations from seven countries, and will include peer evaluation; it is co-funded by the Visegrád Fund, the Democracy and Human Rights Education in Europe (DARE) network and the German national Prevent programme 'Live Democracy!'.</p> <p>CI is a member of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Network of Non-Violence and Dialogue (ENND) - DARE - the European Network of Deradicalisation (EnoD) <p>IMPACT Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Experts Network in Terrorism Affairs (EENeT), run by the Federal Criminal Police Office in Bonn/Germany - the European Platform of Deradicalising Narratives (EDNA). <p>CI has (associate) partnerships with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS) - the GCTF. <p>In similar European contexts, the CI cooperates with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OSCE (TNT) - the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) - the Robert Bosch Foundation, the international stipend programme 'Civic Education in Action for practitioners from Eastern Europe.'
Organisation	<p>'Cultures Interactive e.V. (CI) – Intercultural Education and Violence Prevention' is an NGO that works both in prevention and first-line deradicalisation with at-risk young people that engage in or have shown susceptibility to violent right-wing extremism or ethno-nationalism/religious fundamentalism, or to xenophobic, racist, and other forms of hateful and exclusionary behaviour.</p> <p>In 2005, the CI tackled right-wing extremist/neo-Nazi subcultures which emerged in East Germany after reunification. Since 2008, the CI has also worked in inner-city districts suffering from migration-related ethnic and religious radicalisation and hate crime.</p> <p>The CI's Federal Model Projects and EU-ISEC and EU research projects</p>

	<p>focused on developing methods for prevention and rehabilitation work with high-risk youth populations which have largely been failed by existing measures. Methodologically, the CI approach for prevention and deradicalisation combines youth-cultural creativity workshops with civic education and psychologically based self-awareness group work. The CI also provides gender-specific and gender awareness methods (WomEx), and offers advanced training in methodology for youth work practitioners, to enable them to proactively and efficiently handle incidents of hate speech/crime and extremist indoctrination/recruitment (LocalDerad). The beneficiaries and partners of such CI interventions are schools/teachers, youth centres, street/youth workers, prisons, local authorities/police, communities and local press/media – especially around social hotspot areas.</p> <p>In 2014, the CI began work in eastern EU Member States, and started acting as co-chairing organisation for the RAN working group on Deradicalisation, comprising an EU-wide first-line workers' organisation involved in deradicalisation processes for all forms of extremism, including religious extremism and gangs. In 2015, the CI was appointed a Federal Centre of Excellence for Youth-Cultural Prevention of Violent Extremism and Xenophobia (by the government's Prevention Department).</p>
Country of origin	Germany
Contact details	<p>Address: Cultures Interactive e.V. Mainzer Str. 11 12053 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Contact person 1: Silke Baer Email: baer@cultures-interactive.de</p> <p>Contact person 2: Anika Posselius Email: posselius@cultures-interactive.de</p> <p>Contact person 3: Harald Weilnböck Email: weilnboeck@cultures-interactive.de</p> <p>Telephone: +49 3060401950 and +49 3076236862</p> <p>Website: http://cultures-interactive.de/en/</p>
Last update	2018

Name of the practice	7.5 Praefix R- Coaching for imprisoned parents
Description	<p>Through a special coaching programme with imprisoned parents we intend to prevent the tendency to right wing radicalisation in their kids.</p> <p>The fathers and mothers the programme is aimed at might be a) right wing orientated (and transfer this attitude to their children) or b) having noticed their teenage children’s tendency to discriminatory prejudices or to join right wing radicalised groups. In principle all parents are welcome who wish to intensify or stabilise the relationship to their children and improve their parenting skills as they wish to be “nevertheless” a good parent. Furthermore, the programme is based on the idea that imprisoned parent’s children are a group of high risk which is largely unnoticed: They often suffer from missing the imprisoned parent, suffer from shame and guilt which is connected to the parent’s criminal deed and, last but not least, they are on risk to experience exclusion and bullying. Together with an insecure attachment pattern and transgenerational transmission of traumatic experiences they are on risk to join radicalised groups to compensate the need to be recognized and important. This is where coaching starts and focuses: to support the clients to strengthen the parent-child relationship, to improve their child-raising competences and to reflect their values and attitudes, in which their parenting is embedded.</p> <p>Part of the coaching is also to involve important others such as the (ex)partner, parents, foster parents (if the child lives in a foster family), friends or relatives who can support the process. An important part is also - if appropriate and possible - to involve the youth welfare service.</p> <p>The coaching can be conducted as individual coaching or in groups with maximum 6 participants, it consists of 15 sessions, including one preliminary session, ten weekly or biweekly sessions and four following-up sessions, which can be set according to the need of the clients. All in all lasts the process for about a period of 1 year.</p>
Approach	<p>Family support</p> <p>Delivering alternative narratives</p>
Target audience	<p>Families</p> <p>Prison/probation/judicial practitioners</p>
Deliverables	<p>It is foreseen to produce a handbook to present the results and the approach to a wider expert audience. For a more intense and detailed discussion the ifgg is planning to invite practitioners, being interested to develop and implement similar programmes in their regions, to transmission-workshops.(Please contact us for further information!)</p>
Evidence and evaluation	<p>The Praefix R programme is being evaluated. The results will be used to get hints on effectiveness and impact, which can be used to modify</p>

	<p>the concept. The evaluation report will be documented in the handbook and discussed in the “Transmission-Workshops” (see below). The Praefix R programme received good feedback from the participants of the RAN Study visit in December 2015 in Berlin, where it was presented and discussed.</p>
Sustainability and transferability	<p>It is foreseen to implement the programme as a permanent offer in Berlin, Brandenburg and other Federal States of Germany - assumed that financial sources are available. Moreover, in 2017 the Praefix R practitioners will conduct “Transmission-Workshops” to present and discuss experiences and knowledge to other institutions in Germany and Europe which are interested to develop and implement similar programmes in their regions.</p> <p>The dates of the transmission-workshops will be published on our website. The workshops are open to practitioners all over Europe.</p>
Geographical scope	<p>In 2015 the Praefix R coaching programme has been conducted at three prisons in Brandenburg. In 2016 the ifgg gGmbH has planned to cooperate with four prisons in the federal states Brandenburg and Sachsen.</p>
Start of the practice	<p>Praefix R is a pilot project financed by the federal ministry for Families, Seniors, Women, and Youths from January 2015 to December 2017</p>
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	<p>Praefix R was presented and discussed at the RAN meeting “RAN study visit in Berlin December 16-17, 2015”</p>
Relation to other EC initiatives	<p>None</p>
Organisation	<p>ifgg - Institute for gender reflective violence prevention is a limited company (gGmbH). The project Praefix R radicalisation prevention programme is financed as pilot project by programme ‘Demokratie leben!’ of the German federal ministry for Families, Seniors, Women, and Youths.</p>
Country of origin	<p>Germany</p>
Contact details	<p>Osloer Straße 12 D-13359 Berlin</p> <p>Ms. Uli Streib-Brzič, Mr. Lars Schäfer streibbrzic@ifgg-berlin.de</p> <p>+49-3074773117</p> <p>www.ifgg-berlin.de</p>
Last update	<p>2016 and before</p>

Name of the practice	7.6 Nationwide Institute for right-wing extremism and family
Description	<p>The nationwide Institute for right-wing extremism and family provides counselling services for two groups: parents and families whose children have joined a right-wing extremism movement or are in danger of doing so; and professionals dealing with right-wing families. This latter group also receives supervision, coaching and access to a training programme.</p> <p>In addition, we support districts and regions in setting up parental and family counselling.</p> <p>Counselling in a family context means that we offer support for professionals dealing with right-wing families: for example, employees in youth welfare services like kindergartens or youth service committees.</p> <p>Our work revolves around socialisation and the family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formation of neo-Nazi affinities in the system family; • the contexts of family socialisation and attitude formation; • effects of prejudice and discrimination in parental behaviour, and attitude formation in children; • neo-Nazi education: socialisation in neo-Nazi parental homes; • legal issues in child endangerment, especially when one partner wishes to leave the right-wing environment and custody has to be managed. <p>Gender and right-wing extremism also feature strongly in the Institute's work: gender constructions in neo-Nazi subculture and the importance of internal cohesion.</p> <p>A chief priority for the nationwide Institute is networking with youth and social work structures. We develop topics for lectures and provide training for professionals (youth welfare services, police, justice, schools, clubs, communities, etc.). We cooperate with university and state education, and we qualify youth or child care workers in dealing with right-wing families.</p>
Approach	Family support Training for first line practitioners
Target audience	Families Educators / academics Local Community Organisations/NGOs
Deliverables	We develop topics for lectures and training modules for professionals. The concepts in these lectures can be used by all partners. We have also produced a handbook on standards and best practice in counselling parents or professionals dealing with right-wing families.
Evidence and evaluation	The project is funded by the Federal Ministry for Family under the programme 'Demokartie leben!'. An external evaluation will be carried out by the German Youth Institute (DJI) The results will be published after the programme has ended in 2019.

	Besides this, we evaluate our own lectures or training modules internally.
Sustainability and transferability	<p>We ran a model project from 2011 to 2014 under the nationwide programme ‘Toleranz fördern - Kompetenz stärken’ from the Federal Ministry for Family. In this project, we developed a counselling centre for parents whose children had joined a right-wing movement or were in danger of doing so. In the last two years of this project we noticed that besides the parents seeking help, many professionals also needed help and counselling in dealing with children or families from the right-wing movement. Consequently, we had to extend our reach and approach to address this additional need.</p> <p>The total funding from the Federal Ministry for Family is EUR 54 000 per year, plus 20 % which is self-funded.</p>
Geographical scope	The Institute is located in Bremen, Germany, but we are active nationwide.
Start of the practice	The project is funded under in a nationwide programme from the Federal Ministry for Family. The program started in February 2015 and is due to end in 2019.
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN study visit Germany, ‘Good practices of preventing group focused hate and right-wing extremism in Germany’, 15-17 December, Berlin, Germany
Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding	None
Organisation	<p>The LidiceHaus is an educational and training centre located in the centre of Bremen. Our combined seminar building and guesthouse lies between the river Weser and the lake Werdersee. It provides optimal conditions for the staging of events, conferences and conventions.</p> <p>The LidiceHaus is named after a small village in Czechoslovakia. In 1942, its inhabitants became victims of a brutal act of revenge of the Nazi SS and the Wehrmacht; villagers suffered mass murders, deportations and destruction.</p> <p>What we stand for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning from the history of Lidice: for reconciliation and understanding – not forgetting the past! - Lidice – the name evinces the memory of the past and serves as a call for reconciliation and understanding at the same time! - The Lidice programme for educational work and encounter work promotes solidarity, justice and self-determination. <p>Our topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - democracy, justice and civil society - dealing with conflicts, right-wing extremism and violence - identity and lifestyle issues of girls and boys: gender awareness and gender education - intercultural and international encounters - peace education - health awareness, sport and outdoor activity education - youth counselling and new media education.

Country of origin	Germany
Contact details	<p>Address: LidiceHaus Weg zum Krähenberg 33a 28201 Bremen Germany</p> <p>Contact person: Lisa Hempel Email: hempel@lidicehaus.de</p> <p>Telephone: +49 04216927213</p> <p>Website: http://www.lidicehaus.de/ and http://www.rechtsextremismus-und-familie.de/</p>
Last update	2018

Name of the practice	7.7 Formers and Families
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empirical research was carried out in the Netherlands, Denmark and the UK. Some 30 in-depth case-studies of former extremists (islamist, far-right, far-left) were carried out from a pedagogical perspective, examining the role of the family and the socialisation context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The purpose of the research was to acquire knowledge about the role of parents and the influence of education in processes of radicalisation and de-radicalisation. - The investigation was launched because it became clear from practice that links with the parents (especially the mother) are the last to be broken by radicalisation, and the first to be repaired when the process of disengagement is used. The expectation was that parents are closely involved in both processes, and need support. - The results are that the family situation has an impact at different stages of radicalisation and de-radicalization processes. Also, parents cannot handle accompanying their child alone, they need support from a ‘pedagogical coalition’ (youth workers, teachers and others accompanying the youngster in this problematic phase of identity development). - First-line workers distinguish between different pathways to and of radicalisation, and can offer insight into how the family situation plays a role. • An awareness video was produced (18 min long version, 7 min short-version; in English, subtitles in English and French) for executives/management within the social domain (education, youth work, youth care). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The video targets drivers and decision makers in the youth domain (education, welfare, care, social security) because they play a crucial role in promoting organisational culture within social organisations. It offers advice on discussing issues internally and partnering with external organisations. A video can be viewed at multi-agency meetings, and works better than a paper summary of the research. - The video summarises the results of the research, emphasises the importance of establishing an approach in the social youth domain, as well as the importance of collaboration.
Approach	Family support Educating young people
Target audience	Educators / academics First responders or practitioners Authorities
Deliverables	Research Report, Awareness Video, Final Conference Report (available at: https://www.ris.uu.nl/ws/files/15886833/end_report_formers_and_families_tcm126_610120.pdf) - The video is not available online as it is intended for viewing in a controlled environment.

Evidence and evaluation	<p>The awareness video has been used in Dutch context for motivating the education, youth work and youth care sectors to join efforts to counter radicalisation. Professional feedback has been positive.</p> <p>The video has also been shown in the Netherlands at multiple meetings between drivers and decision makers within the youth domain. Positive (oral) feedback has been received from participants. The video has also been used by many different organisations within the youth domain, with positive comments having been received there too. No further evaluation has been carried out.</p>
Sustainability and transferability	<p>The awareness-video is available at no cost. Professional mediation is required, so dissemination is controlled.</p> <p>The video is not online. It has been shown by professional organisations to open plenary sessions, and in workshops, to start the discussions.</p>
Geographical scope	EU
Start of the practice	2011-2016
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	
Relation to other EC initiatives	The practice received ISF funding.
Organisation	<i>Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands</i>
Country of origin	NL
Contact details	Contact person: Saskia Tempelman Email: s.g.tempelman@nctv.minvenj.nl
Last update	2016 and before

Name of the practice	7.8 Mothers School
Description	<p>SAVE’s experiences and extensive interviews show that violent extremists undergo a process of radicalisation that others, most significantly their mothers, can often detect. By sensitizing and empowering mothers’ self- awareness and confidence to recognize and respond to potential early warning signals in the children’s behaviour, mothers can confront the influence of push and pull factors that can lead their children to violent extremism.</p> <p>In 2012 SAVE created the first Mothers School, a unique tool to mobilize mothers and translate this non-traditional approach into reality. Through a series of community based mothers’ workshops, women cover diverse themes from psycho-social development, confidence-building, family communication and applied parenting skills learning to channel their children’s fear and frustration into safer, more enriching outlets.</p> <p>‘Graduating’ mothers are more aware of the signs of radicalisation in their children and potential dangers in their immediate environment. They feel more confident and competent to respond to their children’s needs and provide proper support. Mothers report how they actively engage at the home front to promote non-violent and resilient families and communities.</p>
Approach	Family support Community engagement/empowerment
Target audience	Families Local Community Organisations/NGOs Youth/pupils/students
Deliverables	The Mothers School model includes a curriculum of background information and training exercises as well as monitoring and evaluation protocols.
Evidence and evaluation	<p>The Mothers Schools meetings are completely accompanied and monitored by SAVE through systematically collected observational, testimonial and anecdotal evidence.</p> <p>Performance criteria include mothers’ perceived increased confidence and ability to recognise and respond to signs of radicalisation in their children via self-evaluation start/exit questionnaires.</p> <p>Progress and impact are also reflected in the number and nature of mothers’ success stories, positive examples and new experiences derived from illustrative case studies, gathered via reporting protocols.</p> <p>Secondary criteria include the number and nature of new outreach and awareness raising activities organised by participants as well as positive PR indicators.</p>
Sustainability and transferability	<p>The Mothers School Model - Adopt, Adapt, Advance</p> <p>The Mothers School model is envisaged as an emerging international network implemented through SAVE partnership with community-based organisations. SAVE provides the concept, training and monitoring tools and supports the curriculum delivery, to assist the local partners and ensure impactful, quality controlled Mothers School</p>

	workshops on the ground. The organisation of the mothers' meetings and the content of the training are highly flexible, low cost and can be customized and integrated into the ongoing programmes and frameworks of the local partner. Moreover, the overall implementation and training of the model can be managed on a part time basis. Thus all actors have a considerable degree of ownership.
Geographical scope	Tajikistan: Kujand, India: Mewat, Srinagar Kupwara, Pakistan: Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Tanzania: Zanzibar, Indonesia: Jember, and Nigeria: Jos, Austria: Vienna
Start of the practice	The Mothers Schools model was launched in Tajikistan 2012
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	Nominated by the RAN Working Group for Victims Voices RAN VVT, The Hague, 2012 RAN VVT, Madrid, 2013
Relation to other EC initiatives	None
Organisation	<i>SAVE (Sisters Against Violent Extremism) is an NGO that is financially supported by the United States Peace Institute.</i>
Country of origin	Austria
Contact details	Media Tower Taborstrasse 1-3 1020 Vienna Austria Edit Schlaffer, Founder and Director office@women-without-borders.org (+43) 69918587699 www.women-without-borders.org
Last update	2016 and before

Name of the practice	7.9 HAYAT
Description	<p>HAYAT (Turkish and Arabic for “Life“) is the first German counselling program for persons involved in radical Salafist groups or on the path of a violent Jihadist radicalisation, including those traveling to Syria and other combat zones. Further, HAYAT is available to the relatives of a radicalized person as well.</p> <p>Since January 2012, HAYAT has been the partner of the German Federal Office for Immigration and Refugee Affairs (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge BAMF), which established a national counselling hotline on radicalisation (‘Beratungsstelle Radikalisierung’). Taking calls from relatives and other concerned persons, the hotline provides a first line assessment to then redirect the calls to local, non-governmental partners like HAYAT. HAYAT can also be contacted directly via Email or telephone. During the first contact, HAYAT experts will conduct an analysis and risk assessment of the respective situation to determine the counselling demand and to answer the most important questions in the beginning: Is the relative in danger of becoming (violently) radicalized? Or is it a harmless case of conversion to Islam?</p> <p>Once the counsellor gained a clear picture of the concrete situation, an individual counselling process and step by step plan will be designed, including various measures to prevent further radicalisation or to stop and reverse the process. The counselling is conducted systematically, situationally and problem and solution oriented. Our services are free, confidential and available in German, English and Arabic.</p> <p>With our experience and expertise we accompany persons, who don’t want to lose their radicalized relative or friend and try to understand and win him/her back.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -We counsel, provide contacts and listen. -We make a clear differentiation between a strong, lived faith and an ideology of inequality that can result in violence and terrorism. -We assist in identifying alarming signals and show limits of what is possible. -We provide new perspectives and accompany the cases for as long as necessary. <p>Many relatives of persons who are about to travel abroad (e.g. to Syria), are already there or have even returned to their home countries, turn to HAYAT for advice. HAYAT thereby follows three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Try everything possible to make them voluntarily refrain from traveling abroad. -If they are abroad: Stop fighting and return. -The persons are supposed to return to a safe and controlled positive social environment. <p>HAYAT can resort to a nationwide network of partners on various levels. HAYAT thereby understands itself as a bridge between the family and other relevant institutions such as schools, social services and, if applicable, prosecution, police or employer and assist in communicating with various parties with the primary goal of catering to the specific needs of the respective person and family.</p>

Approach	Family counselling and de-radicalization Exit strategies
Target audience	Families and Friends Violent extremists Local Community Organisations/NGOs
Deliverables	Practice has led to plenty of output e.g. handbooks, trainings, academic articles, political counselling, networks etc. For more information please visit www.hayat-deutschland.de
Evidence and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular evaluation in the realm of ‘Beratungsstelle Radikalisierung’ at the BAMF (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge) - Since 2012 we have been counselling 290 cases (190 of them contacted us directly at HAYAT; as of 1.9.16)- goal always remains not solely a desistance from violent behaviour but also an ideological de-radicalisation - Experience and success in preventing departure to combat zones as well as in assisting returns
Sustainability and transferability	Practice is sustainable and can be transferred to other local and national contexts. The approach and methods of HAYAT-Germany has already inspired practices abroad e.g. in Canada, Denmark, Australia.
Geographical scope	Germany and inspired international practices
Start of the practice	2011
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	Hayat has been presented in several RAN INT/EXT meetings and the RAN Cities Conference.
Organisation	<p><i>Society Democratic Culture (ZDK Gesellschaft Demokratische Kultur gGmbH)</i></p> <p><i>The ZDK Society Democratic Culture is an independent non-profit association that champions the fundamental values of freedom and dignity throughout Germany. Our initiatives serve to prevent and raise awareness of violence and extremism. We challenge terrorist and radical ideological movements like right-wing extremism and Islamism. We also help persons leave extremist groups and networks. For this purpose, we are sponsors of the EXIT-Germany and HAYAT-Germany initiatives. Moreover, we offer trainings and educational services and, with our Institute for the Study of Radical Movements (ISRM), we are hosting a nationally and internationally oriented research institute as well as the open access journal on de-radicalisation Journal Exit Deutschland (JEX).</i></p>
Country of origin	Germany
Contact details	<p>Ebertystr.46 10249 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Claudia Dantschke (project director) claudia.dantschke@hayat-deutschland.de</p> <p>Ahmad Mansour</p>

	<p>ahmad.mansour@hayat-deutschland.de</p> <p>Julia Berczyk julia.berczyk@hayat-deutschland.de</p> <p>(+49) (0) 30 420 18 690 (+49) (0) 1577 8820645</p> <p>www.hayat-deutschland.de www.zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de www.journal-exit.de</p>
Last update	2016 and before

Name of the practice	7.10 Survivors Assistance Network
Description	Provision of victims' services to survivors of political violence resident in England and Wales, providing practical and emotional support so that they may cope with and recover from their experiences. Tiered care model: Initial Needs Assessments determine if beneficiaries require occasional contact, active support, or complex intervention through a combination of individual assistance, group interventions, or specialist referral.
Approach	Family support
Target audience	Victims of terrorism Families Formers
Deliverables	Face-to-face individual needs assessments and home visits. Referral and advocacy communications, including in-person representation. Up to 12 group interventions per annum, for example. Up to 20 beneficiaries learning coping mechanisms for families living with trauma; memorial events, etc. Continuous or occasional practical or emotional support on an individual casework basis helping address needs in multiple outcome domains: education, skills and employment; finance and benefits; outlook and attitudes; wellbeing; drugs and alcohol; social integration; family & friends; shelter and accommodation; criminal justice system/truth recovery & historical enquiries institution experience; safety and perceived safety.
Evidence and evaluation	Comprehensive external (2010) and internal (2014) evaluations/impact assessments available, linking specific evaluation measures to research evidence base. Recently introduced standardised quantitative wellbeing indicators for quasi-therapeutic elements. Self-administered quantitative and qualitative output evaluations for each delivery session. General and specific beneficiary consultations including overall service check (Feb 2014) and deeper investigation of the specific needs of diaspora communities (2012). Snapshot of first quarter of 2017: 2 individuals supported in managing physical and mental health issues, 8 to engage with psychological services, 20 engaged in regular communications for emotional wellbeing, 1 assisted into education/employment, 2 represented to employer/educational institution, and 30 trained in new self-care skills. Snapshot of quarter up to 21/08/17: 364 referrals, 194 cases from summer incidents.
Sustainability and transferability	Individual components, such as group intervention workshops and critical incident training for first responders can be isolated and transferred easily; costs underlying support network on a national

	scale would vary by Member State and can limit transferability.
Geographical scope	England & Wales
Start of the practice	2003
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN VVT
Relation to other EC initiatives	Assisting Member States in their fulfilment of the Victims' Rights Directive 2012/29/EU Recitals 2, 8, 16, 57, Ar. 22(3)
Organisation	Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Peace Foundation Non-governmental organisation registered with the Charity Commission of England and Wales (1048990)
Country of origin	United Kingdom
Contact details	The Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Peace Centre Peace Drive Great Sankey, Warrington Cheshire WA5 1HQ UNITED KINGDOM commissions@foundation4peace.org +44(0)1925581231 www.foundation4peace.org
Last update	2017

Name of the practice	<i>7.11 Women for Peace</i>
Description	A radicalisation-aware and conflict-sensitive training programme, which supports women and enables them to become more active citizens and leads the way in preventing and resolving violent conflict through intercultural dialogue and by challenging extreme views and prejudices. Women for Peace is a 30-hour programme of interactive learning for groups of 15 delivered in 10 sessions at times and in places that suit beneficiaries in their communities.
Approach	Educating adults Community engagement/empowerment
Target audience	Families Local Community Organisations/NGOs General public
Deliverables	Accreditation in Building Peace: Understanding Conflict & Extremism at European Qualifications Framework Level 2.
Evidence and evaluation	Externally validated accreditation correlated with self-assessment of distance travelled towards mastery of learning outcomes: Understanding the importance of critical thinking Understand the relationship between identity, values and narratives Understanding them & us thinking and narratives Know how to dialogue on issues related to extremism
Sustainability and transferability	Single-group versions deliverable with small grants or local authority funding Highly transferable as it is not dependent on high-intensity residential components and has little in the way of substantial resource and equipment requirements, though childcare provision is helpful. High incidence of groups persisting after course delivery completed.
Geographical scope	North of England
Start of the practice	June 2014
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN Prevent
Relation to other EC initiatives	Pilot co-financed by the European Integration Fund
Organisation	Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Peace Foundation Non-governmental organisation registered with the Charity Commission of England and Wales (1048990)
Country of origin	United Kingdom

Contact details	The Tim Parry Johnathan Ball Peace Centre Peace Drive Great Sankey, Warrington Cheshire WA5 1HQ UNITED KINGDOM commissions@foundation4peace.org +44(0)1925581231 www.foundation4peace.org
Last update	2017

Name of the practice	7.12 Steunpunt Sabr
Description	<p>Steunpunt Sabr (the Arabic word for ‘patience’) is a women’s organisation that is situated in the neighbourhood Schilderswijk (The Hague), and is active both in the Municipality of The Hague and nationally. Sabr is an independent and autonomous NGO, that works bottom-up and offers support to and empowers vulnerable woman.</p> <p>Sabr organises activities for woman in a trusted and safe environment, it is a place where women meet each other and interact around the kitchen table or living room. Sabr supports these women with their questions and needs, and empowers them to take care of their problems themselves. If the problems are too complex, Sabr will refer these women to other professional support and care organisations.</p> <p>Support group for parents With the growing challenge of youngsters leaving to Syria from this area, Sabr has organised a support group for parents whose children have left for Syria. The group consisted of parents from different cultural backgrounds and both Muslim and converts, and was growing fast.</p> <p>Parents joined the group voluntarily and usually knew about the support group through their networks. Sabr also had close connections with community police officers who referred parents, also from other areas, to the support group.</p> <p>Sabr facilitated the meetings and was present to support the parents where necessary. The needs of the parents were the starting point of the conversations. When a lot of questions were raised about the Syria issue for the government and municipality, Sabr arranged for government and municipality officials to join the group and answer their questions.</p> <p>Participating parents were very happy with the support group since it offered them a place to share their experiences and learn from each other how to deal with the situation. Key factors to this were the low entry levels (very local, short communication lines), closed meeting in a safe space (trust between participants and the organisation) and the independent nature of Sabr.</p>
Approach	Family Support Community empowerment/engagement
Target audience	Families
Sustainability and transferability	Steunpunt Sabr is transferable to other countries. An investment at the start is needed to found a NGO like this. Moreover subsidies and funds are needed on a yearly base.
Geographical scope	Steunpunt Sabr is situated and implemented in the municipality of The Hague. Moreover it provides guidance and advice for parents nationally.
Start of the practice	Steunpunt Sabr was founded in 2007.

Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN POL The Hague, 30 June - 1 July 2015.
Organisation	<i>Steunpunt Sabr is an NGO and is partly funded by the Dutch (local) government.</i>
Country of origin	Netherlands
Contact details	<p>David Blesstraat 13 2526 BG Den Haag The Netherlands</p> <p>Karima Sahla info@steunpuntsabr.nl</p> <p>(+31) (0)6 14427888</p> <p>http://www.steunpuntsabr.nl/cms/index.php</p>
Last update	2016 and before

<p>Name of the practice</p>	<p>7.13 SMN Hulplijn Radicalisering - SMN Radicalisation Helpline</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The SMN Radicalisation Helpline is an initiative set up by the Moroccan-Dutch Alliance (Samenwerkingsverband Marokkaanse Nederlanders (SMN)), aimed at the prevention of radicalisation. The SMN considers it important that the Moroccan community in the Netherlands be involved in tackling jihadi radicalisation. Its goal is to initiate dialogue on the subject, raise awareness and train local partners to recognise and prevent radicalisation among Dutch youth.</p> <p>Data show that approximately 75 % of all Dutch youngsters who left the country to fight in Iraq or Syria had a Moroccan background. As a representative of the Moroccan Dutch, the SMN considers it vital to address this problem within the Moroccan community. In 2014, the SMN introduced the Radicalisation Helpline: together with its partners, the helpline has played a key role in the prevention of radicalisation in the Netherlands.</p> <p>The helpline is part of a broader approach to raise radicalisation awareness among Moroccan-Dutch citizens and to strengthen resilience within this community. The helpline provides a crucial service: training key persons and community leaders to become trustworthy counsellors able to identify radicalisation (even in its earliest stages), supporting those in need and running information campaigns in communities and cities contending with radicalisation. In so doing, the SMN maintains good relations with local governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), schools, social workers, imams, mental health professionals and researchers in relevant fields.</p> <p>The SMN has helped local key persons, counsellors and community leaders offer face-to-face help to parents and family members who appeal to the helpline. The key persons will try to help families resolve their problems of (potential) radicalisation. Counsellors (usually volunteers) are trained to inform parents about possible next steps or solutions, provide emotional support, mediation and active referrals to appropriate agencies (the municipality, social workers, imams and psychological support), as well as communicate new results and information to local authorities and co-workers at SMN. During the information meetings for parents and families, counsellors explain how to recognise the first signs of radicalisation and indicate where to turn for further advice and support. Counsellors are also trained to refer individual cases to professional (mental) care professionals if necessary.</p> <p>The cases referred to the helpline usually have the following characteristics in common.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerns about (signs of) radicalisation and behavioural changes. - Signs of (increased interest in) departure to war zones and/or armed conflicts abroad. - A child/family member who has travelled to join armed conflicts

	<p>abroad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A child/family member who has returned from a war zone after participating in a conflict and/or humanitarian mission. The helpline has recently seen an increase in this type of case. The collapse of Islamic State has resulted in an upsurge in foreign fighters returning home. Family members often feel concerned about how the authorities will deal with the return of their child. This situation calls for intensive help by specialised counsellors, which the helpline aims to provide. - A child/family member who has been killed in a war zone. <p>The helpline has received increased media attention, and various parties have shown interest in its activities. Schools, imams, professionals and researchers increasingly bring their questions on radicalisation and jihadism to the helpline. Although the SMN does its best to respond, its focus remains placed firmly on individual cases of radicalisation.</p> <p>The SMN considers it crucial that the privacy of those appealing to the helpline be protected. This is communicated to both help-seekers and partner organisations. The helpline aims to remain an independent ‘safe haven’ for those in need of support, and thus tries to limit governmental involvement.</p>
<p>Objectives</p>	<p>The main objectives of the helpline are summarised below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support parents and family members of children who show signs of radicalisation, by putting them in contact with a counsellor based in their own environment and from their own community. - To raise awareness of (the dangers of) radicalisation, and increase public recognition of new initiatives strengthening resilience against radicalisation. - To share our knowledge with other communities, professionals and relevant parties, as well as exchange information with these partners and learn from their experiences. <p>Concerned parents who call us for help, support and mediation will initially speak with a helpline spokesperson. Depending on the type of request and/or the severity of the case, a counsellor is engaged. Counsellor interventions vary: they include both moderate cases (e.g. offering sympathy, emotional support and encouragement, providing information, advice or links to theologians or individuals with similar</p>

	<p>experiences (see the Platform Achterblijvers below) and more serious cases (possible necessitating referral to professional care institutions and other authorities). In the latter case, the SMN and its counsellors will never take such steps without the written consent of the help-seeker/parent. Any such counsellor intervention must be carried out in line with an operational protocol, which is based upon the national judicial framework. No personal details are shared with third parties without the informed consent of the help-seeker.</p>
<p>Results</p>	<p>Thanks to its helpline, the SMN has achieved the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained more than 32 counsellors (volunteers), active in over 12 municipalities throughout the country. - Organised over 38 information meetings over the course of 2 years. In total, at least 2 028 parents have attended these meetings. - Launched and improved the website (see http://www.hulplijnradicalisering.nl/ online), which has had more than 13 000 unique visitors since 2015. - Produced a bilingual information brochure (in Dutch and Arabic): 2x5000 copies have been disseminated to professionals, police, social workers, schools, imams, and local authorities. - The helpline has dealt with over 600 help requests (between January 2015 and June 2017). Of these, 180 cases related to very serious cases of radicalisation, calling for counsellor intervention. - Provided information to policymakers, journalists and documentary makers. - Created the Platform Achterblijvers (Forum for Those that Stay Behind). This SMN-created network is for parents of children engaged with radicalisation or fighting abroad, or for parents coming to terms with the loss of a child in war. The SMN arranges private meetings for these parents, so they can share their story in a safe environment. Radicalisation is a very sensitive issue, especially for those who have been left behind, and it is useful for them to share their frustration, worries and sadness with other parents in the same situation. - Additionally, the SMN set up a website (see http://platform-achterblijvers.smn.nl online) to connect parents in comparable situations. - Published the Radicalisation Helpline Handbook Een Luisterend

	<p>Oor (see below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requested feedback from both visitors to information meetings and volunteering counsellors, so as to improve the quality of SMN activities and gain awareness of issues that need to be addressed. - Drawn up a legal operational protocol, regulating the commitment and involvement of the helpline counsellors. - The SMN has started to work alongside 20 different municipalities and has held several meetings with social institutions. - The SMN has always communicated the progress of the helpline and its activities to the national government. - The national government has requested help from the SMN for input for their project, 'Familiesteunpunt Radicalisering' ('Family support radicalisation'). - The Kennisplatform Integratie en Samenleving (the Forum for Knowledge on Integration and Society – see http://www.kis.nl/ online) has selected the Radicalisation Helpline as one of the best initiatives to help vulnerable youngsters that might become targets of radicalisation.
<p>Developments and updates (2017)</p>	<p>The helpline has been enhanced since starting out in 2015, in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawn up new plans, and started empowerment meetings in cooperation with other organisations and new partners. - Held workshops on the helpline methodology for authorities locally, and even outside the Netherlands. - Changed its focus: the helpline no longer concentrates its efforts chiefly or exclusively on the Moroccan community in the Netherlands. As demand for its services grew over the years, its target audience expanded to include people with other (Islamic) backgrounds, such as those from Somalian, Sudanese and Turkish communities. - Published its first official handbook, which it presented on 26 January 2017, in the city of Utrecht. Titled Een Luisterend Oor, it describes the activities of the helpline. This book aims to improve the exchange of information and standardise the practices of the helpline. It also serves as a guideline for counsellors and key partners within the field of radicalisation prevention. - Initially, the Radicalisation Helpline had 16 Dutch-Moroccan counsellors; now, the SMN is also training Dutch-Turkish, Dutch-

	<p>Somali and native Dutch counsellors to cover the helpline's needs and requests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the second year of the project, the SMN developed nationwide networks with other professionals, initiatives, parents and local authorities, consolidating communities in the fight against radicalisation. - The helpline increasingly encounters cases of returning foreign fighters (known as Terugkeerders). Parents of Terugkeerders tend to be in a very taxing situation emotionally, and need intensive support and care. They often have many unanswered questions about the outlook for their child or relative, and the role the authorities will play. The SMN aims to provide specific training to counsellors so they can deal with such cases appropriately. - The helpline provides secured online networks, in order to be able to fully guarantee privacy when communicating. <p>New focal points (as of June 2017), based on participant and counsellor feedback, are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concentrating and broadening the topics of the awareness meetings. The topic of child rearing in relation to radicalisation is one such area: mothers in particular have indicated that they need more information on this subject. 2. Personal stories and real-life examples of practitioners and 'experience experts' will be used more often during awareness meetings, in order to make the topic more 'tangible'. 3. The SMN is broadening its target audience to include (Arabic-speaking) refugees who wish to share their stories and contribute to the battle against radicalisation. 4. The needs of imams will be an increased focal point: the SMN has had several requests (e.g. from the Vereniging Imams Nederland (the Dutch Alliance of Imams)) to train imams in dealing with the problem of radicalisation. 5. Training counsellors to carry out more outreach work, and strengthening the emotional resilience of these volunteers. 6. Raising public awareness about the broadened scope of the Radicalisation Helpline, so that help-seekers know that all are welcome: other (Islamic or non-Islamic) backgrounds as well as Moroccan-Dutch Muslims.
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<p>Deliverables</p>	<p><i>Media coverage in 2014 and 2015:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - http://journalistiek.npo.nl/dossiers/radicalisering/290_91555--ouders--van--radicaliserende--kinderen--zijn--radeloos - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmwpV4ineQs - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CcfPzPF3m4Y - http://www.rtlnieuws.nl/nieuws/binnenland/ouders--bellen--hulplijn--radicalisering - http://www.rtvutrecht.nl/nieuws/1292481/hulplijn--radicalisering--helpt--100--mensen.html - http://nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2019831--ouders--van--radicaliserende--kinderen--zijn--radeloos.html - http://www.volkskrant.nl/binnenland/eerste--meldingen--hulplijn--radicalisering~a3823439/ - http://www.volkskrant.nl/binnenland/hulplijn--radicalisering--32--serieuze--meldingen~a3853910/ - http://www.ad.nl/ad/nl/1012/Nederland/article/detail/3823403/2015/01/05/Op--eerste--dag--al--meldingen--bij--hulplijn--radicalisering.dhtml - http://www.ad.nl/ad/nl/1012/Nederland/article/detail/4039870/2015/05/26/Hulplijn--radicalisering--breidt--uit--vanwege--grote--zorgen.dhtml - http://www.trouw.nl/tr/nl/4728/Islam/article/detail/4040357/2015/05/26/Ruim--50--radicalen--in--beeld--dankzij--hulplijn.dhtml - http://www.nu.nl/binnenland/3994858/hulplijn--radicalisering--staat--honderd--mensen--bij.html - http://www.nu.nl/binnenland/3912970/hulplijn--marokkaanse--ouders--bij--radicalisering.html - http://nieuws.nl/algemeen/20141026/hulplijn--voor--marokkaanse--ouders--bij--radicalisering/ - http://www.omroepwest.nl/nieuws/17--02--2015/hulplijn--radicaliserende--jongeren--staat--meer--dan--100--mensen--bij - http://www.omroepgelderland.nl/nieuws/2073157/Moslims--pakken--
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-ook--zelf--radicalisering--aan

- <http://nos.nl/artikel/2037756--meer--mankracht--bij--hulplijn--radicalisering.html>
- <http://4nieuws.nl/binnenland/1433456/hulplijn--radicalisering--breidt--uit--vanwege--grote--zorgen.html>
- http://www.at5.nl/artikelen/143546/hulplijn_radicalisering_breidt_flink_uit
- <http://www.zorgwelzijn.nl/Welzijnswerk/Nieuws/2014/10/Ondersteuning--voor--ouders--van--radicale--kinderen--1630781W/>
- <http://www.telegraaf.nl/binnenland/23697834/ Hulplijn helpt 100 mensen .html>
- <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2015/01/13/who--to--call--when--your--kid--wages--jihad.html>

Media coverage in 2015 and 2016

- <http://www.ad.nl/home/executie-nederlanders-is-teken-dat-kalifaat-in-verval-is~a8dcccfe9/>
- <http://www.gelderlander.nl/regio/nijmegen-e-o/nijmegen/nijmeegse-moskee%C3%ABn-bestrijden-radicalisering-1.5895318>
- <http://www.ad.nl/utrecht/minder-bellers-hulplijn-radicalisering-na-brussel~abccf423/>
- <http://www.nu.nl/binnenland/4226699/meer-dan-550-hulpverzoeken-bij-hulplijn-radicalisering.html>
- <http://www.volkskrant.nl/buitenland/hulplijn-minder-jongeren-radicaliseren-dan-eerst~a4258981/>
- <http://www.gemeente.nu/Veiligheid/Nieuws-in-Veiligheid/2016/3/550-hulpverzoeken-wegens-radicalisering-2771990W/>
- <http://www.bnr.nl/nieuws/10009852/aantal-meldingen-radicalisering-sterk-gedaald>
- <http://www.ad.nl/home/veel-minder-radicaliserende-jongeren~adb4fa66/>
- <http://smn.nl/?p=11712>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - http://www.rtlnieuws.nl/nieuws/binnenland/dit-echt-een-wake-upcall-mensen-denken-nu-wel-tien-keer-na-voor-ze-naar-syrie-gaan - http://www.1limburg.nl/werk-maken-van-groeiende-onverdraagzaamheid-jongeren - http://www.volkskrant.nl/buitenland/juiste-straft-kiezen-voor-terroristen-is-maatwerk~a4231448/ - http://www.nrc.nl/next/2016/01/13/lachen-met-kafir-bitches-en-yo-bro-1579900 - http://www.volkskrant.nl/buitenland/hulplijn-voor-radeloze-ouders-jihadisten~a3822852/ - http://www.zamanvandaag.nl/nieuws/binnenland/12749/wat-doet-de-hulplijn-radicalisering - http://www.volkskrant.nl/binnenland/hulplijn-radicalisering-krijgt-meer-tips-na-aanslagen-in-parijs~a4194197/ - http://www.rtlnieuws.nl/editienl/ouders-maken-zich-zorgen-dat-kinderen-radicaliseren-na-parijs - http://nos.nl/artikel/2069638-autochtone-ouders-bellen-hulplijn-radicalisering.html - http://www.powned.tv/nieuws/binnenland/2015/10/hulplijn_radicaliserende_jonge.html -
Location of activities	The helpline is available nationally for all help-seekers in the Netherlands. The SMN has held meetings in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Den Haag, Delft, Gouda, Zoetermeer, Amersfoort, Zeist, Nijmegen, Ede, Almere, Maassluis, Arnhem, Tiel, Haarlem, Hilversum, Culemborg, Purmerend, Hoogvliet, Schiedam, Maastricht, Sittard and Dordrecht.
Start of the practice	The helpline was launched on 1 October 2014. Due to its success in addressing sensitive (but vital) topics within and beyond Islamic communities in the Netherlands, preventing individual cases of radicalisation and boosting cooperation between local partners, it will continue to run for at least another year (2018), provided there is sufficient funding.
Presented and discussed in a RAN meeting	RAN C&N meeting, London, 2 March 2017, counter-narratives. RAN Thematic Event 'Dealing with foreign fighters', 15 and 16 June 2015, Brussels.
Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding	Not currently.

Organisation	<p>The SMN, founded in 1987, is a national organisation representing Moroccan interests in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Its mission is to improve the social position of Moroccans in the Netherlands, and to strengthen the Moroccan community, so as to be able to enjoy full citizenship. This implies proportional participation of the Moroccan-Dutch in all areas of society, and their emancipation both as a group and as individuals with a Moroccan-Dutch identity.</p> <p>The SMN considers itself part of the liberation movement of Moroccans in the Netherlands and it aims to be a national representative for the community. This is only possible if it shapes its mission and objectives in close collaboration with other Moroccan organisations, networks, key persons, professionals and volunteers. Our main tasks relate to advocacy through participation in discussions, networking, project development, implementation and education.</p>
Country of origin	Netherlands
Details	<p>Radicalisation Helpline: +31 0616638835 http://www.hulplijnradicalisering.nl/ info@hulplijnradicalisering.nl</p> <p>Samenwerkingverband Marokkaanse Nederlanders (SMN) +31 0302367327 http://www.smn.nl/</p> <p>Postbus 14172 3508 SG Utrecht Netherlands</p> <p>Habib el Kaddouri h.elkaddouri@smn.nl</p>
Last update	2017

Name of the practice	7.14 Advice for parents, relatives and other affected persons with regard to Islamism
Description	<p>Since 2012, Kitab, a Team at VAJA e.V., works on countering radicalisation processes of youngsters in the context of fundamentalist Islamism and Salafism, by counselling parents, relatives or other persons belonging to their social circle. Furthermore, Kitab also works with directly affected persons with regard to Islamism.</p> <p>Kitab is one of the first four counselling centres in Germany and with that part of the still growing, nationwide acting counter radicalisation program of the government (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Beratungsstelle Radikalisierung).</p> <p>The target group of the de-radicalisation work of our NGO is, on the one hand, the youth labelled as extreme right/radical right-wing and/or who distinguish themselves by extremely intolerant behaviour in terms of group-focused enmity; and on the other hand - coached by the Kitab team - youngsters, who turn to Islamist and Salafist organisations.</p>
Approach	Family support Community engagement/empowerment
Target audience	Families Youth/pupils/students Educators/academics
Deliverables	Several publications of the VAJA team available at: http://www.vaja-bremen.de/archiv-lesen.htm
Evidence and evaluation	<p>Cooperation with the following institutes and researchers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DJI - Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Arbeits- und Forschungsstelle Extremismus und Fremdenfeindlichkeit • Amadeo Antonio Stiftung, Fachstelle Gender und Rechtsextremismus • Fachhochschule Frankfurt am Main, Forschungsnetzwerk Frauen und Rechtsextremismus • BAG (Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft) Streetwork/Mobile Jugendarbeit (detached youth work) • Prof. Kurt Möller, Hochschule Esslingen, u.a. wissenschaftliche Begleitung und Evaluation bei VAJA (amongst others scientific monitoring and evaluation at VAJA) • Prof. Christian Spatschek, Hochschule Bremen • Prof. Heinz Lynen von Berg, Hochschule Bremen
Sustainability and transferability	<p>VAJA e.V. (primarily) finances itself from municipal funds from the youth aid budget, and also presents its case to the youth aid committee on certain occasions. The association is valued and respected by all political parties.</p> <p>Community work is one of our main pillars. We try to transfer our knowledge into different types of social/public institutions. In the local area we are still connected to nearly every institution and offer our service and support.</p>

Geographical scope	Bremen (DE)
Start of the practice	May 1992 VAJA started to work with youngsters with right wing tendencies and extreme intolerant attitudes. 2012: Launch of team Kitab.
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN Prevent, Berlin; 13.-14. June 2013
Relation to other EC initiatives	Member of ENoD (European Network of De-radicalisation)
Organisation	<p><i>VAJA - Association to promote acceptance based youth work (NGO)</i></p> <p>Streetwork: Streetwork is a key component of detached youth work and involves meeting the youths in their own environment. On the one hand, this means seeking out the youths at their chosen meeting places in the public sphere and also working with them on site (usually on the street). On the other hand, it also means meeting the young people in their own 'comfort zone' regarding attitudes and behavioural patterns and not requiring them to change their attitudes or behaviour in order to receive assistance from social work services.</p> <p>Clique work, individual aid, and parental involvement: The professional basis for working successfully with cliques is to create an overarching, strong working relationship with the recipients. As a form of self-organised youth contact, the clique is not sacrosanct from an educational perspective. With regards to influencing membership, educational ideas can - in consultation with the clique - instead allow new members to be recruited, or support individuals' wishes to leave. When this happens, the clique becomes a group, preventing the formation of regressive, hermetically sealed environments, and facilitating connections with other social networks - an option which, when it comes to tendencies towards right-wing extremism and other group-oriented enmity, is essential for creating opportunities to leave and switch groups democratically by experiencing social integration, participation and recognition. Distancing potentials are rarely consolidated, and distancing processes rarely introduced, simultaneously and in the same way for all clique/group members. This is why individual aid is an important task area which often develops as a result of working with cliques, groups and scenes. The processes for changing or re-orientating individual youths towards new coping mechanisms, integration methods, memberships and recognitions can be individually accompanied or prompted through this work. It also enables individual problems and needs to be addressed in more detail, providing professional advice for the affected youths and, if necessary, for their parents or other important figures in their social environment.</p> <p>Project work: Project services are special measures that supplement the everyday socio-pedagogical work performed in the aforementioned task areas. They are generally activities such as sport and exercise-based, youth cultural, education-oriented or interactive educational measures and programmes. Elements of mediation, anti-racist and intercultural training, anti-violence training, and training in social and personal skills are applied insofar as they are deemed as having a sufficiently positive impact on the work, particularly in terms of reducing extremist/misanthropic attitudes and violence. Last but not least, projects fulfil the role of using common interests to bring together members of extreme-right/misanthropic cliques and scenes</p>

	<p>and persons from outside (extreme) right-wing/misanthropic environments.</p> <p>Community work: Community work is an important part of our strategy, as it is safe to assume that the problems the youths cause are largely related to their own existing issues. Misanthropic, extremist and violent attitudes and behaviours displayed by young people cannot simply be viewed as individual misconduct, but rather result from socialisation contexts presented to the new generation by the adult community. That's why, in addition to family, school and other important socialisation authorities and institutions, responsibility must also be shown to the community as a whole. Associations, clubs, societies, trade unions, churches and other socially relevant groups form what is known as a the local civil society, i.e. in the district, suburb and neighbourhood. These must also get involved, and be supported, when it comes to combating extreme right/misanthropic attitudes in the social environment</p> <p>Biographical work: This assistance, consisting primarily of clique work aims to achieve more cases of individual aid through social educational processes involving increased contact and trust. The focus areas here include the individual biographical and life-related aspects of various clique members, which can be identified by staff as critical elements of right-extremist orientation. Where possible for the respective educators, these past, present and future aspects are either addressed based on discussions, activities and needs (e.g. through flow charts) or are pursued further through mediation and assistance with other, e.g. therapeutic, services.</p>
Country of origin	Germany
Contact details	<p><i>Hinter der Mauer 9 28195 Bremen Germany</i></p> <p><i>Berna Kurnaz kitab@vaja-bremen.de</i></p> <p><i>mobile number: (+49) 15738165202</i></p> <p><i>David Aufsess mobile number: (+49) 15755753002 kitab@vaja-bremen.de</i></p> <p><i>VAJA e.V. Office : (+49) 421 76266 Homepage: www.vaja-bremen.de</i></p>
Last update	<i>2016 and before</i>

Name of the practice	7.15 Family Counselling - Support for parents of ‘foreign fighters’ or youths at risk to be radicalised
Description	<p>Family Counselling supports parents of ‘foreign fighters’ and guides them in their communication process with their radicalised children. At the same time, the project aims to help young people at risk of radicalisation and to prevent the recruitment of vulnerable youths. Family Counselling is designed to support parents during both the absence of their children as ‘foreign fighters’ and the return process of their radicalised children.</p> <p>Approach The project extends consultation and support to parents or other concerned persons worried about young people who are either attracted by the idea of becoming a ‘foreign fighter’ or who are already involved in combat operations.</p> <p>After parents contact Family Counselling via a special hotline, the trainers arrange to meet them so as to address their fears and explain their options for action. The counselling aims to stabilise their relationship to the young person at hand, in order to start a guided deradicalisation process.</p> <p>Furthermore, the team establishes a support network that involves the entire social and family environment: together, they design an individual support programme tailored to the needs of the young person at risk.</p>
Approach	Family support Exit strategies
Target audience	Families Violent extremists Youth/pupils/students
Evidence and evaluation	<p>The evaluation of the NGOs responsible for Family Counselling in Germany was monitored by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). It ended in 2017 and was published in 2018. The focus of this evaluation was on the counselling process (https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Forschungsberichte/fb31-evaluation-beratungsstelle-radikalisierung.pdf;jsessionid=52D8DFAADE9289807EAC32230B4CF112.2_cid294?_blob=publicationFile).</p> <p>Client feedback and the evaluation both reveal that for the target group (parents and relatives), the Violence Prevention Network’s approach offers considerable help in the communication process and the problems this group encounters with their offspring.</p>
Sustainability and transferability	Since the BAMF withdrew from the project at the end of 2017, the Family Counselling project is now operated by the Violence Prevention Network’s Advice Centres in six federal states.
Geographical scope	Berlin, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, Saxony, Thuringia (DE)
Start of the practice	The counselling is part of a service offered jointly by four NGOs and the Federal Office of Migration and Refugees of Germany, which is part of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI). It was set up in 2012.
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting	RAN INT/EXT, 26 May 2014, Berlin
Linked to	Initiator and founder member of the European Network of De-radicalisation (EnoD).

other EU initiatives or EU funding	<p>Member of Advisory Board of Impact Europe, Leader of the RAN Working Group EXIT (together with EXIT Sweden).</p> <p>The organisation's projects have been or are financed by institutional, regional, federal funds, the ESF or the European Commission.</p>
Organisation	<p>The NGO Violence Prevention Network is a group of experienced specialists with many years of experience in the fields of prevention of extremism and deradicalisation. Various federal ministries, state-level justice departments, state-level and national security agencies and institutional partners have worked closely with the association from its inception, and value the group's high degree of knowledge and competency and outstanding reputation. The main focus of Violence Prevention Network is to work directly with radicalised people at different stages of radicalisation. The aim is to support them in distancing themselves from inhumane ideologies and violent behaviour.</p>
Country of origin	Germany
Contact details	<p>Address: Alt-Moabit 73 D - 10555 Berlin Germany</p> <p>Contact person: Judy Korn, CEO Email: judy.korn@violence-prevention-network.de</p> <p>Telephone: +49 3091705464 Website: http://www.violence-prevention-network.de/en/</p>
Last update	2018

Radicalisation Awareness Network



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