



# INDEED

Evidence – Based Model for Evaluation of  
Radicalisation Prevention and Mitigation

## Deliverable 4.1

### D4.1 Compilation report of PVE / CVE / and De-radicalisation initiatives with selected initiatives to be evaluated

October 2023 (M26)

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#### Abstract:

Deliverable D4.1 presents the compilation of PVE/CVE and De-radicalisation initiatives that have been identified by project partners through a phased mapping exercise, which begun under WP1 and was completed at the time when this report was being developed. All identified initiatives are being presented in a uniformed way. Moreover, D4.1 outlines the selection criteria that were used to shortlist the identified initiatives, presents the shortlisted initiatives and highlights 4 initiatives as preselection.





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Version: 1.0

## Information table

<b>Project Acronym</b>	INDEED
<b>Deliverable Number</b>	4.1
<b>Deliverable Title</b>	Compilation report of PVE / CVE / and De-radicalisation initiatives with selected initiatives to be evaluated
<b>Version</b>	1.0
<b>Status</b>	Version Submitted to EC
<b>Responsible Partner</b>	KEMEA
<b>Main authors</b>	Dr. Giorgos Triantafyllou (KEMEA), Dr. Anastasis Valvis (KEMEA)
<b>Contractual Date of Delivery</b>	30.09.2023
<b>Type</b>	Report (R)
<b>Actual Date of Delivery</b>	05.10.2023
<b>Dissemination Level</b>	PU – Public

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## Document history

Version	Date	Status	Author	Description
0.1	18.04.2023	Draft	Giorgos Triantafyllou (KEMEA); Anastasis Valvis (KEMEA)	Draft (v1) of selection methodology shared with partners
0.2	27.04.2023	Second version	Giorgos Triantafyllou (KEMEA); Anastasis Valvis (KEMEA); INDEED Partners	Contribution to the draft from partners. Draft (v2) of selection methodology
0.3	25.05.2023	Third version	Giorgos Triantafyllou (KEMEA); Anastasis Valvis (KEMEA); INDEED Partners	Contribution to the draft from partners. Draft (v3) of selection methodology
0.4	14.06.2023	Fourth version	Giorgos Triantafyllou (KEMEA); Anastasis Valvis (KEMEA); INDEED Partners	Contribution to the draft from partners. Final draft (v4) of selection methodology
0.5	29.09.2023- 04.10.2023	Pre-final version	Giorgos Triantafyllou (KEMEA); Anastasis Valvis (KEMEA); INDEED Partners	Compilation of all identified initiatives. Pre-selection of initiatives to be evaluated; Update based on partners' review. Finalisation of deliverable
1.0	05.10.2023	Final version PC & PMO accepted and submitted to EC	Marzena Kordaczuk-Was (PPHS); Natalia Jarmuzek-Troczynska (PPHS)	Final approval and re-submission



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## List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
<b>INDEED</b>	Strengthening a comprehensive approach to preventing and counteracting radicalisation based on a universal evidence-based model for evaluation of radicalisation prevention and mitigation
<b>PVE</b>	Prevention of Violent Radicalisation
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Radicalisation
<b>SMART Hubs</b>	Stakeholder Multisectoral Anti-Radicalisation Teams
<b>DoA</b>	Document of Action
<b>EC</b>	European Commission



## INDEED Project Overview

INDEED aims to strengthen the knowledge, capabilities and skills of PVE/CVE and De-radicalisation first-line practitioners and policy makers in designing, planning, implementation and in evaluating initiatives in the field, based on evidence-based approach. INDEED builds from the state-of-the-art, utilising the scientific and practical strengths of recent activities – enhancing them with complementary features to drive advancements and curb a growing rise of radical views and violent behaviour threatening security.

The INDEED methodological framework is based on the '5I' approach i.e 5 project phases: Identify; Involve; Innovate; Implement; Impact. At the core of INDEED's work methodology is an interdisciplinary and participatory approach, which includes the co-creation of individual project phases and implementing them with the close engagement of multi-sectoral stakeholders. The creation of SMART Hubs (Stakeholder Multisectoral Anti-Radicalisation Teams) as part of INDEED is intended to facilitate this process.

The selected results of the project are:

1. The Universal Evidence-Based Model (EBEM) for evaluation of radicalisation prevention and mitigation.
2. A practical EBEM-based Evaluation Tool.
3. A collection of user-friendly repositories (repositories of radicalisation factors and pathways into radicalisation; factors strengthening resilience to radicalisation. repositories of evidence-based practices) for practical use by practitioners and policy makers.
4. Targeted curricula and trainings (offline/online).
5. Lessons Learned and Policy recommendations.

All results will be integrated and openly accessible in the INDEED multilingual Toolkit for practitioners and policy makers in the field for the entire lifecycle of PVE/CVE and De-radicalisation initiatives, from design to evaluation.

INDEED promotes the EU's values and principles; heeding multi-agency and cross-sectoral methods, including gender mainstreaming, societal dimensions and fundamental rights.



## 1. WP4 Overview

The aim of WP4 is threefold:

1. To continue and complete the mapping of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives that begun under WP1<sup>1</sup> of INDEED.
2. To select a representative sample of those initiative to be evaluated using the Evidence-Based Evaluation Model (EBEM) and the Evidence-Based Evaluation Tool developed under WP3<sup>2</sup>.
3. To formulate Lessons Learnt and Policy Recommendations drawing from the pilot evaluation of the selected initiatives.

### WP4 OBJECTIVES

1. Define a methodology for selecting PVE / CVE / Deradicalisation initiatives and conducting the evaluation.
2. Perform in-depth qualitative and quantitative evaluation of selected initiatives using the Evidence-based Evaluation Tool developed under WP3, in order to assess their impact and outcomes.
3. Gather comprehensive knowledge on the status and quality of evaluation of PVE / CVE / Deradicalisation initiatives, in order to find out what are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence-based evaluation.
4. Formulate Lessons Learnt and Policy Recommendations derived from the results of conducted evaluation.

### WP4 TASKS

1. Task 4.1 Mapping and selection of PVE / CVE / Deradicalisation initiatives for further evidence-based evaluation (Leader: KEMEA. Participants: All except ITTI) [M18-M25]<sup>3</sup>.
2. Task 4.2 Conducting evidence-based evaluation of PVE / CVE / Deradicalisation initiatives (Leader: CENTRIC, Participants: All) [M25-M32].
3. Task 4.3 Evidence-based practices, Lessons Learnt from the evaluation and Policy Recommendations (Leader: EFUS, Participants: All) [M32-M35].

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<sup>1</sup> WP1 Identification and analysis of the scientific concepts and approaches to the evidence-based evaluation of initiatives on PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation.

<sup>2</sup> WP3 Development of the Evidence-Based Evaluation Model (EBEM) for radicalisation prevention and mitigation and an Evaluation Tool dedicated to the PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives.

<sup>3</sup> As per the initial Document of Action (DoA), the duration of T4.1 was from M18 to M24. Following a consortium's request to the EC, the duration of T4.1 was extended by one (1) month, until M25 (September 2023).



## TASK 4.1 AND DELIVERABLE 4.1 SCOPE

The project's DoA describes T4.1 as follows: the task's aim is twofold: first, to map PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives and, second, to select initiatives for evaluation, based on criteria that will ensure maximum diversity and differentiation across a grid developed for this purpose. The mapping exercise produced a comprehensive compilation of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives, including initiatives collected under WP1 and WP2<sup>4</sup>. Partners focused in particular on those initiatives which have not been evaluated and which have been identified in WP1 and WP2. Additionally, the team developed and issue an open call across Europe, where institutions were able to send their initiatives for evaluation. Once the mapping of initiatives was completed, T4.1 proceeded with the selection of initiatives that will participate in the subsequent evidence-based evaluation of T4.2. To facilitate this process, project partners developed a selection methodology.

### Role of project partners:

- KEMEA: development of selection methodology; compilation of identified PVE / CVE / and De-radicalisation initiatives; application of selection methodology to compiled initiatives.
- CENTRIC, PPHS, VUB, UoH, PATRIR: review and comment on selection methodology and preselected initiatives.
- All partners: continuous mapping of PVE / CVE / and De-radicalisation initiatives, until the end of July 2023; communication with stakeholders and SMART Hubs members.

## 2. Compilation of Initiatives

### OVERVIEW

The compilation of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives presented in this report builds upon information from three different sources:

1. The first round of mapping of PVE / CVE / Deradicalisation initiatives which was done by all project partners during the first year of the project's implementation, under WP1 and WP2.
2. The second round or mapping of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives that was done by all partners during T4.1 under WP4.
3. The Open Call that was issued by the INDEED consortium, under T4.1, inviting stakeholders to express their interest in having their PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives considered for participation in the pilot evaluations of T4.2.

The first and second rounds of mapping were done with the active contribution of all project partners, with information on the identified initiatives being submitted using the

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<sup>4</sup> WP2 Identification of Practitioners' and Policy Makers' Gaps and Requirements.



same standard table, which was developed under WP1 (Matrix 1). As such, emphasis was given on initiatives from the countries represented in the project's consortium. Yet, at this point, a certain limitation of this method of data collection should be noted: small scale, short-term and ad hoc initiatives have been, perhaps, underreported, or reported with limited information.

## DATA ANALYSIS

This section aims to provide aggregated data for the compilation of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives that follows. To begin with, our consortium's mapping exercise has identified eighty-eight (88) initiatives, both completed and ongoing, that focus either on preventing/countering violent extremism or de-radicalization.

Figure 1 presents the classification of the identified initiatives, based on whether they have undergone any type of evaluation, at any point before, during or after their implementation. As such, forty-one (41) initiatives had undergone some type of evaluation, forty-three (43) did not have any evaluation at all, while for the remaining four (4) there are no available information as to whether they have been evaluated or not.

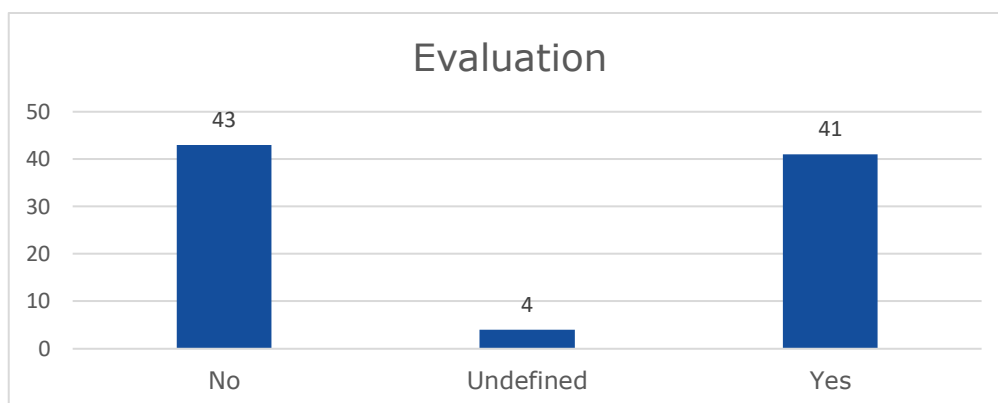


Figure 1: Classification of the initiatives based on type of evaluation (if any)

Figure 2 depicts the clustering of the identified initiatives according to the width of their area of implementation. More precisely, our consortium has identified twenty-three (23) local initiatives, being implemented in one or more areas within a specific country, forty-eight (48) national initiatives being implemented throughout the country of implementation, and fifteen (15) regional initiatives, being implemented in more than one country. For the remaining two (2) initiatives, available information did not specify their area of implementation.

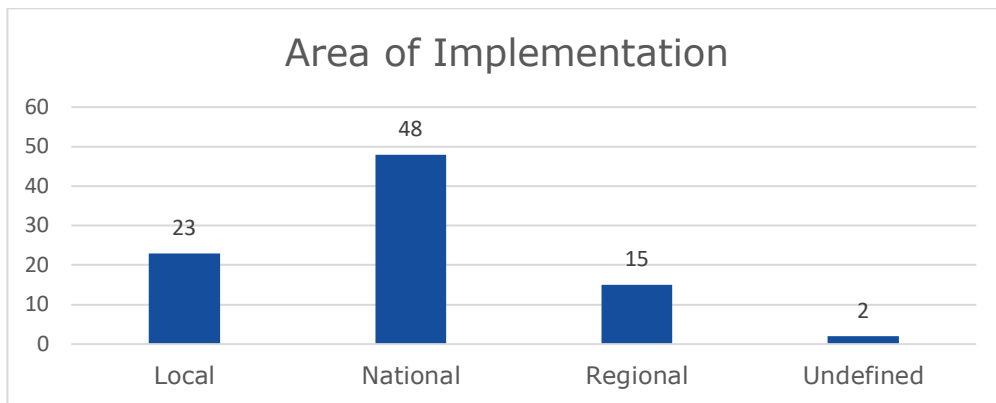


Figure 2: Classification of the initiatives based on scope of their implementation

Combining the data shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, Figure 3 presents the area of implementation only of the forty-three (43) initiatives that have had no evaluation whatsoever. As such, this filtering indicates thirteen (13) local, twenty-two (22) national and eight (8) regional initiatives with no evaluation at all. As it will be discussed further below, the focus on those non-evaluated initiatives stems from the selection methodology that has been developed under T4.1, and eventually from the project's DoA, which states explicitly that the initiatives selected for the pilot evaluations of T4.2 must not have been evaluated.

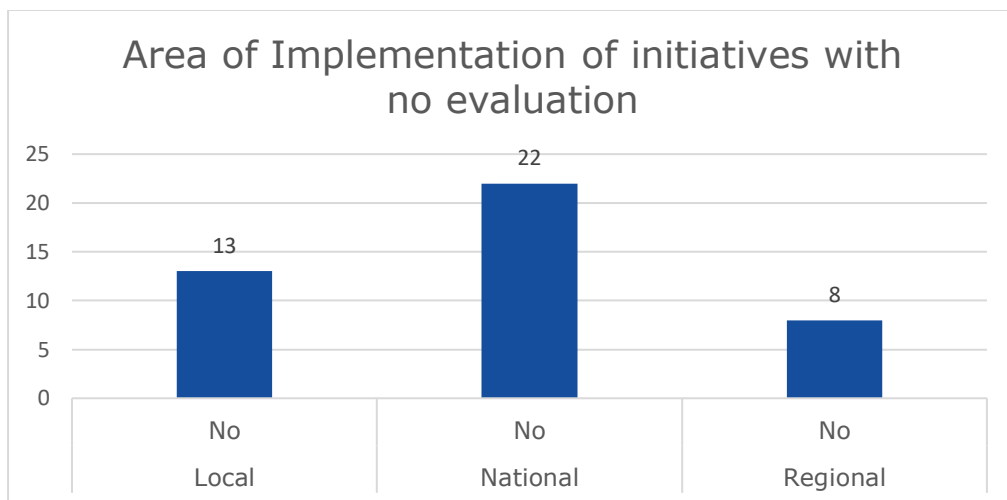


Figure 3: Area of implementation of initiatives with no evaluation

Moving on, Figure 4 presents yet another significant classification of all the identified initiatives, on the basis of the five definitions that were developed by the project partners under WP3. More precisely, the definitions are the following:

## STRATEGY

A document setting out a targeted plan specifying the direction and scope of activity of an entity (institution, organisation, service) operating in the area of P/CVE and De-radicalisation, formulating medium- or long-term goals in line with the mission of the entity and the objectives of their implementation; determining the allocation of economic and non-economic resources, including stakeholders, necessary to achieve the



assumed results; associated by the specific and tailored policy or policies by which it is implemented.

## POLICY

A document that is an active concept and a detailed action plan co-created by policy makers and practitioners addressing P/CVE and De-radicalisation issues arising from overarching priorities and strategies, that legitimizes the process of initiating or changing the characteristics of ongoing activities implemented by practitioners in order to achieve the long-term goals set by the entity (institution, organization, service), indicating at the same time, the main instruments, using the existing capabilities and allocating resources to achieve the assumed goals.

## LONG-TERM PREVENTIVE PROGRAMME

A preventive work tool in the form of a standardized set of interrelated activities responding to the needs of the community at a specific level (school, local, regional, national, etc.), whose objectives contribute to the implementation of a common long-term goal focused on stopping or at least reducing the diagnosed social/security threat (e.g. radicalisation leading to VE) and its causes, taking into account risk and protective factors, addressed to a strictly defined group of recipients at a selected level of prevention (primary, secondary, tertiary), implemented by various competent entities and accordingly evaluated.

## SHORT-TERM PREVENTIVE ACTION

A preventive work tool in the form of a structured project, built in an evidence-based manner, responding to needs and addressed to the entire population at a Specific level action (school, local, regional, national, etc.), whose objectives contribute to the implementation of short-term, achievable goals in a relatively short time, usually less than a year, focusing on tasks and processes undertaken on the level of primary prevention to eliminate the causes of undesirable situations in order to prevent or reduce the likelihood of damage before it occurs (e.g. social information campaigns, workshops, training, etc.) implemented by various entities dealing with P/CVE or De-radicalisation and evaluated accordingly.

## AD HOC INTERVENTION

A time-limited operation, not planned in advance, that intends to solve a problem by removing, modifying, or preventing an undesirable phenomenon or behavior of targeted actors (individual, group, or organization), but conducted only for a particular purpose or need, by individuals, groups, or entities who need to be actively involved in implementing the intervention interest related to P/CVE or De-radicalisation.

As Figure 4 shows, twenty-five (25) initiatives can be defined as strategies/policies, thirty-eight (38) as long-term programmes, twenty-three (23) as short-term actions and one (1) as ad-hoc intervention. Finally, for another one (1) initiative the available information did not allow for its classification in any of the other four defining categories.

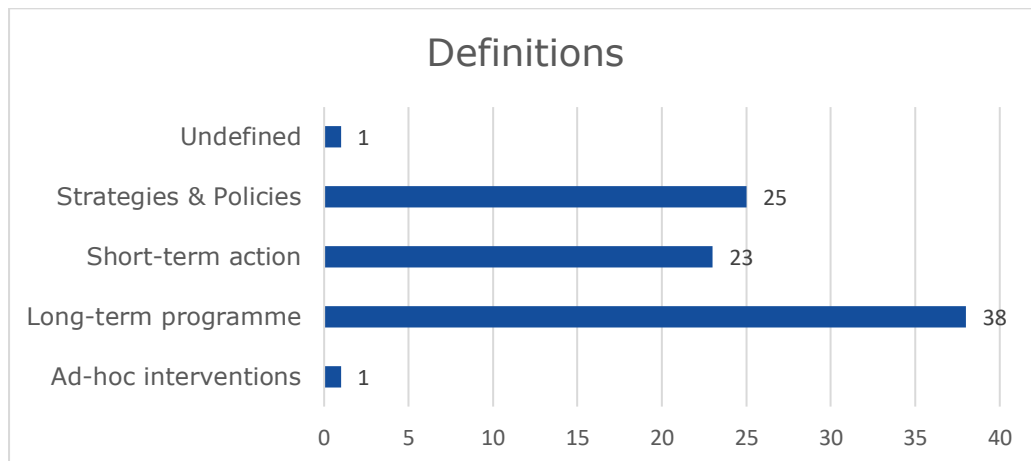


Figure 4: Division of initiatives according to type

Figure 5 highlights the classification of identified initiatives based on their definition, only for the forty-three (43) initiatives that have had no evaluation in the past. As the figure shows, INDEED'S mapping exercise has identified fourteen (14) initiatives in each of the three categories (strategies/policies, long-term programmes and short-term actions), while one (1) non-evaluated initiative is being characterised as ad-hoc intervention.

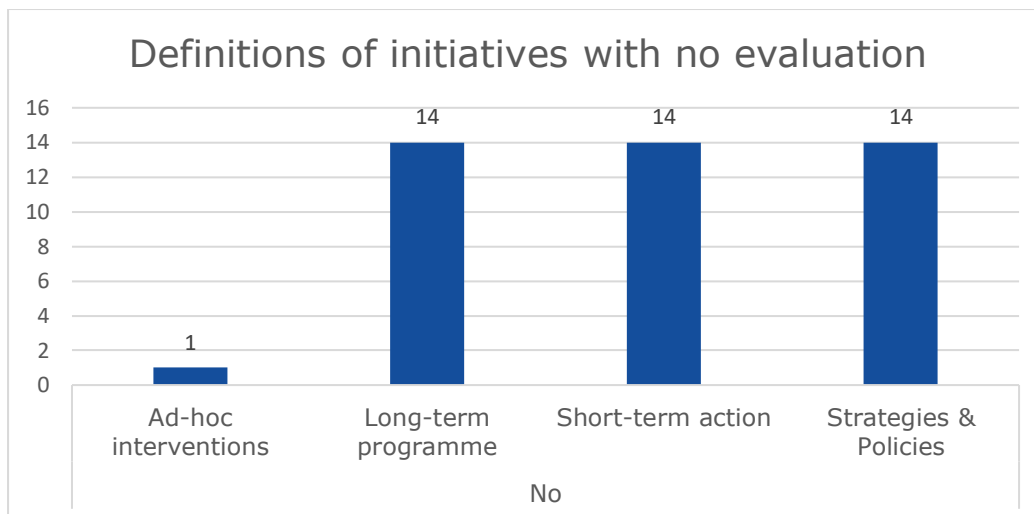


Figure 5: Division of initiatives into type and lack of evaluation

Figure 6 depicts the clustering of all identified initiatives by country of implementation. The total of eighty-eight (88) PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives come from twenty-seven (27) different countries. As detailed in the figure, the five countries with the highest numbers of initiatives are: Poland with seventeen (17), Greece with twelve (12), Austria with eleven (11), Finland with nine (9) and Sweden with five (5).

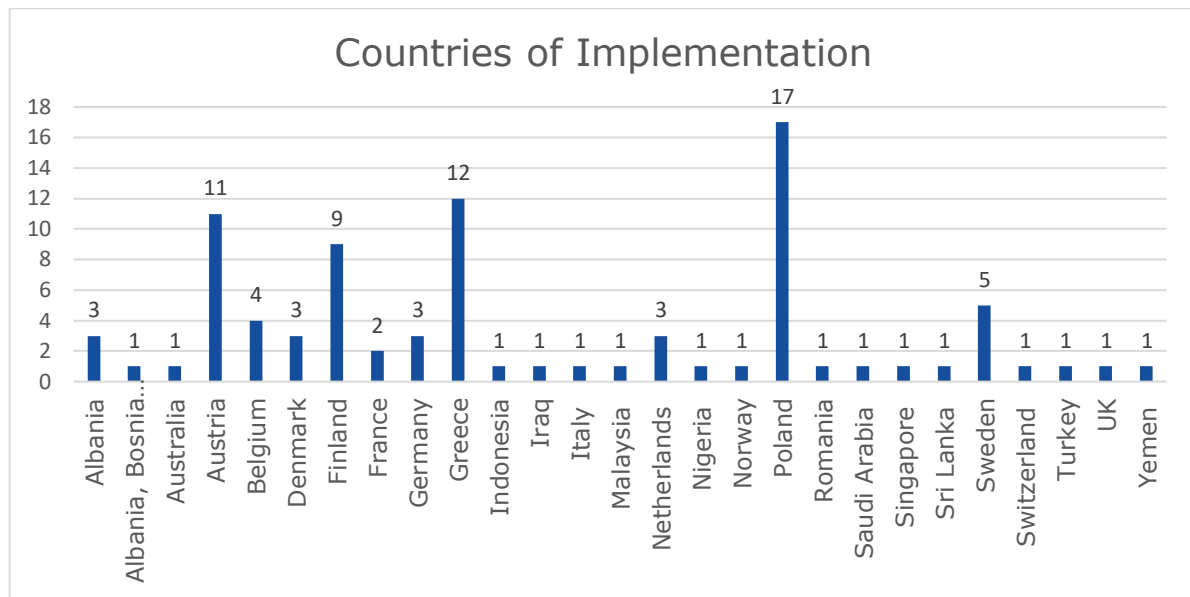


Figure 6: Clustering initiatives by country of implementation

Finally, Figure 7 focuses only on those initiatives that, as per the available information, have not had any evaluation. In this case, the three leading countries are Poland with eight (8) initiatives, Greece with seven (7) and Finland with five (5).

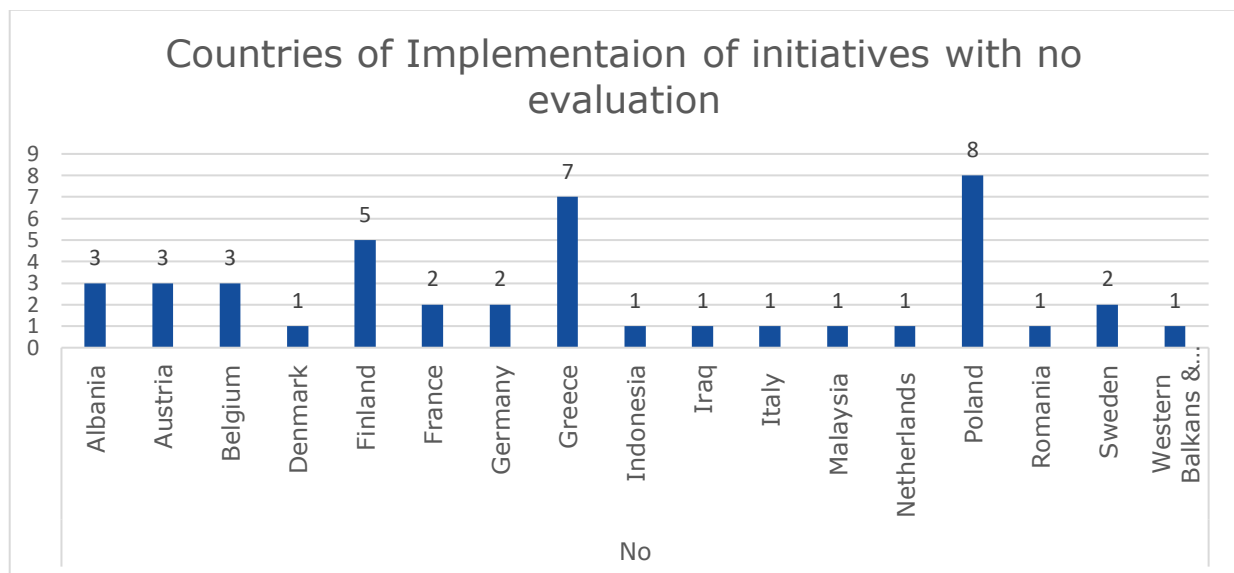


Figure 7: Clustering initiatives by country of implementation and lack of evaluation



## COMPILATION OF INITIATIVES

This section details the full list of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives as identified through INDEED's comprehensive mapping exercise. Despite the fact that available information for each initiative varied, for reasons of uniformity the compilation below uses the same template, which has been developed by the project partners. The initiatives' listing is done based on their country of implementation in alphabetical order.

### Initiative No.1

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Sustainable community-based reintegration of Albanian nationals returning from Syria
<b>Country:</b> ALBANIA
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2021 - 2023
<b>Target Group:</b> Albanian nationals returning from Syria, their families, receiving communities, frontline responders (social workers, psychologists, and teachers; community policing officers), and relevant central and local level actors and non-state actors
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of the initiative:</b> The initiative aims to enhance the capacities of central and local institutions, frontline responders, and media, strengthen cooperation and empower returnees and host communities. The initiative is being implemented by the Institute for Democracy and Mediation in cooperation with the Observatory for the Rights of Children and Youth and the Women's Center for Development and Culture in Albania, under the national coordination of the Coordination Center Against Violent Extremism, with the support of the Global Community Engagement and Sustainability Fund (GCERF). Through comprehensive multi-actor, multi-disciplinary and multi-level approaches individuals are empowered, and communities build cohesiveness towards enhancing their overall resilience against violent extremism. IDM proposes a 3-component solution to these challenges: capacity building, intersectional cooperation and community empowerment. They aim at shaping the operating environment for institutions and front-line responders while engaging and reconnecting communities with returnees.

### Initiative No.2

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Prevention and Safe reintegration: Holistic Approach and Resilience to Violent Extremism
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<b>Country:</b> ALBANIA
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2022
<b>Target Group:</b> Key duty-bearers at national and local level, frontline practitioners, vulnerable children, youth and women
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The initiative aims to foster resilience to violent extremism through a holistic approach in order to prevent radicalism and support the safe reintegration of woman and children returning from the war zones. The initiative is being implemented by the NGO Terre des Hommes in cooperation with Adriapol Institute, and it is funded by the Global Community Engagement and Sustainability Fund (GCERF). The project's main approach is based in a) fostering community agency work through engaging and strengthening the capacity of National and local duty bearers and front-line workers – including social workers, health professionals, school directors, psychologists and mental health professionals; b) providing equal access to opportunities through individualized care and protection support through a case management approach; and c) promoting social cohesion and sense of purpose of at risk and vulnerable youth and RFTF through Multifunctional community services provision. Project still ongoing.</p>

### Initiative No.3

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism in prisons and within probation services (Phase I)
<b>Country:</b> ALBANIA
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2017 – end date unknown
<b>Target Group:</b> Prison and probation staff
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

The programme aims to create a needs assessment report of the prison situation and probation service; develop a basic training module on the VERLT phenomenon and capacity building for prison and Probation Service staff; strengthen regional cooperation; and raise awareness and knowledge about VERLT and human rights-based interventions. The programme is financially supported by the Government of Austria, Government of Sweden, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Italian Republic. The project was implemented in close partnership with the National Co-ordination Centre on CVE, General Directorate of Prisons and the General Directorate of the Probation Service. The programme's main approach is based on mitigating VERLT risks in Albania through a four-track approach: by conducting, together with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), a needs assessment on the situation in prisons and probation settings; by developing a training module on the phenomenon of VERLT and building capacities for prison and probation staff; by strengthening regional co-operation; and by raising awareness and knowledge about VERLT and human rights based interventions to tackle it. It specifically focused on building the basis for risk reduction, disengagement and reintegration programmes and returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF's) through interlinked components in the realm of prison and probation systems. The programme is still ongoing.

## Initiative No.4

**Name of the initiative:** Horizontal Facility II Regional - Enhancing penitentiaries capacities in addressing radicalisation in prisons in Western Balkans and Turkey

**Country:** ALBANIA, BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA, KOSOVO, MONTENEGRO, NORTH MACEDONIA, SERBIA, TURKEY

**Definition:** Short-term action

**Area of implementation:** Regional

**Period of implementation:** 2019 -2022

**Target Group:** Prison and probation staff

**Evaluation:** NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

The Action aims to enhance regional security by improving the inter-institutional exchange of knowledge and good practices in the region in respect of radicalization in prisons, with a view on providing penitentiary system staff with necessary standards, tools and instruments needed to respond appropriately. Another important goal is to empower in-county multi-agency coordination to counter radicalization in prison and to provide adequate post-penal support to released violent extremist offenders. The Action is implemented in close cooperation with the Ministries of Justice and the P/CVE coordination bodies of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Republic of Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Turkey. The Action includes a wide spectrum of other national stakeholders and civil society organizations active in the penitentiary field and countering violent extremism and radicalisation in prisons. The Action's main approach is based on raising awareness and understanding of the process of radicalisation in prisons among the penitentiary and probation services in the Western Balkans regions; encouraging a culture of sharing information and good practices among teams of prison and probation practitioners; ensuring regular communication and sharing of know-how and best practices with RAN P&P and other professional groups with extensive expertise in the topic; assisting practitioners to recognise signs of radicalisation and empower first-line officers with the necessary knowledge and skills they need to respond appropriately; and facilitating and encouraging multi-agency partnerships to counter radicalisation in prisons and provide adequate post-penal support to released violent extremist offenders. The action is still ongoing.

## Initiative No.5

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM)
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRALIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2016 -2020
<b>Target Group:</b> Prison inmates who have a conviction for terrorism or have been identified as at risk of radicalisation
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES



## Description of context of the initiative:

The strategy is a voluntary support service that uses tailored intervention plans to address the psychological, social, theological and ideological needs of radicalised offenders to redirect them away from extremism and help them transition out of custody. Its primary focus is on prison inmates, but it does reach into the community supervision context when offenders are released on parole. The strategy is delivered by the Corrective Services of New South Wales. The strategy is delivered by a team of psychologists who work in partnership with a religious support officer (Muslim Chaplain/Imam), Services and Programs Officers, allied health professionals and other agencies identified for involvement in an individual's case assessment and intervention plan. The process of engaging an offender in the PRISM intervention occurs two years out from their earliest possible release date. PRISM helps to address the psychological, social, theological and ideological needs of radicalised offenders that aims to redirect them away from extremism and help them transition out of custody. This is achieved through individually tailored intervention plans, the content of which can vary given the needs of offenders.

## Initiative No.6

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> EXIT EUROPE
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 01.01.2019 -31.03.2021
<b>Target Group:</b> No information available
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Projekt EXIT Europe: In the face of increasing risks of radicalisation in Europe, the ISF-project 'EXIT Europe' pursues the key objective to develop locally embedded distancing and exit programmes which enable radicalised individuals to deradicalize, disengage and rehabilitate across various forms of violent extremism – aiming to implement them in European countries where they appear to be mostly lacking.

## Initiative No.7

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Overall package for extremism prevention and deradicalisation in the prison system
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy



<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2016-2017
<b>Target Group:</b> Prisoners
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Overall package for extremism prevention and deradicalisation in the prison system", which was presented in January 2016 at a service meeting and presented to the public in February 2016. This package contains measures in the areas of training, security and care and is the starting point for the present study, which researches the implementation process in an accompanying manner and explores initial indications of the effect of the measures set in place. An implementation process is accompanied, and the study pursues the goal of providing feedback on ongoing processes in order to improve them where necessary.

## Initiative No.8

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Austrian Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism and Deradicalisation
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> since 2018 - developing a national deradicalisation structure
<b>Target Group:</b> No information available
<b>Evaluation:</b> No information available
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The "Austrian Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism and Deradicalisation" pools experiences and handling practices of various occupational groups who are familiar with the subject of "PVE/CVE and de-radicalisation" and it shall make a significant contribution to developing a responsible way of dealing with this topic.

## Initiative No.9

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Network of Culture of Democracy and Prevention
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy



<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Since 2014
<b>Target Group:</b> Children, adolescents, young adults and adults, if it concerns the interests or problems of children and adolescents
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Network of Culture of Democracy and Prevention: successful municipal strategy against extremism and devaluation ideologies involving and co-operating with existing institutions and structures.

## Initiative No.10

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> DIGITAL STREETS
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2017-2019
<b>Target Group:</b> Teenagers and young adults
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The project was accompanied scientifically throughout the entire period. The offline phase of the project was evaluated by researchers from the Ilse Arlt Institute for Social Inclusion Research at the University of Applied Sciences St.Pölten and evaluated using qualitative and ethnographic research methods. The external evaluation of the offline phase was conducted by Veronika Reidinger, with the collaboration of Anna Petrovic, and led by Sylvia Supper. The online campaign was evaluated by Felix Lippe, a research assistant at turn, and Arash Bakhtiari, an external data analyst, using quantitative methods. The data was collected using specially programmed software and evaluated in the course of an explorative social network analysis.

## Initiative No.11

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> DERAD - De-radicalisation in Prisons
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<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> since December 2015
<b>Target Group:</b> people in prison
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> DERAD - De-radicalisation in Prisons. are responsible in Austria as an NGO on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Justice for the care of detainees in the field of extremism prevention, as well as for the aftercare of persons convicted of extremism, and for educational measures for prison guards in the field of extremism prevention.

## Initiative No.12

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> DECOUNT
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> No information available
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 11/ 2018 - 10/2020
<b>Target Group:</b> No information available
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The aim of the project is to develop and launch an internet campaign that provides online resources for extremism prevention and deradicalisation. The core of the platform is a video game designed along binary choices that lead to radicalisation or increased resilience regarding this phenomenon. In addition, short videos will be created together with vulnerable young people as alternative narratives. In addition, other resources for the pedagogical practice of deradicalisation work or radicalisation prevention will be available on the platform, such as videos of dropouts and relevant texts.



## Initiative No.13

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> DERAD - Intense political education and narrative discussion-groups at schools in rural and small-town areas Deradicalization work in prisons
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> organisation founded in 2015
<b>Target Group:</b> Teenagers and young adults, teachers, social workers, law enforcement officers, executive officers, multipliers, affected persons
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> DERAD - Intense political education and narrative discussion-groups at schools in rural and small-town areas Deradicalization work in prisons.

## Initiative No.14

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> HEROES
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> established 2007
<b>Target Group:</b> Young men from so-called "honor cultures"; Young women
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> HEROES Developed in Sweden, successfully implemented in Germany. 2007 Heroes was also established in Salzburg and in Styria, Austria. The special feature of the project is that male youths themselves work on different topics in peer groups and exemplify an "image change" or stand up for common values of living together in full authenticity and conviction, thus creating a multiplication effect. The goal is to break down prejudices, show alternatives and role models, and initiate reflection. The main idea is that the project is only carried out with young men, but young girls and women benefit most from it. In addition, broader circles of friends, school



classes, youth groups and family systems are encouraged in this way to question and develop their own values together.

## Initiative No.15

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> ZARA
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> organisation founded 1999, no clear info on when anti-racism trainings started - formed into an own organisation "ZARA Training" in 2014
<b>Target Group:</b> Children, adolescents and young adults, teachers, social pedagogues, multipliers, affected persons
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> ZARA projects: Anti-racism trainings online and offline: Training concepts for children, teenagers and adults against racism, against hate on the net, on the subject of civil courage and counter narratives, that have been tested for years.

## Initiative No.16

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> KOMPASS
<b>Country:</b> AUSTRIA
<b>Definition:</b> Ad-hoc intervention
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> end of 2020 (Neustart was tasked in Sept 2020) - 21 months
<b>Target Group:</b> people who leave voluntarily/People wanting to leave extremist scenes
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

KOMPASS, an exit and deradicalisation programme. The aim of this project is to distance radicalised persons from extremist ideologies and to enable the resocialisation and reintegration of these persons. Close cooperation between the Austrian KOMPASS project and the EU project "EXIT Europe" is also planned.

## Initiative No.17

**Name of the initiative:** Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation, Extremism, Terrorism and Polarisation, 2020-2024

**Country:** BELGIUM

**Definition:** Strategy/Policy

**Area of implementation:** Regional

**Period of implementation:** 2020-2024

**Target Group:** VARIOUS

**Evaluation:** YES

## Description of context of the initiative:

The action plan provides the framework for and an overview of all specific measures which the Flemish public administration takes in the area of violent radicalisation, extremism, terrorism and polarisation.

## Initiative No.18

**Name of the initiative:** KOMPAS

**Country:** BELGIUM

**Definition:** Strategy/Policy

**Area of implementation:** National

**Period of implementation:** 2018

**Target Group:** All (not specified)

**Evaluation:** NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

The general purpose of KOMPAS is to give the Information Officer an initial triage / orientation of radicalization in an early stage. KOMPAS is used by the Information Officer. It is possible to place signs of radicalization in different boxes (green, yellow, orange and red). The tool should be completed based on initial information and can be adapted afterwards with additional information. It gives a first scanning (orientation). The tool has not been evaluated. Personal evaluation after use:

- easy to use
- gives a first indication
- it is a tool developed by first-line practitioners in the absence of support or proper tools.

## Initiative No.19

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Radix tool Antwerpen (RTA)
<b>Country:</b> BELGIUM
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Last updated in 2018
<b>Target Group:</b> All (not specified)
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The Radix Tool Antwerp (RTA) is a tool developed by the City of Antwerp. The tool forms a potentially good discussion guide between the various partners who sit around the table together. The tool can be a good conversation starter at a multidisciplinary table. A better assessment / objectification of an individual's vulnerabilities and strengths. A better understanding of the individual's further approach, speaking the same language within the approach to radicalization. All front-line workers. Social services, police. The instrument visualizes the vulnerabilities and strengths of an individual and the structural factors that can lead to (violent) radicalization. The RTA is an Excel document. Ideally, the tool would be detached from this Microsoft program. Since this is not the case now, the possibilities of working out all possible functionalities are limited.</p>

## Initiative No.20

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> RooT37
<b>Country:</b> BELGIUM
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy



<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> UNKNOWN
<b>Target Group:</b> All (not specified)
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The Belgian Coordination Unit for Threat Analysis (CUTA) made a risk assessment tool. The tool takes several risk indicators into account to aid CUTA's experts in making structured professional judgments. It makes it possible to take the necessary measures. Coordination Unit for Threat Analysis (CUTA) made the tool, and all partners can use the tool. The tool takes several risk indicators into account to aid CUTA's experts in making structured professional judgments about threats and risks posed by monitored individuals, and semi-automatically produces a threat level. Furthermore, it provides CUTA's support agencies with clues for further investigation based on discovered information gaps through the assessment. Finally, it also points out opportunities for coordinated intervention by partner services to reduce the risk posed by monitored individuals.

## Initiative No.21

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Back on Track (BOT)
<b>Country:</b> DENMARK
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2011 -Present
<b>Target Group:</b> Inmates charged or convicted of terrorism-related offences, assessed as vulnerable to radicalisation
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The objective is to help radical inmates abandon far-right, far-left or religious extremism by developing and testing mentoring schemes as a tool to support them. The Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration, in cooperation with the Danish Prison and Probation Services, are who originally developed BOT. The main actors of the project are mentors, who come from a variety of backgrounds including police officers, prison staff, social workers, lawyers, among other professionals.



## Initiative No.22

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Relatives Act
<b>Country:</b> DENMARK
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Under implementation
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees, victims/survivors of terrorism, and their relatives
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> No information available

## Initiative No.23

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> The Info House in Aarhus
<b>Country:</b> DENMARK
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2007 - Present
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth / pupils / students; first responders or practitioners; local community organisations or NGOs
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The programme aims to bring together representatives from different agencies, including police and social services, as well as the municipality, on a biweekly basis to consider and assess cases related to radicalization and discrimination. The team determines whether the individual may have committed a criminal offence and whether to continue to monitor or to intervene and what type of intervention, if any, to pursue. The programme is jointly run by the East Jutland Police and the Aarhus Municipality. External partners are the University of Aarhus, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Danish Intelligence and Security Service. The programme is based on a cross-sector approach. offers intervention at two levels: it addresses the general population as well as individuals. The possible measures that can be applied to offenders range from social counselling to social service interventions, mentoring, and psychological counselling. To evaluate the case, the case workers use a standardized assessment measure that uses color-coding (green/yellow/red – see illustration) to sort indicators in terms of social relations and socio-economic indicators.



## Initiative No.24

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Preventing violent radicalisation in schools
<b>Country:</b> FINLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 10/2017-5/2018; 9/2018-11/2019; 1/2020-12/2020
<b>Target Group:</b> No information available
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> To provide educators (teachers and student welfare personnel) with cognitive and practical skills to develop the school's activities and culture in ways that prevent radicalisation. A lot of emphasis was put into how to talk about controversial and difficult topics with the students in ways that foster democracy and respect human rights. Financed by Finnish National Agency for Education; Coordinated by HY+ (University of Helsinki Centre for Continuing Education); trainers mostly researchers at the University of Helsinki.

## Initiative No.25

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> EXIT
<b>Country:</b> FINLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2020 -
<b>Target Group:</b> all involved/in danger of getting involved in violent extremism
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES



## Description of context of the initiative:

Prevent violent radicalisation and help those who are already engaged, to disengage. Individual-level mentoring. Got a good start, but now the continuation of the initiative in the longer run depends on getting more funding.

### Initiative No.26

**Name of the initiative:** National action plan for the prevention of violent radicalisation and extremism 2019-2023

**Country:** FINLAND

**Definition:** Strategy/Policy

**Area of implementation:** National

**Period of implementation:** 2019 -2023

**Target Group:** all forms of extremism, all target groups

**Evaluation:** NO

## Description of context of the initiative:

Describe the joint national strategy guiding the prevention of violent radicalisation and extremism and to set out the related objectives and measures. Main author the Ministry of Interior, drafted and implemented by many actors in the national and local level, also including NGOs. Multiple approaches, depending on the individual objective and actor. Implementation still ongoing – many kinds of activities have been taken by several actors.

### Initiative No.27

**Name of the initiative:** Concerns about radicalisation among the youth?

**Country:** FINLAND

**Definition:** Short-term action

**Area of implementation:** National

**Period of implementation:** 11-12/2020 (pilot), 5-12/2021

**Target Group:** Practitioners working with young people



**Evaluation:** YES

**Description of context of the initiative:**

Develop participants' knowledge about violent radicalisation and extremism, as well as knowledge about how to deal with situations in which young people show interest in extremist belief systems. Pilot financed by the Ministry of the Interior, organised by the University of Helsinki/Faculty of Education, in cooperation with Pelastakaa Lapset ry (Save the Children). Further trainings financed by the Ministry of the Interior, organised by University of Helsinki/Faculty of Education or Finnish National Agency for Education. Two-day training event.

## Initiative No.28

**Name of the initiative:** Muvenna

**Country:** FINLAND

**Definition:** Short-term action

**Area of implementation:** Local

**Period of implementation:** 2018-2020

**Target Group:** Youth (16-19 years)

**Evaluation:** NO

**Description of context of the initiative:**

Prevent violent radicalisation and improve inclusion among immigrant and Muslim youth in Turku area. Nuorten muslimien foorumi (NGO). Individual-level mentoring, group activities. Widely regarded as a successful project.

## Initiative No.29

**Name of the initiative:** Preventing violent radicalisation and extremism in the educational sector

**Country:** FINLAND

**Definition:** Short-term action

**Area of implementation:** National





<b>Period of implementation:</b> 12/2021-2024
<b>Target Group:</b> No information available
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Improve educators' understanding on themes related to violent radicalisation and extremism. Improve their skills in preventing and dealing with these themes in their daily work. Financed by the Finnish National Agency for Education, coordinated by HY+, content created and delivered by researchers at the University of Helsinki. Online training.

### Initiative No.30

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> RadicalWeb
<b>Country:</b> FINLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2018-2021
<b>Target Group:</b> Professionals in youth services (and other professionals working with young people)
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Preventing radicalisation by training professionals working with the youth. The project focused especially on extremist thinking and violent radicalisation in the online milieu. Besides training, the project also analysed online manifestations of extremism. Save the Children Foundation, in cooperation with Reach Out project of the Finnish Church Aid. Trainings, analysis of the phenomenon.

### Initiative No.31

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Radik
<b>Country:</b> FINLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy





<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2021-2022
<b>Target Group:</b> Employees in the national and health care sector
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Improve the knowledge and awareness of healthcare and social welfare professionals on radicalisation and extremism, as well as their prevention. Improve the capabilities of healthcare and social welfare professionals to assess the risk of violent radicalisation and need for individual support. Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare. Producing training materials and tools.

## Initiative No.32

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Reach Outkirkon
<b>Country:</b> FINLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2016 -
<b>Target Group:</b> Families of those who have left for the conflict zone or radicalisation/in process of radicalisation, (religious) communities.
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Reach Out has had several phases with somewhat different objectives. The main objectives have been: To support families of those who have radicalised or are in danger or radicalising. To support communities to prevent violent radicalisation in the grassroots level. Improve cooperation between different actors who provide services that are useful for P/CVE and disengagement. Individual meetings, events, reports, training materials. Trainings, analysis of the phenomenon. Relatively well executed.

## Initiative No.33

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> National Plan to prevent radicalisation
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<b>Country:</b> FRANCE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2018 -
<b>Target Group: Indirectly all; with special, direct focus on:</b> Youth, Child returnees, Women, Individuals who have been radicalised, or are in the process of radicalisation, and who have been placed under court-mandated supervision or custody.
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The French National Plan to prevent Radicalisation is targeted only at Islamist extremism and does not address other forms of extremisms.

## Initiative No.34

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Territorial delinquency prevention and security strategy
<b>Country:</b> FRANCE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2021 -2026
<b>Target Group:</b> All with specific accent on the inhabitants in general and indirectly with an accent on the youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Main approach is based on prevention, and cooperation between different types of actors mainly via: targeted training for the municipal staff; awareness raising actions addressed to the municipal staff and the citizens; organisation of debates and exchanges with the citizens so they can confront their ideas and vision in a peaceful manner (e.g. organisation of cultural events, workshops focusing on the memory and identity...etc); elaborate counter narratives (building on the Efus-led and EU co-funded Erasmus+ LOUD - Local young leaders for inclusion project and through the organisation of public speaking contests). This approach is integrated into the city's security and crime prevention strategy.



## Initiative No.35

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> EXIT-Germany
<b>Country:</b> GERMANY
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2000-present
<b>Target Group:</b> Right-wing extremists (incl. prisoners)
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The initiative assists individuals who want to leave the extreme right-wing movement and start a new life. Case managers support in the process of starting a new life. The initiative also provides training for prison staff in how to deal with right-wing extremism. If necessary, they also provide counselling to families affected by right-wing extremism, as well as teachers, police officers, institutions etc. The aim is to disengage and deradicalize individuals.

## Initiative No.36

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Just X Berlin – Prevention and deradicalisation in Berlin Prisons
<b>Country:</b> GERMANY
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> No information available
<b>Target Group:</b> At-risk individuals or (partially) radicalised juveniles/young adults across all extremist standards
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Deradicalisation and disengagement of inmates, also including post-release transition management. In particular, objectives include: Assistance with returning to a social environment; structuring everyday routines; establishing stable and resilient social relationships; integration through education and work; enabling a crime-free life in accordance with democratic values; providing security in the process of moving away from extremist



milieus. Just X Berlin is an initiative formed by the organisations VPN, Denkzeit, Nexus, who form a committee checking cases and jointly decide what methods are fit for a case and propose these to the prison. Involved in the process are social workers, prison and probation staff. The aim of the intervention is to establish a working relationship in order to promote actual deradicalisation. Work with the client includes: Identifying, activating and strengthening personal resources and social skills; Encouraging the client to understand violent, militant and extremist paths, considering how enemy images are formed and how their own life pathway up until now is linked to that; Continuous dialogues to help identify negative aspects of the ideology and accept different points of view; Creating conditions and a plan for the future, enabling to take responsibility for leading an independent life; Providing support and advice in critical life situations; Involving support systems (e.g. family, social support systems).

## Initiative No.37

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> PräRaDEx
<b>Country:</b> GERMANY
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> No information available
<b>Target Group:</b> All right-wing and religious extremists in prison
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Help prison staff identify and handle extremists and support individuals, taking steps towards distancing themselves from extremist thinking and actions. Social workers, staff of general prison services, probation service. Individual sessions with (former) inmates followed by specific mentoring approaches, depending on individual needs and level of radicalisation. The other part of this project is staff training within the justice system (prison and probation).

## Initiative No.38

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> ANTI CRIME POLICY 2020 – 2024
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2020 -2024
<b>Target Group:</b> All



**Evaluation:** YES

**Description of context of the initiative:**

The main objectives of this strategy are the prevention and countering radicalization leading to violent extremism, the prevention financial support of terrorism and extremist groups, identifying and addressing the threat of danger arising from released persons accused of terrorism and locating "foreign fighters" after returning from middle east. Headquarters of Hellenic Police is the main actor behind this policy/strategy. The Headquarters cooperate with and coordinate in a regional level with other Police Directorates. At a local level Police Services are cooperating with other Services and Organizations and other local actors. The main approach is based on a two-way feedback procedure. From the one side the Headquarters of the Hellenic Police disseminates the strategic plan to the other regional directorates in order to implement their action plan in cooperation with different types of actors. The principle of 'inclusion' is crucial to achieve the goals and produce results. The other way around the data collected constitutes the material that leads to the consultation and if necessary, the revision of this strategy.

## Initiative No.39

**Name of the initiative:** Action Plan against radicalization and extremism

**Country:** GREECE

**Definition:** Short-term action

**Area of implementation:** National

**Period of implementation:** 2016

**Target Group:** No information available

**Evaluation:** YES

**Description of context of the initiative:**

The main objective is to educate the personnel of the Hellenic Police and other first line practitioners (other relative agencies were involved) and produce a handbook and two pocket guides (one for professionals a done for public) for future use. The Directorate of State Security of the Hellenic Police and KE.ME.A. With the synergy of the main actors a roadmap of educational material alongside with handbook and guidelines was formed.

## Initiative No.40

**Name of the initiative:** Educational program (this program applies to the Officers' school and the Police Constable School)





<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Permanent (not specified but it is performed every year)
<b>Target Group:</b> Trainees in the Police Academy
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The main objective of this program is to develop a common understanding to the trainees and to equip them with vocational training regarding preventing radicalization and extremism and counter terrorism. The Directorate of Education and Human Resources Development of the Hellenic Police. The main approach is preventing the radicalization process within educational context.

## Initiative No.41

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> PAVE (Preventing and Addressing Violent Extremism through Community Resilience)
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2020 -2023
<b>Target Group:</b> Other (focuses on municipalities)
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The main objective of this program is to examine the role of the local communities and enhance resilience. Factors that fuel and/or prevent radicalization and provide insights into the tools and mechanisms that EU and other stakeholders can use in addressing factors and contexts of violent extremism. Co-funded by Horizon 2020 / Program of the European Union. Greece representant is the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy. Development of innovative training tools and guidelines to support agents of community resilience (including religious leaders, mayors, educators, civil society organisations, women and youth), and will support mutual learning on best practices engaging stakeholders, community leaders, policymakers and the wider public.



#### Initiative No.42

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> S.E.P.E.A.-Strategic & Operational Plan 2021–2025
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2021 -2025
<b>Target Group:</b> All (not specified)
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>This long-term program consists of 5 strategic priorities. The priority that we are focusing on is: "Fight against serious and organized crime and terrorism". The main objective of this initiative is fighting terrorism, tackling financial support of suspected terrorist and extremist activities, combating radicalization leading to violent extremism and monitoring the phenomenon of returning "foreign fighters". Headquarters of Hellenic Police is the main actor. The Headquarters cooperate with other Police Services, in a central or regional level. The main approach preventing and fighting radicalization.</p>

#### Initiative No.43

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> YCARE (Youth Counselling Against Radicalization)
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2016 - 2018
<b>Target Group:</b> Other (focuses on youth counsellors)
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

The Project aims to build professional capacity of first line practitioners (youth counsellors) and to foster empowerment, participation and active citizenship of young people. Co-funded by Erasmus+ / Program of the European Union. Greece representative is the GUnet Academical Network. The program collected guidelines and best practises from other international projects and produced as an outcome guidelines, tools, online platform and awareness and dissemination tools to equip the youth counsellors (target group) who are in direct contact with individuals at risk, or vulnerable groups in society.

### Initiative No.44

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Youth Counselling Against Radicalisation
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2015 -2018
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and Youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The main objective of the initiative is to provide an effective framework for counsellors concerning the total process of radicalization among the youth. To this purpose, the YCare project set up and launches an online toolbox, functioning as an 'online database that contains a modular range of awareness raising, training activities and best practices for youth counsellors, trainers as well as other professionals working in the field of youth counselling.

### Initiative No.45

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Actions against radicalisation and extremism (pocketbook for first line practitioners)
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2016
<b>Target Group:</b> Mixed
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

The main goal of the programme was the creation of a pocketbook for first-line practitioners (police officers, officials, crime experts etc.) in Greece which can be used as a primary –and easy-to-use- manual on identifying any potential evidence of radicalisation and extremism at the Greek national level.

### Initiative No.46

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Countering Violent Extremism
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2018
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The main objective of the project was to impel the engaging actors to participate in an interactive debate concerning both the general issue and the immanent determinations of the phenomena of radicalism and extremism across the globe. Within this context, a wide range of different societal issues were discussed, such as: The rise of far-right movements; The phenomenon of Islamophobia; The problems of the online propaganda and hate speech in modern digital world; The increasing refugee and migration flows; The roots behind extremist behaviour. As a result of this, the participants put potential and innovative practices and ideas which could counter radical and extremist intentions on the table. In this sense, the project juxtaposed a peaceful and dialogical pattern of solving cross-cultural problems with the violent dispositions of radicalism.</p>

### Initiative No.47

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Organization and Operation of the Department of Violence Prevention, Ministry of Citizen Protection
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2021 – until now



<b>Target Group:</b> Mixed / Any Kind of Violent & Radical Actions
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The main aim of the department is both to build and implement the Greek national strategy for the prevention of any kind of violence. In particular, the department is charged with the organization and coordination of relevant actions, projects and strategies which could eliminate phenomena like domestic- and gender-based violence, school bullying, racist violence against minorities as well as any form or procedure which could potentially lead to an abrupt radicalisation.

## Initiative No.48

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Rad Monitor Project (Radicalisation that may lead to violence: A policy report on Greece)
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2014 -2017
<b>Target Group:</b> Mixed
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The main objective of the project is twofold: first, it aims to investigate the main characteristics, causes, organizational features and repertoire of actions of four different kinds of radicalization that have been evidenced in Greece and then, to develop a tool for the identification and monitoring of radicalization processes, which can be used by front-line practitioners. Overall, the given policy report analyses both the tendencies and potential risk threats related to radicalisation, focusing on the Greek national context since mid-1970s until today.

## Initiative No.49

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Radicalisation Prevention Programme
<b>Country:</b> GREECE
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy



<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2019
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and Youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Following the so-called Paris Declaration enacted in 2015, the given project aims at developing new skills and competencies for schoolteachers in order to effectively prevent radicalisation processes among the youth in schools. Specifically, as the programme states its main objectives are the promotion of democratic values and fundamental rights as well as the accentuation of the positive role which active citizenship can play against radicalisation, the enhancement of critical thinking by means of EU school curriculums, the reinforcement of the education of disadvantaged children and, finally and the fostering of a broader dialogue between the youth and other relevant stakeholders concerning the issue of radicalisation in Europe.

## Initiative No.50

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Blueprint Deradikalisasi
<b>Country:</b> INDONESIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2013 - Present
<b>Target Group:</b> Inmates convicted of terrorism-related offences
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The aim of this strategy is to provide a blueprint to preventing terrorism and, more specifically, to reform prisoners convicted of terrorism-related offences. The Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) is who is in charge of the programme. The Blueprint is based on a "persuasive approach" whereby discussion and dialogue with clerics attempts to alter the mind- set of inmates. This programme presented the deradicalisation as an ideological struggle with a strategy incorporating four stages: First, the identification phase is meant to involve collecting data and determining each inmate's level of ideological commitment. This is followed by a process of rehabilitation, which aims to develop moderate understandings and attitudes among inmates and their families, so they become inclusive, peaceful, and tolerant citizens. The re-education stage is the following one, seeking transformations of thought, understanding and attitude. Lastly, re-socialisation aims to reintegrate inmates with society upon the completion of their sentence, which highlights the need to involve communities to



remove suspicion and fear on one hand and develop empathy and mutual respect on the other hand.

## Initiative No.51

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Country:</b> IRAQ
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Unknown
<b>Target Group:</b> Islamist insurgents
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The programme aims to reduce the detainee population and counter radicalisation. The programme was funded by the US government and the US Marine Corps were who spearheaded the initiation of the programme. This Rehabilitation programme was premised on identifying the hard-core insurgents (i.e., the irreconcilables) and separating them from the rest of the inmates who could be rehabilitated. Anyone who was likely to take up arms because they opposed the new situation in their country, including militant Islamists, was considered irreconcilable, and they were identified by psychologists, teachers, and imams. Once the hard-core militants were isolated, the behaviour of the rest of the insurgent detainees would improve and it would be possible to engage them in a rehabilitation programme. In particular, this intervention included: Vocational training and Arabic, English, math, science, civics, and geography classes – It sought to persuade detainees to abandon violence by offering them the opportunity to learn new skills so that they could obtain good jobs upon their release; Course on Islam that was run by clerics who engaged the detainees in discussions about their religion and promoted a non-violent interpretation of Islam. Due to the huge numbers of detainees involved, most sessions occur in groups of no more than ten detainees and individual sessions only occur on an “as needed” basis. Treatment is full day; half religious, half psychological.</p>

## Initiative No.52

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> EXIT Social Cooperative Society (EXIT SCS) ONLUS
<b>Country:</b> ITALY
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National



<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2017 - Present
<b>Target Group:</b> Violent extremists
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The objective is to facilitate exit and distancing processes. EXIT SCS is a cooperative social enterprise (NGO) made by professionals that provide specialised social services in prevention and intervention with violence and psychological abuse in different sectors of society as harassment/bullying at the workplace and in schools, domestic abuse, maltreatment in groups, especially in religious cults and manipulative/high demand groups. In facilitating distancing and disengagement processes, EXIT practitioners use intensive one-on-one settings that employ strategies of empowerment/coping, resilience, reflexion, biography work, family counselling, conflict transformation and mediation. On a second level strategies of enhancing critical thinking and responsibility of choice are applied that may compare to civic education strategies in other countries. The EXIT methodology follows principles of social and psychotherapeutic interaction, as build-up of empathy, trust and work relationship, confidentiality, clear contract, commitment to non-manipulative procedures and quality management.</p>

## Initiative No.53

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Tafaquh Fiddin Programme
<b>Country:</b> MALAYSIA
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> No information available
<b>Target Group:</b> Islamist detainees
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The programme aims to reduce the detainee population and counter radicalisation. The programme is government-led, highly structured, focused and well-resourced. The programme is based on religious dialogue led by clerics who instruct the prisoners on Islamic jurisprudence and their responsibilities as Malaysian citizens. The programme consists of a monthly religious meeting, but only those who do well in these sessions are enrolled in a more demanding deradicalisation programme, which meets for four to seven days. The intervention is based on different types of lectures and sponsored Islamic teachings against militant jihad. As part of these discussions, government representatives try to convince the detainees that Malaysia is already an Islamic state, and that the government shares the radicals' goal of fully implementing Sharia law.</p>



## Initiative No.54

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Terrorist Wing Vught
<b>Country:</b> NETHERLANDS
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2006 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Violent extremists
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The objective is to disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) and right and left-wing extremists from radical movements. A special wing called "terrorist wing" (TW) was designed for individuals who are charged with terrorist activities, convicted of terrorist (-related) activities and/or showing signs and behaviour of radicalisation.

## Initiative No.55

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Inclusion
<b>Country:</b> NETHERLANDS
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2016 – end date not specified
<b>Target Group:</b> Violent extremists
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO



## Description of context of the initiative:

The main goal of "Inclusion" is to Disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) from radical movements. The programme was developed by the Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals (TER) team of the Dutch Probation Service. Inclusion comes from the combination of elements from two programmes: EXIT Sweden and the Dutch cognitive behavioural programme, Solo, suitable for their target group. Inclusion is a personalized programme developed during probation supervision, and its main objective is to disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) from radical movements.

## Initiative No.56

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Team TER (Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals)
<b>Country:</b> NETHERLANDS
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2012 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Violent extremists
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The objective is to chiefly disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) and right and left-wing extremists from radical movements using a tailor-made probation approach, and to influence their behaviour. The Team TER help the Dutch Probation Service to implement the programme. Partners such as judicial, prison, police and municipal authorities also cooperate by carrying out risk management and supervision tasks. The team is also supported by psychological and theological experts. The main approach is based on using push and pull factors to promote behavioural change and stimulate the process of reintegration into society.</p>

## Initiative No.57

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Nigeria's multi-faceted approach with Interventions
<b>Country:</b> NIGERIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2014 – end date unknown



<b>Target Group:</b> Sentenced and pre-trial Islamist prisoners and their families
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The programme was aimed at enabling the violent extremist prisoner to fulfil their needs legitimately; helping them develop supportive attitudes, beliefs and thinking; enhancing the prisoners' emotional tolerance and acceptance; increasing their personal agency; and supporting prisoners to express values and pursuing goals legitimately. The programme was government-led, and it was also developed by the EU and the UK. The programme was based on a holistic approach across a number of disciplines and specialisms and a range of interventions.

## Initiative No.58

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Mentoring Programme
<b>Country:</b> NORWAY
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2014 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Inmates convicted of hate crime and vulnerable to recruitment
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The objective is to prevent inmates from using or encouraging others to use violence to achieve their political and religious goals; prevent inmates from making contact or developing networks with people in violent extremist groups; intervene in the processes in which a person increasingly accepts the use of violence. The Ministry of Justice and Public Sector is who is behind the initiative and the Norwegian Correctional Services is who operates it. In addition, the project involves mentors who are also the main actors. The Mentor Corps consists of a wide range of people with different status, both in terms of age, ethnicity, education, gender, among other features. The scheme focuses on mentoring identified inmates convicted of hate crime, who are understood to be vulnerable to violent extremism, especially young inmates. It is of voluntary basis - therefore, the staff have to work to motivate inmates to participate. Individuals with the following risk factors are considered vulnerable: lack of education, lack of work experience, criminal record, lack of affiliation, lack of social networks, little or no contact with family, drug and alcohol abuse, gang belonging, others.



## Initiative No.59

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Safe first grader
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2017 -2022
<b>Target Group:</b> Children, pupils of Primary School (1st year)
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Raising the awareness of elementary school pupils in the field of road safety, promoting appropriate behaviour among the youngest road users and educating children on road traffic safety, emphasizing the role of reflective elements as a factor increasing their safety and increasing children's knowledge on broadly understood safety in the place of residence.

## Initiative No.60

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> "UNDERSTAND=RESPECT": The Educational Programme Preventing Radicalisation leading to Discrimination and Hate Speech
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> October 2021/August 2022 Pilot implementation (formative evaluation)
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth, Teachers, Parents
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES



## Description of context of the initiative:

Pilot version of the programme has been implemented by the Polish Platform for Homeland Security in cooperation with the 1st High School in Gorzow Wielkopolski. Programme developed according to a logic model grounded in social science and based on evidence from a diagnosis of the threat of radicalisation and the needs for its prevention, conducted in Poland in 2020 among teachers and students. The main goal of this initiative is to promote behaviour free from all forms of radicalisation, discrimination and hate speech among students and teachers of the 1st High School in Gorzow Wielkopolski (Project Partner), parents and the local environment.

## Initiative No.61

**Name of the initiative:** "With the Law on Board". - an educational and informational program for 6th grade students in the Puck County

**Country:** POLAND

**Definition:** Long-term programme

**Area of implementation:** Local

**Period of implementation:** Since 2017

**Target Group:** Children (pupils of 6th grade Primary school)

**Evaluation:** YES

## Description of context of the initiative:

The primary objective of the program is to raise legal awareness of 6th grade students of elementary school in Puck County about legal consequences of committing punishable acts as well as broadening the knowledge of VI class pupils on terms connected with law, among others What is a crime, what is a misdemeanour and raising children's awareness on broadly understood safety. The aim of the prevention program called "With the law on board" is to increase the legal awareness of youth about the legal consequences of committing criminal offenses.

## Initiative No.62

**Name of the initiative:** Safe youth

**Country:** POLAND





<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> September 2019- June 2024
<b>Target Group:</b> High school students
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The program envisages carrying out systematic activities to improve the safety of young people in Lubuskie Voivodeship by providing the recipients - secondary school students of Lubuskie Voivodeship with information on the consequences of risky behaviours such as drug use, alcohol consumption, cyberbullying, hate speech, as well as educating in the area of opportunities to prevent pathological phenomena and protect against becoming a victim of crime.

## Initiative No.63

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> LUPO
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Since September 2017
<b>Target Group:</b> Students of elementary school
<b>Evaluation:</b> Yes
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Improving the safety of elementary school students in Lubuskie province by providing information on the consequences of risky behaviours such as drug use, aggression, violence, cyberbullying.

## Initiative No.64

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Aggression vs. fair-play
<b>Country:</b> POLAND



<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2022 -2023
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> To raise the level of fan culture and safety at sports events. Developing the ability to properly discharge emotions associated with sports competition situations.

## Initiative No.65

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Campaign "Hate speech on the example of borderland history"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> February 2020 - now
<b>Target Group:</b> Schoolchildren, adults
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The campaign, created in cooperation with the Society of Lovers of Lviv and Southeastern Borderlands, aimed at spreading cultural and scientific achievements among schoolchildren. On the example of Lviv, the mechanisms of hatred, nationalism and genocide are shown. Four exhibitions depicting life in the Borderlands were created for the campaign.

## Initiative No.66

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Prevention action "We are all equal - say NO to racism"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action



<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2019-July 2022
<b>Target Group:</b> Polish and Senegalese youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Preventive action of international scope, aimed at showing the problem of racism. The action began with a series of lectures in schools in the city of Piekary Slaskie and ended with a final soccer match between youth from Senegal and Poland. Thanks to the initiative of local preventionists, it was possible to invite a youth team from Senegal.

## Initiative No.67

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> "Say NO to Violence"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2018 -2019
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> Yes
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The idea of the project was to raise awareness of behaviour that is violence, to draw attention to the problem of violence in the classroom, school, on the playground, at home or online. The project included School Non-Violence Days, workshops led by police officers from the 8th Police Station, workshops led by educators, joint workshops with parents, and a conference for teachers.

## Initiative No.68

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> "Fans and Cheering - YES, Pseudo Fans and Aggression - NO"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action





<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2019 -2020
<b>Target Group:</b> Elementary (grades VI-VIII) and high school students, parents, teachers, current and future supporters
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Fight against phenomena - hate speech, including hate crimes. Activities in the municipality of Brzesko in cooperation with the County Office in Brzesko within the framework of the "Safe and active county of Brzesko" concerned the proper behaviour of fans during a mass event of a sporting nature.

## Initiative No.69

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> "Say YES to Multiculturalism, Tolerance, Global School"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2022 -2023
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The project is devoted to the topic of functioning in a culturally diverse environment, building multicultural integration of the school community and creating awareness among young people in areas related to ecology, environmental protection, and education, entertainment and culture. The project aims to deepen knowledge of global challenges, climate change, functioning in a culturally diverse environment, building Integration in a multicultural school community, creating a space where each person feels part of the community and feels safe.

## Initiative No.70

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> WiP - Education and Prevention
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<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> since 2018
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth (13-18 years old)
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> "Education and Prevention" is primarily prevention for the young created by the young. The main goal of young people working in the project is to create a community that creates among peers a fashion for a life free of violence and hatred and a willingness to help those who need it. The reduction of negative behaviour is promoted through the formation of active and assertive attitudes.

#### Initiative No.71

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> #React-don't-tag!
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Conducted during the school year
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The goal of the program is to educate young people attending sixth grades of elementary schools about Internet safety in its broadest sense.

#### Initiative No.72

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> "I am a supporter with a capital S"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND



<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2014- 2019
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The project, carried out jointly with the Unia Leszno Sports Club and the local government of the Leszno district, was addressed to elementary, middle and high school students, and was based on the concept of the nationwide educational and alternative program "I am a football fan by a capital K" developed in 2011 by the Bureau of Prevention of the Police Headquarters. The main goal of the program was to promote among young people correct and lawful attitudes during participation in mass events and counteract in the area of prevention of discrimination, hate speech, including hejt, as well as hate crimes and peer violence.

## Initiative No.73

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Urban game "Taking Tolerance to the Workshop"
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Since 2022
<b>Target Group:</b> Children and youth
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> 5 groups of 10 people, consisting of students from elementary schools, as well as people with disabilities from establishments in Pabianice County, overcome tasks together at various points distributed around the city. At the end of the meeting, all participants take part in an integrative bonfire.



## Initiative No.74

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Protect your child from hate speech
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Short-term action
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2022
<b>Target Group:</b> Local citizens
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Prevention spot - "Protect your child from hejt" posted on the K-Koźle KPP website and facebook page.

## Initiative No.75

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> "Police Action Plan for 2022-2025 in the field of counteracting hate speech, crimes of incitement to hatred on the grounds of national, ethnic, racial, religious differences or on the grounds of irreligiousness, as well as propagation of fascism and other totalitarian systems."
<b>Country:</b> POLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2022 - 2025
<b>Target Group:</b> Police, Children, Youth, Adults - parents, teachers, etc.
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The plan was developed in cooperation between the KGP Prevention Bureau and the Plenipotentiary of the Police Commander in Chief for the Protection of Human Rights, in consultation with social prevention coordinators from the NPCs/TSCs and plenipotentiaries of provincial/state police commanders for the protection of human rights. It is a form of continuation of the analogous document adopted for 2018-2021.



## Initiative No.76

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Promoting collaboration respect for diversity and human rights
<b>Country:</b> ROMANIA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Under design
<b>Target Group:</b> International citizens
<b>Evaluation:</b> No
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> No information available

## Initiative No.77

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Saudi Arabia programme
<b>Country:</b> SAUDI ARABIA
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2003 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Islamic extremists / offenders
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> <p>The aim of the programme is to engage and combat an ideology that the Saudi government asserts is based on corrupted and deviant interpretations of Islam. The programme is operated by the government of Saudi Arabia, more specifically the Ministry of the Interior. The programme is based on a soft approach: some describe it as a re-education programme as it tries to instil and nurture a tolerant, more moderate Islam within the country. The programme is threefold: a) religious (re)education, b) works to nurture the renunciation of violence and c) works on creating a stable home environment. The programme tries to encourage a sense of social responsibility and self-worth and to increase the value of traditional family hierarchies within the Saudi context. One condition for "successful" rehabilitation is the rejection of violence and of the teaching of the takfiri. After their release, detainees get a lot of help from the government, such as a stipend.</p>



## Initiative No.78

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Counter-Ideological programme
<b>Country:</b> SINGAPORE
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2002 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Thwarted terrorists, not those who had engaged in violence
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The programme aims to understand the detainees' mindset, counsel them and, where possible, change their mindsets with a view to making them candidates for release into society and is operated by the Internal Security Department (ISD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs in cooperation with the Religious Rehabilitation Group. Moreover, it consists of several interlocking components: psychological rehabilitation; religious rehabilitation; social rehabilitation; community involvement and family support.

## Initiative No.79

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Sri Lanka Programme of Rehabilitation
<b>Country:</b> SRI LANKA
<b>Definition:</b> Strategy/Policy
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2009 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Tamil Tigers - LTTE
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES



## Description of context of the initiative:

The objective is to rehabilitate and reintegrate former LTTE leaders, members, and collaborators into the community through reconciliation and resettlement. The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prisons were the actors in charge of the programme. The first step in the process is to categorize the surrendered and apprehended insurgents and terrorists. Utilizing interviews and background information, law enforcement authorities and intelligence agencies categorize former insurgents based on their depth of involvement, period of involvement, and activities conducted during involvement. They are labelled as high, medium, or low risk, and allocated to detention centers or Protective Accommodation and Rehabilitation Centers (PARCs) accordingly. Six modes of rehabilitation were utilized at the PARCs: educational, vocational, spiritual, recreational, psychosocial, and familiar, social, and cultural.

## Initiative No.80

**Name of the initiative:** Exit Fryshuset

**Country:** SWEDEN

**Definition:** Long-term programme

**Area of implementation:** National

**Period of implementation:** 1998 - ongoing

**Target Group:** Individuals motivated to disengage from violent far-right extremism, family members concerned for a loved one involved in violent far-right extremism, and prevention of radicalisation to violent far-right extremism. Single cases of individuals from other ideological orientations

**Evaluation:** YES

## Description of context of the initiative:

Providing social- and functional support in disengagement and rehabilitation of individuals disengaging from violent far-right extremism. The aim is to assist in the disengagement process and support in the building of a new social identity. Including social networks, strengthening (healthy) family relations, orienting life goals (both tangible such as studies and career, and existential goals and meaning making). The main approach is to facilitate disengagement and building a new social identity. A key approach is the above-mentioned triangular setting, as well as the conversation technique of Motivational Interviewing (MI).

## Initiative No.81

**Name of the initiative:** Orostelefonen (the Concern hotline)

**Country:** SWEDEN





<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2017- ongoing
<b>Target Group:</b> Family support and guidance for professionals
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Providing family support to concerned families whose children are at risk of- or already radicalised to violent extremism. The main approach is to support families and concerned professionals where to get further information, guide to local resources (municipality contact points for violent extremism, CSOs, etc.). The evaluation has shown positive results for the support offered.

## Initiative No.82

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Safe Space under the CSO Flamman Malmö
<b>Country:</b> SWEDEN
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Local
<b>Period of implementation:</b> No information available
<b>Target Group:</b> Secondary and tertiary prevention, youths and young adults.
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Safe Space supports youths and young adults to disengage all types of violent extremist movements. The CSO Flamman is operating the approach and cooperate with local partners in Malmö, like the city of Malmö, social authorities, law enforcement and municipalities. Social reintegration through social support.

## Initiative No.83

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Entré program
<b>Country:</b> SWEDEN



<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2017 - ongoing
<b>Target Group:</b> Violent offender, gang members, violent extremists.
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Assistance to disengage a violent lifestyle and environment. Individualised tailored approach to address the lifestyle based on social learning theory and Cognitive behavioral therapy. Themes addressed are Relations, attitudes & values, aggression & violence, identity and self-image, practical social situations and alcohol & drugs.

## Initiative No.84

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> CVE centre
<b>Country:</b> SWEDEN
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Ongoing from the initiation on 1st of January 2018
<b>Target Group:</b> Swedish policy makers, state agencies, authorities and all other relevant stakeholders in the PCVE field.
<b>Evaluation:</b> NO
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> To coordinate and advance the PCVE work in Sweden. Coordinate all relevant actors, including state-agencies, CSOs, etc. Promote the development of preventive work on national, regional, and local levels. Work to attain a higher degree of coordination and effectiveness in respect of the preventive measures. Provide support tailored to the needs of municipalities, agencies, and other actors whose work includes addressing issues involved in preventing violent extremism. Collect and disseminate knowledge, based on research and proven experience, regarding prevention of violent extremism, and work towards knowledge-based practices.

## Initiative No.85

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> From Personal Transformation to Positive Social Impact: IAHV Model
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<b>Country:</b> SWITZERLAND
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> Regional
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 1992 - present
<b>Target Group:</b> Young people (ages 16 to 35, though this can be extended) at risk, in the earlier stages, or seeking re-entry from periods of radicalization.
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The objective is to empower individuals and communities to become self-reliant, create self-sustaining change and reduce dependency on external support. The International Association for Human Values (IAHV) is the body that organises and carries out the program.

## Initiative No.86

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Disengagement and Deradicalisation pilot programme
<b>Country:</b> TURKEY
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2009 -2015
<b>Target Group:</b> Members of extremist groups (left wing, faith-based or nationalist/separatist) and their families
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The objective is to persuade members of extremist groups to disengage; change their radical mindsets; and help them reintegrate into society. The programme was implemented by the Adana Police Department in Turkey. The main approach was to reach out to individuals who joined the activities of left wing, faith-based or nationalist/separatist extremist groups to persuade them to disengage from their groups, change their radical mindsets, and help them reintegrate into society. This pilot programme reached out to suspected individuals not only in detention facilities or in prisons, but also at the early stages of their engagement.



## Initiative No.87

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> No information available
<b>Country:</b> UK
<b>Definition:</b> No information available
<b>Area of implementation:</b> No information available
<b>Period of implementation:</b> Open
<b>Target Group:</b> No information available
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> Prevent is one of the four components of the UK government's counter-terrorism policy – with the aim of preventing people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The strategy's stated aim is specifically to disrupt, detect, and investigate terrorist activity. For its part, Prevent is designed to stop people becoming terrorists, or from supporting terrorism.

## Initiative No.88

<b>Name of the initiative:</b> Yemen's Dialogue Programme
<b>Country:</b> YEMEN
<b>Definition:</b> Long-term programme
<b>Area of implementation:</b> National
<b>Period of implementation:</b> 2002 - 2005
<b>Target Group:</b> Islamic extremist offenders / terrorists
<b>Evaluation:</b> YES
<b>Description of context of the initiative:</b> The programme was grounded in a religious dialogue that aimed to correct the detainees' distorted beliefs and was government-led, and it was operated by the Committee for Religious Dialogue. Moreover, it was based on engaging the imprisoned suspects in a debate about their interpretation of Islam with the Religious Dialogue Committee. The Committee would tell the inmates whether they were right or wrong – however, in practice, the dialogue was more of a one-sided monologue in which they told the extremists that their views were wrong. Afterwards, the inmates needed to sign a document declaring that they had renounced their extremist beliefs and that they respected Yemen's law.



### 3. Selection of initiatives

#### SELECTION CRITERIA

The scope of this section is to outline the methodology that has been developed by project partners in order to guide the selection of the PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives that have been identified through the mapping process that was completed under T4.1.

##### A. Mapping of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives

The mapping of PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives drew information from:

- a. The work done in WP1 and WP2.
- b. An open call across Europe, through which institutions and stakeholders were able to come forward and propose their initiatives for evaluation. The call was issued in August 2023 and remained open for 2 months until the end of the task's implementation, at the end of September 2023.
- c. INDEED also used open access to other projects' interactive tools and
- d. The national SMART Hubs of INDEED.

##### B. Selection criteria

Once the mapping process of PVE / CVE / and De-radicalisation initiatives was completed, project partners applied a set of predefined selection criteria, in order to select the initiatives that will be evaluated during the implementation of T4.2, scheduled to begin in September 2023. The selection process of PVE / CVE / and De-radicalisation initiatives was based on the following selection criteria:

- a. **Lack of evaluation:** according to INDEED's DoA for T4.1 "partners will focus in particular on those initiatives which have not been evaluated and which have been identified in WP1 and WP2". As such, the evaluation of T4.2 will be performed only to identified initiatives that have not undergone any evaluation, either during their implementation or after their completion.
- b. **Geographical representation:** the INDEED project is being implemented in 15 countries throughout Europe. Therefore, aiming to ensure a minimum of geographical representation, the selected initiatives must originate from different partner-countries of the INDEED consortium.
- c. **Implementation level:** drawing from the 5 definitions grouped into 4 main categories of initiatives developed for INDEED in WP3 (strategies and policies, long-term comprehensive programmes, short-term actions and ad hoc interventions), the list of selected initiatives must include at least one from each of the four main categories, ensuring a balanced representation of all different types of initiatives.



- d. **Target group:** selected initiatives will be, preferably, related to the vulnerable and risk groups that are of particular interest to INDEED such as children and young people; returnees, with a focus on children and women; extremists on release from prison; or lone actors.
- e. **Human Resources Expertise:** the final selection of initiatives should take into consideration the available human resources within the INDEED consortium. Under this prism, initiatives that meet all the criteria mentioned above will be prioritised for evaluation based on the availability of experts among the INDEED partners.

## SHORTLISTED INITIATIVES

The selection criteria outlined right above, once applied cumulatively on the identified PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives resulted in a number of shortlisted initiatives; forty-four (44) initiatives that meet the selection criteria and could be evaluated under T4.2. The shortlisted initiatives, clustered by definition, are the following:



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## a. Shortlisted Strategies & Policies

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
9	Austria	Network of Culture of Democracy and Prevention	Strategies & Policies	Local	Children, adolescents, young adults and adults	No
18	Belgium	KOMPAS	Strategies & Policies	National	All (not specified)	No
19	Belgium	Radix tool Antwerpen (RTA)	Strategies & Policies	National	All (not specified)	No
20	Belgium	RooT37	Strategies & Policies	National	All (not specified)	No
26	Finland	National action plan for the prevention of violent radicalisation and extremism 2019-2023	Strategies & Policies	National	all forms of extremism, all target groups	No
31	Finland	Radik	Strategies & Policies	National	Employees in the national and health care sector	No
33	France	National Plan to prevent radicalisation	Strategies & Policies	National	Indirectly all, with special, direct focus on: Youth Child, returnees, Women, Individuals who have been radicalised, or are in the process of radicalisation, and who have been placed under court-mandated supervision or custody	No
34	France	Territorial delinquency prevention and security strategy	Strategies & Policies	Local	All with specific accent on the inhabitants in general and indirectly with an accent on the youth	No
45	Greece	Actions against radicalisation and extremism (pocketbook for	Strategies & Policies	National	Mixed	No
47	Greece	Organization and Operation of the Department of Violence	Strategies & Policies	National	Mixed / Any Kind of Violent & Radical Actions	No
49	Greece	Radicalisation Prevention Programme	Strategies & Policies	Regional	Children and Youth	No
50	Indonesia	Blueprint Deradikalisasi	Strategies & Policies	National	Inmates convicted of terrorism-related offences	No
51	Iraq	Rehabilitation Programme	Strategies & Policies	National	Islamist insurgents	No
76	Romania	Promoting collaboration respect for diversity and human rights	Strategies & Policies	Local	International Citizens	No



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## b. Shortlisted Long-term programmes

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
3	Albania	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism in prisons and within probation services (Phase I)	Long-term programme	National	Prison and probation staff	No
22	Denmark	Relatives Act	Long-term programme	National	returnees, victims/survivors of terrorism, and their relatives	No
36	Germany	Just X Berlin – Prevention and deradicalisation in Berlin Prisons	Long-term programme	Local	At-risk individuals or (partially) radicalised juveniles/young adults across all extremist standards	No
37	Germany	PräRaDEx	Long-term programme	Regional	All right-wing and religious extremists in prison	No
41	Greece	PAVE	Long-term programme	Regional	Other (focuses on municipalities)	No
43	Greece	YCARE	Long-term programme	Regional	Other (focuses on youth)	No
52	Italy	EXIT Social Cooperative Society (EXIT SCS) ONLUS	Long-term programme	National	Violent extremists	No
53	Malaysia	Tafaquh Fiddin Programme	Long-term programme	National	Islamist detainees	No
55	Netherlands	Inclusion	Long-term programme	National	Violent extremists	No
62	Poland	Safe Youth	Long-term programme	Regional	High school students	No
65	Poland	Campaign "Hate speech on the example of borderland history"	Long-term programme	Local	Schoolchildren, adults	No
69	Poland	"Say YES to Multiculturalism, Tolerance, Global	Long-term programme	Local	Children and youth	No
82	Sweden	Safe Space, under the CSO Flamman Malmö	Long-term programme	Local	Secondary and tertiary prevention, youths and young adults	No
84	Sweden	CVE centre	Long-term programme	National	Swedish policy makers, state agencies, authorities and all other relevant stakeholders in the PCVE	No



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## c. Shortlisted Short-term actions

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
1	Albania	Sustainable community-based reintegration of Albanian nationals returning from Syria	Short-term action	National	Albanian nationals returning from Syria, their families, receiving communities, frontline responders and relevant central and local level actors and non-	No
2	Albania	Prevention and Safe reintegration: Holistic Approach and Resilience to Violent Extremism	Short-term action	National	Key duty-bearers at national and local level, frontline practitioners, vulnerable children, youth and women	No
4	Western Balkans & Turkey	Horizontal Facility II Regional - Enhancing penitentiaries capacities in addressing radicalization in prisons in Western Balkans and Turkey	Short-term action	Regional	Prison and probation staff	No
14	Austria	DERAD	Short-term action	Local	Young men from so-called "honor cultures", Young women	No
28	Finland	Muvenna	Short-term action	Local	Youth (16-19 years)	No
30	Finland	RadicalWeb	Short-term action	National	Professionals in youth services (and other professionals working with young	No
32	Finland	Reach Outkirkon	Short-term action	National	Families of those who have left for the conflict zone or radicalisation/in process of radicalisation, (religious) communities	No
46	Greece	Countering Violent	Short-term action	Regional	Youth	No
48	Greece	Rad Monitor Project	Short-term action	National	Mixed	No
64	Poland	Aggression vs. Fair-play	Short-term action	Local	Children and youth	No
66	Poland	Prevention action "We are all equal - say NO to	Short-term action	Regional	Polish and Senegalese youth	No
72	Poland	"I am a supporter with a capital S"	Short-term action	Local	Children and youth	No
73	Poland	Urban game "Taking Tolerance to the	Short-term action	Local	Children and youth	No
74	Poland	Protect your child from hate speech	Short-term action	Local	Local citizens	No



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## d. Shortlisted Ad-hoc interventions

No.	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
16	Austria	KOMPASS	Ad-hoc interventions	National	people who leave voluntarily/People wanting to leave extremist scenes	No



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## PRESELECTED INITIATIVES

The time restrictions of T4.2 (according to the DoA its duration is set to 8 months), does not allow for the pilot evaluation of many initiatives. On the contrary, the narrow timeframe for implementing those evaluations, together with numerous other practical challenges – all will be thoroughly discussed in the evaluation methodology under T4.2 – made project partners decide to keep the number of pilot evaluation to the absolutely necessary. As such, project partners aim to have four (4) initiatives evaluated; one from each definitional category (strategy/policy, long-term programme, short-term action and ad-hoc intervention). Taking into consideration all the available information, KEMEA, as the WP4 Leader, made a preselection of initiatives, from each category's shortlisted initiatives. The suggestions of the preselection are the following:

### a. Strategy/Policy

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
33	France	National Plan to prevent radicalisation	Strategies & Policies	National	Indirectly all, with special, direct focus on: Youth Child, returnees, Women, Individuals who have been radicalised, or are in the process of radicalisation, and who have been placed under court-mandated supervision or custody	No

### b. Long-term programme

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
36	Germany	Just X Berlin – Prevention and deradicalisation in Berlin Prisons	Long-term programme	Local	At-risk individuals or (partially) radicalised juveniles/young adults across all extremist standards	No

### c. Short-term action

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
32	Finland	Reach Out	Short-term action	National	Families of those who have left for the conflict zone or radicalisation/in process of radicalisation, (religious) communities	No

### d. Ad-hoc intervention

No	COUNTRY	TITLE	DEFINITION	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET GROUP	EVALUATION
16	Austria	KOMPASS	Ad-hoc interventions	National	people who leave voluntarily/People wanting to leave extremist scenes	No



## CONFIRMATION OF PRESELECTION

According to the project's DoA, this deliverable (D4.1) should present the selected initiatives that will be co-evaluated under T4.2. However, the final selection of those initiatives depends heavily on the willingness and availability of the relevant stakeholders to participate in this co-evaluation exercise. At the time when this report was being finalized, project partners did not know whether the stakeholders of the preselected initiatives would be positive towards the evaluations of T4.2. To that end, project partners are in the process of establishing direct channels of communication with all relevant stakeholders. The purpose of these communications is to invite stakeholders in taking part in the process of evaluation planning, underlining that all pilot evaluations of T4.2 will be based on a co-evaluation approach, where relevant stakeholders will be an integral part of the process. Project partners will also explain in detail the tool that will be used (Evidence-Based Evaluation Tool of WP3), as well as the benefits of having their initiatives subjected to INDEED's pilot evaluation. If the relevant stakeholders accept to have their initiatives evaluated, project partners will confirm the initiatives' selection and proceed with finalising the evaluation process' details, based on the evaluation methodology that will be developed in T4.2. However, if stakeholders of one or more of the preselected initiatives decline their participation, project partners will revisit the pool of shortlisted initiatives and select another.