



INDEED

Evidence - Based Model for Evaluation of
Radicalisation Prevention and Mitigation

Deliverable 6.5

D6.5 Gender, Ethical Legal and Social Aspects on PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation Initiatives and Evaluation Process Report

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Authors: *Norbert Leonhardmair (VICESSE), Hannah Reiter (VICESSE)*

Abstract:

In this deliverable we analyse the Gender, Ethical, Legal, and Societal Aspects (GELSA) identified in PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation (P/CVE/DeRad) initiatives and evaluations selected from 19 different countries and provides recommendations for improving the inclusion of GELSA in P/CVE/DeRad initiatives and their evaluation. The results will be taken up in the development of the Evidence Based Evaluation Model in WP3 and the training materials and contents in WP5.





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Executive Summary

This task started on the basis of the PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation (P/CVE/DeRad) initiatives as well as their evaluations identified by partners for their countries within WP1 - Identification and analysis of the scientific concepts and approaches to the evidence-based evaluation of initiatives on PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation. It should furthermore complement T6.2 - Gender, Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects Practitioners' and Policy Makers' Awareness on assessing the GELSA awareness of P/CVE/DeRad practitioners and policy makers by assessing the initiatives and their evaluations themselves with regard to the appropriate inclusion of GELS aspects.

As primary objective, both tasks together make up the empirical investigation into the status quo of GELSA awareness of practitioners and inclusion in initiatives. The specific aim in this task was to identify the types of risks posed by P/CVE/DeRad initiatives to its clientele and their social environs/communities.

39 initiatives and/or evaluations have been collected, carried out in 19 different countries (15 of which in Europe). Most of them in Greece (10), and Belgium (5). The initiatives included are diverse, dealing with (national) action plans, local initiatives, networks, educational programmes, which in turn focused on a variety of relevant groups such as (ex-)prisoners, young people, far-right extremists, Islamic extremism, and had different goals such as rehabilitation, reintegration, disengagement from radicalisation, prevention and awareness raising.

Of the 39 analysed initiatives and evaluations, the topic most often referred to was societal issues (28 text passages after two-fold examination). There appears to be at least a certain degree of awareness surrounding societal issues and their importance for (de-)radicalisation processes. Especially social networks, family, and social stability are recognised as being integral parts of a successful de-radicalisation process.

However, social communities could be more involved in the planning and/or implication process of initiatives and evaluations in the field, in this way making use of the knowledge already existing of their central importance to (de-)radicalisation processes.

Legal issues appear in a highly formal way, as a means of providing background for a particular initiative or evaluation, or considering the legal context of e.g., hate crime. Here, a more reflective use of terminology could be beneficial, as one example showcases: the right to freedom of speech and expression was weighed against the potential for expressing radicalised ideas. Limitations such as legal restraints to data exchange between practitioners have not been identified.

Similar to legal issues, ethical aspects were most often written about in the context of ethical acquirement and use of data (interviews, online surveys). Only a small number of texts have reflected about the ethical aspects of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work itself, such as unintended consequences (e.g., stigmatisation). Other reflective practices include the awareness of usage of a certain terminology and the broader context and social desirability of policies and initiatives in the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation.

Comparable conclusions can be drawn from the text passages referring to issues of gender and diversity. A perfunctory use of gender can be seen in its usage in describing an initiative's/evaluation's sample diversity or analytical tool, or even (legal) terminology such as hate crime definitions. Only a few times is gender brought up as a relevant category within (de-)radicalisation processes, and even then, one example can be viewed as reproducing a stereotypical viewpoint (women as easily seduced victims), while others (try to) impart a more open-minded and aware mindset within the implication (and evaluation) of the initiative in question.





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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
INDEED	Strengthening a comprehensive approach to prevent and counteract radicalisation based on a universal evidence-based model for evaluation of radicalisation prevention and mitigation
P/CVE/DeRad	Preventing violent extremism/ countering violent extremism and de-radicalisation
Art	Article
CFR	Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
EBEM	Evidence-Based Evaluation Module
ECHR	European Convention of Human Rights
EU	European Union
GDPR	Regulation (EU) 2016/679 General Data Protection Regulation
GELSA	Gender, Ethical, Legal, and Societal Aspects
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
LGBTQI*	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer, Intersexual (sexual orientations and gender identities)





1 INTRODUCTION

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 Learnt 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.

WP6 overview

The main objectives of the Work Package 6 are:

1. Guarantee that the research is carried out complying with gender mainstreaming, fundamental rights, with the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity and in line with applicable international, EU and national law and the GDPR.
2. Support practitioners and policy makers on increasing their awareness about gender, ethical, legal and social aspects on PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation initiatives.
3. Guide other WPs (WP2, WP3, WP5) in the production of content - reviewing their outcomes against the gender, ethical, legal and social implications of PVE /CVE/ De-radicalisation initiatives and their evaluation methods.
4. Promote awareness of gender, ethical, legal and societal aspects among practitioners, policy makers and the general public.





5. Ensure that the INDEED's results will be gender, ethically, legally and socially acceptable and will not have a negative impact on those involved and targeted through its actions.

To achieve the following objectives, WP6 has four tasks and will deliver six deliverables, one of which is D6.5 Gender, Ethical Legal and Social Aspects on PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation Initiatives and Evaluation Process Report.

This task started on the basis of the PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation initiatives as well as their evaluations identified by partners for their countries within WP1 - Identification and analysis of the scientific concepts and approaches to the evidence-based evaluation of initiatives on PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation. It should furthermore complement T6.2 - Gender, Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects Practitioners' and Policy Makers' Awareness on assessing the GELSA awareness of P/CVE/DeRAD practitioners and policy makers by assessing the initiatives and their evaluations themselves with regard to the appropriate inclusion of GELS aspects.

As primary objective, both tasks together make up the **empirical investigation into the status quo of GELSA awareness of practitioners and inclusion in initiatives**, which in turn should inform the key outcomes of the INDEED project, namely:

1. The Universal Evidence-Based Evaluation Model (EBEM) for evaluation of radicalisation prevention and mitigation; and the associated.
2. The practical EBEM-based Evaluation Tool.
3. Targeted curricula and trainings (offline/online).
4. Lessons Learnt and Policy recommendations.

In addition, the GELS aspects will as well be utilised for the internal ethical impact assessment of the INDEED project results within T6.4 - Gender, Ethical, Legal and Social Acceptance and impact assessment of INDEED results.

In that, we followed the same heuristic by deriving the central rights and values from the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and aggregate them into the four GELS aspects. In order to operationalise the GELS aspects, we referred back to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (CFR).¹ **The specific aim in this task was to identify the types of risks posed by P/CVE/DeRad initiatives to its clientele and their social enviro****ns/communities**. For this, the following provisions of the CFR were identified:

- Art 1 Human dignity;
- Art 7 Respect for private and family life;
- Art 8 Protection of personal data;
- Art 10 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
- Art 11 Freedom of expression and information;
- Art 12 Freedom of assembly and of association;
- Art 21 Non-discrimination;
- Art 23 Equality between men and women.

Together these dimensions were operationalised in the following items and grouped according to the GELSA approach. In order to capture the manifold aspects, it was necessary to strike a balance between adding additional items within categories to increase the nuance and grouping them to ensure the inclusion of all of them. Special attention was paid to including aspects already identified at proposal stage often disregarded by P/CVE/DeRad initiatives.

Gender

- Equal rights and dignity of men and women;

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012P/TXT&from=EN>





- Gender-specificity of radicalisation processes (e.g., different recruitment pathways, roles, involvement, motivations, responsiveness to PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation initiatives).

Ethical

- The freedom of expression, of thought and association;
- Avoiding discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, or sex.

Legal

- Right to privacy and data protection (e.g., data provided upon consent/legal mandate, participation voluntary, transparent rules of data processing and sharing with other agencies, minimal use of data);
- Sector specific legal basis for PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work.

Societal

- Unintended consequences of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work on communities/society (e.g., stigmatization, (in-)/exclusion, media representation of specific groups, changing of policy and legal framework, and perception of (in-)security);
- Involvement of communities/society in PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work.

The deliverable is following this proposed structure aggregating the analysis accordingly. **The findings should be taken into account against the background of D6.4 - Report on Gender, Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects Practitioners' and Policy Makers' M10 Awareness analysing the GELSA awareness of practitioners therein indicating differences between the formal provisions of P/CVE/DeRAD initiatives and the understanding of PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation practitioners to inform the tools and materials being produced in INDEED.**





2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLING METHOD

Partners have initially contributed to the data collection in WP1 identifying key PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation initiatives in their respective countries. Partners were asked to use the Data collection template (Annex 5.1) identifying whether a respective GELS dimension had been addressed or not (indicating: (Y) Yes/(N) No/(DK) Don't Know) and to include the full text quote of the passage on the specific GELSA of the initiative or their evaluation. They were asked to do this for all, where it was accessible, and where not possible to identify the most influential initiatives.

The responses were then open coded following a qualitative analysis approach based on Content analysis, however focussing on the manifest content of the text and the codes were quantified (Annex 5.3). This served as the basis for the analysis of framing of GELS aspects and gaps regarding their recognition in the initiative studied.

2.2 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

39 initiatives and/or evaluations have been collected, carried out in 19 different countries (15 of which in Europe). Most of them in Greece (10), and Belgium (5). The initiatives included are diverse, dealing with (national) action plans, local initiatives, networks, educational programmes, which in turn focused on a variety of relevant groups such as (ex-)prisoners, young people, far-right extremists, Islamic extremism, and had different goals such as rehabilitation, reintegration, disengagement from radicalisation, prevention and awareness raising.

Table 1: Sample of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation initiatives per country

Country	Evaluation	Initiative	Mixed	Total
Australia		1		1
Austria	1		2	3
Belgium	5			5
Denmark		2		2
Finland	1			1
Greece		8		8
Greece (Austria, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Ireland)		1		1
Greece (Italy, Germany, Denmark, Austria, United Kingdom)		1		1
Latvia		1		1
Nigeria		1		1
Norway		1		1
Poland		3		3
Saudi Arabia		1		1
Singapore		1		1
Spain		1		1
Sri Lanka		1		1





Sweden	2			2
The Netherlands		2		2
Turkey		1		1
UK	1			1
Yemen		1		1
Total	10	27	2	39

2.3 LIMITATIONS

Not all collected initiatives and/or evaluations collected in WP1 Matrix of PVE, CVE, De-radicalisation and other crime prevention initiatives were used in T6.3. The selection of initiatives/evaluations was carried out by those project partners who had researched those same initiatives/evaluations in the context of WP1 - Identification and analysis of the scientific concepts and approaches to the evidence-based evaluation of initiatives on PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation (Annex 5.2), one key limitation being many P/CVE/DeRAD initiatives not to be publicly accessible or described in much detail. This fact made it very difficult to ascertain whether GELS aspects have been adequately addressed in the reviewed initiatives. As in T6.2 - Gender, Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects Practitioners' and Policy Makers' Awareness, also here the aim was not to produce a cross-sectoral, cross-national, or cross-programme type comparison, mainly due to the fact that **the intention is to identify major trends among various kinds of countries, sectors, and types of initiatives with respect to framing and potential deficits of GELSA inclusion to inform the design of training material and the EBEM tool in a way to address such needs identified.** While for most countries 1-3 P/CVE/D-RAD initiatives or evaluations have been included, there is an overrepresentation of such initiatives for Greece (n=10) making up a quarter of the sample; and 9 initiatives have been included of non-EU countries. As these INDEED outcomes will not be sector/initiative/country/target group specific, it was crucial to identify the general shortcomings and lessons learned from our sample.

Attempting to mitigating the sample bias, comparing the rate of inclusion of a particular GELS aspect, by distinguishing the sample between EU countries, Greece in particular, and non-EU countries, the following distribution can be observed, which need to be carefully included (minding the respective sample sizes) when analysing the results:

Table 2: Inclusion of GELS aspect (n/%) in sample grouped by EU MSs/Greece/Non-EU countries

	Total	G	E	L	S
EU	20	10	11	6	16
EU-G	10	6	8	7	10
NON	9	3	5	6	3
	Total	G	E	L	S
EU	20	50%	55%	30%	80%
EU-G	10	60%	80%	70%	100%
NON	9	33%	56%	67%	33%

Key differences between samples:

1. In the general EU sample (excl. Greece) inclusion of Legal Aspects is only observed in 30% of cases, where it is more than double in both other samples.
2. 80% of initiatives in Greece include Ethical Aspects explicitly, that is at a higher rather than in the general EU and non-EU country samples.
3. Initiatives in non-EU countries include Gender Aspects as well as Societal Aspects less frequent than both EU and the Greek sample.





3 FINDINGS

3.1 GENDER AND DIVERSITY ASPECTS

19 -	Yes
16 -	No
4 -	Not sure

Of the 39 initiatives and evaluations examined, 23 featured mentions of gender and diversity aspects, while it was not possible to distinguish this analysis between different types of initiatives (such as ad hoc, short, long-term initiatives), there was no key difference observed between initiatives and evaluations. Keywords that were used in the search include *gender, male/female, equal rights, (gender) equality, gender sensitivity, gender-based*. One of the positively analysed initiatives did not provide a relevant passage for further examination, leaving 22 answers that were evaluated and coded. Slightly more than half of all researched evaluations and initiatives talked about gender and diversity aspects in their reports.

- However, this was most often (eight times) associated with a simple referral to the used proportion sample diversity (e.g., “[m]entors would be drawn from civil society in order to reflect the diversity of culture, age, education, training, or gender”) or analysis used (“analyses controlled for age, education, gender, income, and marital status”);
- Frequently (five cases) gender was also referred to in a general matter, for example when giving a definition of the term “hate crime”, or describing a general code of conduct (“The mission [...] is to design a national strategy for the prevention of various forms and manifestations of violence, in particular [...] gender-based violence”);
- Just as often, the role of women in radicalisation processes was thematised. This could be a referral to patriarchal societal standards, the role of the family, female archetypes within certain radicalised groups, or an initiative trying to target (young) women at risk of being radicalised;
- Yet, in one case, the report itself showed a highly stereotypical portrayal of women at risk of being radicalised, and their potential role within radical groups (“female thrill seekers may plunge into radical “adventure” because they are attracted to these men. Islamic women may be motivated by the possibility of a marriage with a fighter”);
- In other cases, the mention of gender issues was brought up in the context of training input, awareness raising, a potential influence of a radicalised individual on their wife, or simply mentioned as not being the focus of the report in question.

This leads us to conclude that:

- 1. Very often the topic of gender or diversity is only dealt with superficially, and rarely taken up in a reflective way.***
- 2. This is an issue that has also become apparent in our focus groups and online surveys of practitioners working within the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation (see Deliverable 6.4 – Report on Gender, Ethical, Legal and Social Aspects Practitioners’ and Policy Makers’ Awareness).***
- 3. There seems to be a lack of knowledge as well as little awareness surrounding the importance of gender and diversity issues within this area of expertise.***





3.2 ETHICAL ASPECTS

24 -	Yes
14 -	No
1 -	Not sure

25 text passages with references to ethical issues were found through the pre-screening of the partners. Example keywords used for a text search were *bias, discrimination, prejudice, sampling*. Of the 25 passages, one was deemed not to contain any relevant reference to the topic in question, leaving 24 answers to be analysed and coded. Ethical issues have been addressed slightly more often than gender and diversity aspects within the analysed initiatives and evaluations.

- Most of these (six cases) refer to the methodological limitations of the initiative or evaluation in question, such as online survey bias or a limited number of interviews;
- A further five mentions of ethical aspects are covered in what we termed “general references”, such as mentions of a general code of conduct, the legality of the initiative, or, similar to mentions of gender issues, hate crime terminology;
- Four times ethical aspects, screened for by search terms such as “discrimination” or “bias”, were found in a description of the initiative in question, as these strategies were aimed at reducing said bias or discrimination within their target population;
- Another four times, truly reflective practices were portrayed: Measures and initiatives were not only aiming at reducing bias, but also mindful of their own terminology and potential unwanted outcomes (radicalisation does not equal violence);
- One evaluation even mentioned the fact that the policy in question should not only be efficient, but also produce desirable results that should not lead to further discriminative practices of state actors. This (structural) discrimination was also mentioned as one of the root causes of radicalisation by two initiatives/evaluations;
- Further mentions of ethical issues were a general reference to training (police school), as well as discriminative practices within the initiative itself – this was the case in the UK-based PREVENT programme.

This leads us to conclude that:

- 1. Ethical aspects were therefore mostly mentioned in connection to research ethics, methodological question and potential limitations of evaluations and initiatives.***
- 2. While these aspects are certainly of importance, initiatives and evaluations in the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation should also not forget about ethical aspects within PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work itself.***
- 3. Some selected initiatives/evaluations have taken these issues into account, at times providing thoughtful considerations of potential unwanted outcomes of their work or even deliberating about their use of terminology and/or De-radicalisation policies and practices.***





3.3 LEGAL ASPECTS

19 -	Yes
16 -	No
4 -	Not sure

Mentions of legal aspects were found in 23 of the 39 analysed evaluations and initiatives. Of those, one text passage provided was found not to contain any relevant information, leaving 22 passages for further examination and coding. Legal aspects were therefore detected about as often as issues of gender and diversity. Keywords used for the analysis were *GDPR, voluntary, privacy, data, freedom of expression/thought*.

- Similar to ethical issues, legal issues were most often (seven times) brought up in connection to participation/interview ethics, for example mentioning the voluntary nature of participation in an initiative/evaluation;
- Five times, legal issues were brought up as what we coded as “general references”. These include mentions of the legal mandate of the initiative in question, questions of legal regulations and support or even the simple legality of an initiative or evaluation in question;
- Three times the text passages mentioned legal aspects of trainings, most commonly in the context of police schools but also secondary schools;
- A further two times questionable legal methods of the initiative in question were discussed (“[r]eleased detainees are informed that they will be monitored, that monitoring will be both overt and covert”), while another two times it was stated outright that legal issues were not adequately addressed within the initiative – similarly to ethical aspects, these were most common in the context of the UK PREVENT programme;
- Legal limitations led to certain methodological limitations of one study in question (not being able to provide continuous individual data on participants);
- One time, the text in question stemmed from a study investigating the implementation of a certain law, relevant in the field of prisons. Another text passage referred to the issue of freedom of speech as something that the fear of extremism may limit people from exercising.

This leads us to conclude that:

- 1. Not surprisingly, legal issues were mostly brought up in general mentions of legality or the legal context of a certain initiative or evaluation, as well as general descriptions of terms such as hate crime.***
- 2. However, these mentions were not found in all texts, leading us to conclude that this is an area where legal issues should be mentioned more frequently, as they are providing the basis of initiatives and/or provide necessary legal framing of actions taken within them.***
- 3. Reflective practice seems to be missing here as well, although there are singular examples of reflective practices regarding legal aspects (see one example of freedom of speech vs labelling as radical).***





3.4 SOCIETAL ASPECTS

29 -	Yes
3 -	No
7 -	Not sure

Of all analysed issues, societal aspects were those most often mentioned within the examined initiatives/evaluations. Only in three cases societal aspects were not found within the reports, leaving a total of 36 cases in which partners found societal aspects within initiatives/evaluations to be analysed. The most prominent keywords used to filter out societal issues were *inclusion, society, community, impact, media, security, policy*. Three of these cases, however, did not supply us with text passages, and a further five cases were not deemed relevant to the subject. This left 28 text passages for further analysis and coding.

- Most often (twelve times), the importance of social communities in the context of prevention as well as De-radicalisation was mentioned. In these cases, social polarisation was given as a reason for radicalisation, prisoner release circumstances were debated, and multi-cultural dialogue in various forms was recommended. Communities were therefore highlighted as vital in PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work;
- Four times, the involvement and integration of society with different partners working within the PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation sector was debated. The issues covered include “multicultural” policing as well as societal participation in the implementation of legal measures. Three times text passages mention societal aspects in a very broad way, providing a general statement such as a code of conduct or identifying radicalisation threats;
- Another three cases referred to potential adverse effects of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation initiatives. These passages acknowledged a potential for stigmatisation, highlighted the issue of securitisation of education in the country in question, and mentioned other adverse effects such as reproducing stereotypes within PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work;
- In two text passages we could identify truly reflective practices, not only mentioning potential adverse effects of de-radicalisation work but also actively trying to combat or avoid these. Issues such as stigmatisation and labelling processes were seen as most important in this regard;
- Two times, societal issues were mentioned in the context of impact assessments of initiatives, providing insights on recidivism and/or rehabilitation of participants and their potential threat to society. In one case, societal aspects were brought up in the context of trainings, specifically police schools;
- In a further case, the adverse social impact of an initiative in question was analysed – again, this was the case with UK’s PREVENT Programme.

This leads us to conclude that:

- 1. Social aspects seem to be an area where initiatives/evaluations appear to be more aware of issues and potential positive as well as negative outcomes.***
- 2. Social communities are recognised as important but perhaps not yet sufficiently often involved in all stages of initiatives/evaluations.***
- 3. Social networks most often appear as a preventive factor as well as a rehabilitation focus.***





4 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

We have examined the occurrence and use of gender, ethical, legal, and societal aspects within collected initiatives and evaluations in the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation.

- Of the 39 analysed initiatives and evaluations, the topic most often referred to was **societal issues** (28 text passages after two-fold examination). There appears to be at least a certain degree of awareness surrounding societal issues and their importance for (de-)radicalisation processes. Especially social networks, family, and social stability are recognised as being integral parts of a successful deradicalisation process. However, social communities could be more involved in the planning and/or implication process of initiatives and evaluations in the field, in this way making use of the knowledge already existing of their central importance to (de-)radicalisation processes;
- **Legal issues** appear in a highly formal way, as a means of providing background for a particular initiative or evaluation, or considering the legal context of e.g., hate crime. Here, a more reflective use of terminology could be beneficial, as one example showcases: the right to freedom of speech and expression was weighed against the potential for expressing radicalised ideas. Limitations such as legal restraints to data exchange between practitioners have not been identified;
- Similar to legal issues, **ethical aspects** were most often written about in the context of ethical acquirement and use of data (interviews, online surveys). Only a small number of texts have reflected about the ethical aspects of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work itself, such as unintended consequences (e.g., stigmatisation). Other reflective practices include the awareness of usage of a certain terminology and the broader context and social desirability of policies and initiatives in the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation;
- Comparable conclusions can be drawn from the text passages referring to issues of **gender and diversity**. A perfunctory use of gender can be seen in its usage in describing an initiative's/evaluation's sample diversity or analytical tool, or even (legal) terminology such as hate crime definitions. Only a few times is gender brought up as a relevant category within (de-)radicalisation processes, and even then, one example can be viewed as reproducing a stereotypical viewpoint (women as easily seduced victims), while others (try to) impart a more open-minded and aware mindset within the implication (and evaluation) of the initiative in question.

The findings indicate a mostly perfunctory concern with the issues in question and leads us to conclude that more awareness should be drawn to the nuances around gender, ethical, legal, and social aspects of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation work, and therefore recommend:

RECOMMENDATION 1: Issues of gender or diversity are only dealt with superficially, and rarely taken up in a reflective way. This is an issue that has also become apparent in our focus groups and online surveys of practitioners working within the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation (see D6.2). Links between sexism and radicalisation/extremism, gender specific pathways into radicalisation processes, and different motivations, roles, and vulnerabilities of men, women, and non-binary people are not adequately addressed. **Against this background, GELS aspects in general, and gender aspects in particular should not be reduced to measuring the gender ratio of participants to the initiative, but reflect gender specificity in more depth as it is relevant to the whole phenomenon of radicalisation.**





RECOMMENDATION 2: Other than in D6.2 indicating a high level of sensitivity of first-line practitioners in the field of PVE/CVE/De-radicalisation towards ethical issues in P/CVE/DeRAD work with regard to the risk of stigmatisation or discrimination, on programmatic level most of the initiative relegate this dimension to the ethical implementation of the initiative, and only few initiatives/evaluations have taken these ethical aspects issues into critical account, at times providing thoughtful considerations of potential unwanted outcomes of their work or even deliberating about their use of terminology and/or deradicalization policies and practices. **Against this background, it is important to consider ethical aspects beyond research and initiative implementation ethics (informed consent) but reflect the on the ground sensitivity to potential stereotyping and (reinforcing) discrimination also on programmatic level and as a explicit perspective in evaluations.**

RECOMMENDATION 3: Legal issues were mostly brought up in general mentions of legality or the legal context of a certain initiative or evaluation, as well as general descriptions of terms such as hate crime, however where not discussed in terms of human rights of the clients affected by the initiative. **Against this background, legal aspects are not limited to ensuring legality of the type of initiative (legal basis), but should be reframed to a "human rights-based approach" which expands a narrow legal view to a conceptual approach to planning and evaluating initiatives.**

RECOMMENDATION 4: Interestingly, social aspects seem to be an area referred to most frequently in initiatives/evaluations and indicate an awareness of risks and potential positive as well as negative outcomes. Social communities are recognised as important but perhaps not yet sufficiently often involved in all stages of initiatives/evaluations. This is in contrast to the questionnaire and focus group conducted in D6.2 where P/CVE/DeRAD practitioners indicated to lesser degree that considerations to the wider communal and societal impacts of their work had been made part of the daily work routine and organisational make up. **Against this background, there is a high risk of a dissociation between programmatic ideals and practices on the ground with respect to inclusion of communities and considering the potential unintended consequences for communities. Program designers as well as evaluators need to include these two aspects into their analysis and go beyond its formal inclusion but investigate how communities and stakeholders have been made part of the initiatives' implementation.**

The aggregated findings of D6.2 and D6.3 will be reflected in the designing of WP3 Evidence Based Evaluation Model and Evaluation Tool and WP5 Training content and materials.



5 ANNEXES

5.1 DATA COLLECTION TEMPLATE

T6.3 Data Collection Template

In this template, you are asked to identify the sections which mention the aspects explained below – in this sense, you are not asked to perform analytical work, but merely filter out relevant sections from the initiatives and evaluations you have identified in WP1.

T6.3 will review the PVE / CVE / De-radicalisation (P/CVE/DeRAD) initiatives and their evaluations gathered and analysed in WP1 and examine (1) the extent to which the gender, ethical, legal and social aspects (GELS) are reflected in the assumptions of the initiatives / evaluation process, (2) whether they raise any concerns about violating the GELS rules. As part of this task, the positive and negative aspects of the ethical dimension of the analysed initiatives will be identified.

Below, the addressed issues are briefly described, as well as *keywords* you can use in browsing the relevant documents.

Gender: Within the context of gender, there are multiple issues to address, such as equal rights regardless of gender, gender-specificity of radicalization processes (difference in recruitment pathways of male and female radicalised persons, difference in roles within radicalised organisations, difference in motivational factors to join radicalised movements), having a gender-based target group in your initiative/evaluation, applying gender-sensitive methodology (i.e. in social work).

proposed keywords: gender, male/female, equal rights, (gender) equality, gender sensitivity, gender-based

Ethical: Ethical aspects relating to initiatives/evaluations can feature mentions of a sampling bias (e.g., inadvertently only targeting a certain group of respondents), or discrimination against minorities/certain groups (based on age, ethnicity, religion).

proposed keywords: bias, discrimination, prejudice, sampling

Legal: A good legal framework of initiatives/evaluations should include an assurance that individuals' rights are protected (voluntary participation, possibility to withdraw from study...), as well as assuring that the initiative/evaluation is legally sound (references to data processing, who has the rights to generated data, what is the legal basis of the initiative...) – is the initiative/evaluation conforming with the rules of the GDPR and are issues of personal freedom (freedom of expression/thought) addressed.

proposed keywords: GDPR, voluntary, privacy, data, freedom of expression/thought

Social: Social aspects can include unintended consequences of PVE/CVE/De-Radicalization work on communities/society; this includes stigmatization of certain groups, (in-)/exclusion of certain groups, influencing media representation of specific groups and communities (e.g., through outcomes of a study or addressing a particular radicalised group). Initiatives/Evaluations can also lead to a change in policy and/or legal frameworks addressing radicalisation which might impact (positively or negatively) upon certain communities. Furthermore, perception of (in-)security of the wider community and/or society can be impacted by (publicly) focusing on





aspects of radicalisation. An important question is the involvement of relevant communities in the planning and implementation phase of initiatives and evaluations.

proposed keywords: inclusion, society, community, impact, media, security, policy

Guideline for analysis:

All Questions regarding *programme/policy/initiative/evaluation*

Please fill in the template below once for each individual initiative/evaluation.

*

Initiative/Evaluation 1:

Title:

Country:

Reference:

Short description of the initiative/evaluation (including overall goal, target group, scope...):

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address the issue of gender (gender, male/female, equal rights, (gender) equality, gender sensitivity, gender-based)?

- Yes No Not sure

If yes, please copy/paste the relevant passage here:

passage in original language (copy & paste)

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address ethical issues (bias, discrimination, prejudice, sampling)?

- Yes No Not sure

If yes, please copy/paste the relevant passage here:

passage in original language (copy & paste)

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address legal issues (GDPR, voluntary, privacy, data, freedom of expression/thought)?

- Yes No Not sure

If yes, please copy/paste the relevant passage here:

passage in original language (copy & paste)





Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address social issues (inclusion, society, community, impact, media, security, policy)?

- Yes* *No* *Not sure*

If yes, please copy/paste the relevant passage here:

passage in original language (copy & paste)





5.2 LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS OF INITIATIVES

Title	Country	Reference	Short description	Type
Disengagement geradicaliseerde gedetineerden: beschrijving en evaluatie praktijk	Belgium	https://archieff.steunpuntwvg.be/onderzoeksprogramma/ef15-radicalisering	This report, published by the Steunpunt Welzijn, Volksgezondheid en Gezin, evaluates the role of two consultants who have been tasked to set up individualized counseling programs for radicalized detainees, and to give advice to service providers in Flemish and Brussels prisons confronted with radicalized detainees. The evaluation draws on a literature review, interviews, observations and a frame analysis. Interviews were conducted with the two consultants as well as local and regional decision-makers and practitioners. Overall, 51 interviews were conducted.	Evaluation
Het Vlaamse beleid inzake de lokale aanpak van gewelddadige radicalisering	Belgium	Colaert, L. and Van Alstein, M. (2020). "Het Vlaamse beleid inzake de lokale aanpak van gewelddadige radicalisering". Available at: https://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/rapport/het-vlaamse-beleid-inzake-de-lokale-aanpak-van-gewelddadige-radicalisering/	This report, conducted by the Vlaams Vredesinstituut, evaluates Flemish government support to local initiatives aimed at countering and preventing violent radicalization. The evaluation analyses the extent to which the Flemish action plan's measures to support local approaches to violent radicalization are effective (doeltreffend) and whether they are based on the insights of the scientific literature (adequaat). The evaluation draws primarily on an analysis of policy documents and interviews with local decision-makers and practitioners in nine cities and municipalities: Aalst, Antwerpen,	Evaluation





			Gent, Maaseik, Mechelen, Menen, Oostende, Vilvoorde and Zele.	
Een transversale programmascan van het Vlaamse actieplan ter preventie van gewelddadige radicalisering en polarisering	Belgium	Hardyns, W., Pauwels, L. and Thys, J. (2020) "Een transversale programmascan van het Vlaamse actieplan ter preventie van gewelddadige radicalisering en polarisering", in Cops, D., Pauwels, L. and Van Alstein, M. (eds) Gewelddadige radicalisering & polarisering: Beleid & preventie in Vlaanderen: Evaluatie en uitdagingen, pp. 31-88. Available at: https://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/rapport/gewelddadige-radicalisering-en-polarisering-beleid-preventie-in-vlaanderen-evaluatie-en-uitdagingen/	This report evaluates the effectiveness and adequacy of the Flemish action plan to prevent violent extremism and polarisation through a transversal program scan ("transversale programmascan"). The evaluation draws on a review of the scientific literature, an analysis of the Flemish action plan and 10 interviews with key figures involved in the creation and implementation of the action plan.	E v a l u a t i o n
Onderwijs en de preventie van gewelddadige radicalisering en polarisering	Belgium	Goris, K. (2020) "Onderwijs en de preventie van gewelddadige radicalisering en polarisering", in Cops, D., Pauwels, L. and Van Alstein, M. (eds) Gewelddadige radicalisering & polarisering: Beleid & preventie in Vlaanderen: Evaluatie en uitdagingen, pp. 143-206. Available at: https://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/rapport/gewelddadige-radicalisering-en-polarisering-beleid-preventie-in-vlaanderen-evaluatie-en-uitdagingen/	This report evaluates the effectiveness and adequacy of educational programmes supported by the Flemish action plan to prevent violent extremism and polarisation. The evaluation draws on a review of key documents and a series of nine semi-structured interviews with members of the working group "Radicalisation and Polarisation" in the Flemish ministry of education (DOV). The evaluation further builds on a series of interviews with implementing personnel in 10 specific educational projects, including SPOOR Brugge, Project Connect, and AIF+.	E v a l u a t i o n
Rapport d'évaluation du réseau de prise en charge des radicalismes et extrémismes violents	Belgium	Franssen, A., Dal, C. And Rinschbergh, F. (2019) "Rapport d'évaluation du réseau de prise en charge des radicalismes et extrémismes violent" Available at: https://dial.uclouvain.be/pr/boreal/object/boreali:222764	This evaluation analyses the coherence, effectiveness and adequacy of the "Violent extremism and radicalisation support network" of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. The evaluation draws on a review of key documents, interviews with key actors involved in the design and implementation of the network, an	E v a l u a t i





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			online survey with professionals in relevant sectors within the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, a focus group with professionals involved in the network, and a prospective seminar with members of the network strategy committee.	o n
S.E.P.E.A.- Strategic & Operational Plan 2021-2025	Greece	Hellenic Police	See MATRIX 1 HP- Template for SEPEA	I n i t i a t i v e
ANTI CRIME POLICY 2020 – 2024	Greece	Hellenic Police	See MATRIX 1 HP- Template Anti-Crime Policy 2020-2024	I n i t i a t i v e
Action Plan against radicalization and extremism	Greece	Hellenic Police	See MATRIX 1 HP- Template for Action Plan against radicalization and extremism	I n i t i a t i v e
Educational program (this program applies to the Officers' school	Greece	Hellenic Police	See MATRIX 1 HP- Template for HP Training Programs	I n i t i a





and the Police Constable School)				ti v e
The antiterrorism strategy of Latvia 2021-2026 ("Latvijas pretterorisma stratēģija 2021.-2026. gadam")	Latvia	https://vdd.gov.lv/uploads/materials/25/lv/latvijas-pretterorisma-strategija.pdf	The purpose of this strategy is to identify priority actions at the national level directions in the field of counter-terrorism for the next five years, taking into account the current threat of terrorism. Determining the priority directions of action creates a common understanding among the competent institutions about the next five-year priorities for the prevention of terrorist threats and the importance of the measures to be taken by these institutions within them. In turn, this will ensure the planned development of Latvia's anti-terrorism system and harmonized international cooperation. Based on the analysis of the terrorist threat situation, seven have been identified anti-terrorist strategic directions of action for the prevention of terrorist threats and to overcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • international cooperation, • prevention of radicalization and violent extremism, • limiting terrorists' freedom of action, • improving the protection of terrorist risk objects, • improvement of regulatory acts and anti-terrorism plans, • readiness of the institutions involved in the implementation of anti-terrorist measures • development, • public participation. 	I n i t i a t i v e
"UNDERSTAND=RE SPECT": The Educational Programme Preventing Radicalisation	Poland	https://ppbw.pl/en/preventiveprogram/	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	I n i t i a t i





leading to Discrimination and Hate Speech”			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 behavior 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	v e
"Safe first grader"	Poland	N/A	A programme aimed at pupils of the first grade of primary schools in Tczew County. The programme will start in September-October 2022 and continue for the three consecutive years. The aim of the programme is to raise the road safety awareness of first class pupils of primary schools and to promote appropriate patterns of behaviour among the youngest road users such as wearing the reflectors. The intermediate objective is to acquire the skills to move properly on the road, to learn how to ride a bicycle, to increase children's knowledge about contact with a stranger, safe behaviour when out on their own and to know emergency numbers.	I n i t i a t i v e
With the law on You - an educational and informative programme for sixth grade primary school students of the Puck poviat	Poland	N/A	The primary objective of the programme is to raise the legal awareness of sixth grade students of primary schools in the Puck Poviast such as: legal consequences of committing a punishable offence, broaden the students' knowledge of terms related to the law including what a crime and a misdemeanour are, and to raise the children's awareness of safety in its broadest sense.	I n i t i a t i v e





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<p>Back on Track (BOT)</p>	<p>Denmark</p>	<p>https://euro-cides.eu/SERA/upload/back-on-track-kriminal-forsorgen-denemarken- mt.pdf; https://www.kriminalforsorgen.dk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/back-on-track-et-projekt-paa-rette-spor.pdf; https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/radicalisation-awareness-network-ran/collection-inspiring-practices/ran-practices/back-track_en</p>	<p>This programme is designed for inmates and remand prisoners charged with or convicted of terrorism and/or inmates vulnerable to radicalisation. The aim is to help the inmates — through the intervention of mentors —to improve their capacity to tackle everyday situations, problems and conflicts by: motivating inmates to opt for a lifestyle free of crime; involving the inmates' network outside prison (family, friends etc.); assisting inmates with concrete challenges related to release (finding a home, work, etc.). An important part of Back on Track is also training mentors to strengthen their competencies in various dialogue techniques as well as in their coaching and conflict management skills. Mentor coaches will support and supervise mentors throughout their work.</p>	<p>I n i t i v e</p>
<p>Norwegian Mentoring Scheme (NMS)</p>	<p>Norway</p>	<p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358575394_Building_Trust_Alliances_to_Rehabilitate_Terrorists_and_Radicalized_Prisoners_A_Closer_Look_at_the_Norwegian_Mentoring_Scheme</p>	<p>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; and intervene in the processes in which a person increasingly accepts the use of violence. 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,</p>	<p>I n i t i v e</p>





			criminal record, lack of affiliation, lack of social networks, little or no contact with family, drug and alcohol abuse, gang belonging, others.	
Terrorist Wing Vught	The Netherlands	https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/radicalisation-awareness-network-ran/collection-inspiring-practices/ran-collection-search/terrorist-wing-vught_sv ; https://www.dji.nl/locaties/v/pi-vught ; https://repository.wodc.nl/bitstream/handle/20.500.12832/1842/summary_tcm28-71209.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y ; https://www.inspectie-jenv.nl/binaries/inspectie-venj/documenten/rapporten/2019/09/16/the-terrorist-detention-units-in-the-netherlands/The+Terrorist+Detention+Units+in+the+Netherlands+-+Report.pdf	The initiative's 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. The TW in Vught main goal is to create a healthy prison environment that supports successful reintegration by taking into consideration several aspects, such as safety and security; contact and relations with staff; contacts outside of prison; a sense of autonomy for the prisoner; physical well-being; and a purposeful way in which to pass days. In general, all inmates in the TW have 32 hours a week for activities outside of their cells, as well as a tailor-made treatment plan developed and regularly assessed by a psycho-medical team.	Initiative
Disengagement and Deradicalisation pilot programme	Turkey	https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/view/65/60	The initiative's objective is to persuade members of extremist groups to disengage; 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. If they chose to disengage from the group, they were entered into the rehabilitation programme, acquiring vocational training; employment; housing; healthcare; social and financial aids;	Initiative





			counselling; psychological support and treatment. They would be monitored for six months after they accepted the offer to ensure whether they broke all their attachments with the group and remain disengaged.	
Team TER (Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals)	The Netherlands	https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/radicalisation-awareness-network-ran/collection-inspiring-practices/ran-practices/team-ter-terrorists-extremists-and-radicals_en ; https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/download/179/134/0	The initiative's 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 main approach is based on using push and pull factors to promote behavioural change and stimulate the process of reintegration into society. The Dutch Probation Service works with those suspected or convicted of terrorism-related offenses such as rioting, recruiting and financing. Individuals suspected or convicted of offences like attempting to travel to or return from conflict areas or preparing an attack are referred to Team TER. In addition, Team TER works with those suspected or convicted of other offences but known to be involved in radicalisation- or terrorist-related risks. The team comprises 18 (internationally) trained probation officers specialised in relevant fields. They use regular probation methods of work in a judicial framework with mandated clients and make cognitive behavioural interventions	Initiative
Sri Lanka Programme of Rehabilitation	Sri Lanka	https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/26469814.pdf ; https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314359021_Deradicalizing_Detained_Terrorists	The initiative's objective is to rehabilitate and reintegrate former LTTE leaders, members, and collaborators into the community through reconciliation and resettlement. The first step in the process is to categorize the surrendered and apprehended insurgents and terrorists.	Initiative





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D6.5 Gender, Ethical, Legal, and Social Aspects on PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation Initiatives and Evaluation Process Report
Version: 1.0

			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.	v e
Counter-Ideological Programme	Singapore	https://ctc.westpoint.edu/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/Vol2Iss1-Art3.pdf ; https://www.kas.de/documents/288143/288192/Terrorism_Hussin.pdf/6011defa-efb0-b368-87cf-baefa815a87b ; https://icsr.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/ICSR-Report-Deradicalisation-in-Singapore-Past-Present-and-Future.pdf ; https://www.rsis.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2000/01/Monograph20.pdf	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. The programme consists of several interlocking components: psychological rehabilitation; religious rehabilitation; social rehabilitation; community involvement and family support. It has several stages and the detention of the militants is reviewed every two years. Detainees who are no longer considered to pose a threat may be released.	I n i t i a t i v e
Saudi Arabia Programme	Saudi Arabia	https://carnegieendowment.org/files/cp97_boucek_saudi_final.pdf	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 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	I n i t i a t i v e



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			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	
Yemen's Dialogue programme	Yemen	https://www.rsis.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Report-Combating-Terrorism-in-Yemen-Through-the-Committee-for-Religious-Dialogue.pdf ; https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7249/mg1053srf.11?seq=11#metadata_info_tab_contents	The programme was grounded in a religious dialogue that aimed to correct the detainees' distorted beliefs. The programme 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.	Initiative
Nigeria's multi-faceted approach with interventions	Nigeria	https://journals.sfu.ca/jd/index.php/jd/article/download/56/47/210	The programme's aim was to enable violent extremist prisoners to fulfil their needs legitimately; help them develop supportive attitudes, beliefs and thinking; enhance the prisoners' emotional tolerance and acceptance; increase their personal agency; and support prisoners to express values and pursuing goals legitimately. The programme was based on a holistic approach across a number of disciplines and specialisms and a range of interventions.	Initiative





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D6.5 Gender, Ethical, Legal, and Social Aspects on PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation Initiatives and Evaluation Process Report
Version: 1.0

			The interventions were divided into 7 categories: Motivational interviewing, Vocational training, Work experience, Art therapy, sports, and games, Religious intervention (including anger management), Psychological counselling, Educational and cultural activities	
The Info House in Aarhus	Denmark	https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/system/files/2022-02/aarhus_model_en.pdf	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 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 counseling to social service interventions, mentoring, and psychological counseling. 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.	I n i t i a t i v e
Proactive Integrated Support Model (PRISM)	Australia	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19434472.2018.1495661 ; https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17467586.2019.1680854?scroll=top&needAccess=true	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	I n i t i a



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			<p>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 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.</p>	<p>t i v e</p>
<p>PREVENT The People's Review of Prevent</p>	<p>UK</p>	<p>https://peoplesreviewofprevent.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/mainreportlatest.pdf</p>	<p>Prevent is one of the four component parts of the government's counter-terrorism strategy – CONTEST – directed at preventing people from being drawn into terrorism.⁶ The other strands are: Protect, which is concerned with strengthening protection against a terrorist attack; Prepare, which is about the mitigation of the impact of a terrorist attack; and Pursue, which is directed at stopping terrorist attacks. 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</p>	<p>E v a l u a t i o n</p>





			terrorism. In this report, we will evaluate Prevent in the way in which it impinges on life in modern Britain as an extension of state-organised surveillance security measures over everyday life. We can liken Prevent to a vast sorting mechanism, one which has been applied disproportionately to children and young people and, in a discriminatory fashion, to Muslim children. The government provides annual data on the number of 'cases' associated with Prevent, but it is important not to treat these data, or any trends they exhibit as 'real'.	
Deradikalisierung im Gefängnis. Ergebnisse der Begleitforschung. IRKS Forschungsbericht.	Austria	https://www.uibk.ac.at/irks/publikationen/2020/pdf/endbericht_begleitforschung_2017.pdf	At the beginning of 2016, the Directorate General for the Prison Service responded to the increasingly urgent problem with an "Overall Package for Extremism Prevention and Deradicalisation in the Prison System", which includes measures in the areas of education and training as well as security and supervision. This is an accompanying evaluation.	E v a l u a t i o n
JAMAL AL-KHATIB – MEIN WEG! NISA x Jana	Austria	https://www.bpb.de/medien/307271/Lippe%20Reidinger%20Jamal%20al-Khatib%20-%20Mein%20Weg%20X%20NISA%20x%20Jana%20-%20Abschlussbericht_WEB.pdf	Jamal al-Khatib - My Way! and NISA x Jana are projects of turn - Verein für Gewalt- und Extremismusprävention. The second season of the video series and the accompanying practical research were commissioned by the Federal Agency for Civic Education/bpb. The accompanying practical research was carried out in cooperation with the Ilse Arlt Institute for Social Inclusion Research at the University of Applied Sciences St.Pölten and funded by the bpb.	M i x e d
Evaluation in der Extremismuspräve	Austria	https://www.bmi.gv.at/104/Wissenschaft_und_Forschung/SIAK-Journal/SIAK-Journal-	Within the framework of the project, an interactive online game was developed that	M i





<p>ntion. Zur Messung von Effekten einer Intervention am Beispiel des Projekts DECOUNT</p>		<p>Ausgaben/Jahrgang 2021/files/Hofinger 2 2021.pdf</p>	<p>aims to educate young people about the causes and courses of radicalisation processes. The evaluation showed that after playing the game, young people changed their attitude towards extremist narratives: they agreed significantly less with statements that referred to typical extremist argumentation, e.g. legitimised violence or propagated conspiracy theories, than before playing the game.</p>	<p>x e d</p>
<p>Youth Counselling Against Radicalisation</p>	<p>Greece (Austria, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Ireland)</p>	<p>https://www.ycare.eu/files/YCARE%20Project%20Guidelines.pdf, https://toolbox.ycare.eu</p>	<p>The main objective of the initiative is to provide an effective framework for counselors concerning the total process of radicalization among the youth. To this purpose, the YCare project sets 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 counseling' (p. 57).</p>	<p>I n i t i a t i v e</p>
<p>Countering Violent Extremism</p>	<p>Greece</p>	<p>https://ekogreece.com/countering-violent-extremism-cv-ex/</p>	<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.</p>	<p>I n i t i a t i v e</p>
<p>Organization and Operation of the Department of Violence Prevention,</p>	<p>Greece</p>	<p>https://www.e-nomothesia.gr/kat-astynomikos-astynomia/idrysi-leitourgia-uperesion/proedriko-diatagma-10-2021-phek-19a-10-2-2021.html</p>	<p>In 2021, the Greek government authorized Hellenic Police to establish an independent department with an exclusive competence of preventing and confronting any type of violent, radical and extremist actions. In its initial</p>	<p>I n i t i a t i</p>





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Evidence - Based Model for Evaluation of Radicalisation Prevention and Mitigation

D6.5 Gender, Ethical, Legal, and Social Aspects on PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation Initiatives and Evaluation Process Report
Version: 1.0

Ministry of Citizen Protection			phase, it was staffed of 26 officials, to a maximum limit.	v e
Rad Monitor Project (Radicalisation that may lead to violence: A policy report on Greece)	Greece	https://www.eliamep.gr/en/publication/%CF%81%CE%B9%CE%B6%CE%BF%CF%83%CF%80%CE%B1%CF%83%CF%84%CE%B9%CE%BA%CE%BF%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%AF%CE%B7%CF%83%CE%B7-%CF%80%CE%BF%CF%85-%CE%BC%CF%80%CE%BF%CF%81%CE%B5%CE%AF-%CE%BD%CE%B1-%CE%BF%CE%B4/	The main objective of the project is twofold: first of all, 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' (p. 2) and, then, to 'develop a tool for the identification and monitoring of radicalization processes, which can be used by front-line practitioners' (p. 2).	I n i t i v e
Radicalisation Prevention Programme	Greece (Italy, Germany, Denmark, Austria, United Kingdom)	https://practice-school.eu/media/practice-radicalisation-prevention-program-en.pdf	As the programme states its main objectives are: a) the promotion of democratic values and fundamental rights as well as the accentuation of the positive role which active citizenship can play against radicalisation, b) the enhancement of critical thinking by means of EU school curriculums, c) the reinforcement of the education of disadvantaged children and, finally, d) the fostering of a broader dialogue between the youth and other relevant stakeholders concerning the issue of radicalisation in Europe (p. 5).	I n i t i v e
DIVERSITY POLICE MANAGEMENT, MADRID MUNICIPAL POLICE INSTRUCTION	Spain	5/2017/UPN	It regulates the creation of the Police Unit as a service specialized in care, guidance and advice to victims of hate crimes, with the capacity to process complaints and analyse the information that makes it possible to prosecute such discriminatory conduct.	I n i t i v e
A question of participation	Sweden	N/A	This was a doctoral study by social anthropologist Tina Wilchen Christensen, who examined the programme Exit Sweden with the	E v a



This project has received funding by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme H2020-SU-SEC-2020 under grant agreement no 101021701



			aim of identifying what leads to change for clients in the contact with Exit. The target group of the research were primarily clients of the programme, as well as staff, families who were beneficiaries of the programme's family support, and stakeholders with whom the programme cooperated. Christensen has participated in the activities of the program, observed and interviewed social workers, and coaches, who are former right-wing extremists and participants in the program. The doctoral programme lasted over three years including 3 x in-person study visits to Exit Sweden	I u a t i o n
To leave a destructive life full of hate. The Story of Exit in Sweden	Sweden	N/A	The evaluation was assigned by the government agency The Youth board and aimed at a first evaluation and overview of the work of Exit Sweden. The evaluation included interviews with staff, clients, families who were supported by Exit, and professionals with whom the programme cooperated.	E v a l u a t i o n
National action plan for the prevention of violent radicalisation and extremism 2016	Finland	N/A	The introduction of the evaluation states: "Exit Fryshuset in Stockholm was likely the first de-radicalization project that focused mainly on Neo Nazis in Europe. It started off as a self-help project and developed into something larger and more professional, without losing the key idealistic approaches at the heart of the project. It has been a long journey, and not a straight road. This is the story." "The action plan provides the overall objectives and sets measures to be adopted to prevent radicalisation into violent extremism in Finland.	E v a l u a t i o n





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Evidence-Based Model for Evaluation of
Radicalisation Prevention and Mitigation

D6.5 Gender, Ethical, Legal, and Social Aspects on
PVE/CVE/De-Radicalisation Initiatives and
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Version: 1.0

			<p>It is a policy document by nature and measures listed in it will be implemented by various national and local (governmental and non-governmental) actions. The implementation of the action plan was evaluated by a consultancy firm in 2019. The scope and objective of the evaluation is described as follows in the evaluation report: "The measures, the short-term goals and the focal actors and the cooperation forums working with the subject are introduced in this assessment. In addition, the successes and challenges of the plan are assessed and recommendations for the upcoming National Action Plan are given. Besides national cooperation, local cooperation, especially in locations where a local network works for the prevention of violent radicalisation and extremism, has been assessed"</p>
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5.3 CODED ANSWERS

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address the issue of gender (gender, male/female, equal rights, (gender) equality, gender sensitivity, gender-based)?

19 - Yes
16 - No
4 - Not sure
1

- Proportion sample diversity (questionnaire, programme...)
 - 8
- General reference (code of conduct, terminology – hate crime...)
 - 5
- Training input
 - 1
- Mention in text (influence of radicalised individual over wife, female clerics (ustazahs))
 - 1
- Role of women in radicalisation (patriarchy, role of family, stereotypes, nazis,...)
 - 5 (1 of which stereotypical itself)
- Awareness raising
 - 1
- No passage
 - 1
- Mentioned, but not seen as focus
 - 1

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address ethical issues (bias, discrimination, prejudice, sampling)?

24 - Yes
14 - No
1 - Not sure
1

- Limitations of method (interviews, online survey bias...)
 - 6
- Reflective practice, measures to reduce bias (policy – not only efficient but desirable; radicalisation doesn't equal violence)
 - 4
- General reference (code of conduct, legality, hate crime...)
 - 5
- Training (police schools)
 - 1
- Initiative aimed at reducing discrimination/bias
 - 4





- Discriminative practice within initiative (PREVENT)
 - 2
- Not relevant
 - 1
- Discrimination as root of radicalisation
 - 2

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address legal issues (GDPR, voluntary, privacy, data, freedom of expression/thought)?

19 - Yes
16 - No
4 - Not sure
1

- General reference (regulations, legality – legal mandate, legal support)
 - 5
- Trainings (police schools, secondary schools)
 - 3
- Participation/Interview ethics
 - 7
- Initiative investigating implementation of law (prisons)
 - 1
- Limitation of study (no individual data)
 - 1
- Questionable legal methods
 - 2
- Legal issues not adequately addressed (illegal in case of PREVENT)
 - 2
- Not relevant
 - 1
- Freedom of speech as something that the fear of extremism may limit people from exercising
 - 1

Does (the evaluation of) this programme/policy/initiative address social issues (inclusion, society, community, impact, media, security, policy)?

26 - Yes
3 - No
7 - Not sure
1

- Reflective practices within the initiative (stigmatisation, labelling...)
 - 2
- Acknowledgment of stigmatisation, adverse effects, securitisation of education, reproducing stereotypes..
 - 3





- General statement (code of conduct, identifying radicalisation threats...)
 - 3
- Inclusion of society (“multicultural” policing, societal participation in legal implementations...)
 - 4
- Trainings (police schools)
 - 1
- Importance of social communities (Social polarisation as reason for radicalisation, prisoner release, multi-cultural dialogue...)
 - 12
- not relevant
 - 2 (training social skills)
 - 1 (social ties to diaspora)
 - 1 (importance of multi-agency approach)
 - 1 (public opinion survey data suggested to measure level of radicalisation of society)
- Impact assessment/Rehabilitation limited – potential threat to society/recidivism
 - 2
- No passage
 - 3
- Adverse social impact of initiative
 - 1