

RAN Collection practice template

<p>Name of the practice</p> <p>Please note that by practice we mean an activity/method/tool that has been used or is in use by professionals and/or community members.</p>	<p>Team TER (Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals)</p>
<p>Description (max. 300 words)</p> <p>Short description of the aim and working method of the practice. Please note that in this description, it must be clear that <u>there is an explicit connection to preventing and/or countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism</u>. This means that in the aims and/or the activities/methods/tools of the practice, there is a link to preventing and countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. Practices without this link cannot be included in the RAN Collection.</p>	<p>The nationally operating Team TER (Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals) helps the Dutch Probation Service prevent (further) radicalisation of Dutch probationers. It aims chiefly to 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. Push and pull factors are used to promote behavioural change and stimulate the process of reintegration into society. The main tasks are risk management and supervision, carried out in close cooperation with partners (judicial, prison, police and municipal authorities). The team is also supported by psychological and theological experts.</p> <p>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 are known to be involved in radicalisation- or terrorist-related risks.</p> <p>The team comprises 23 (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.</p>
<p>Peer reviewed</p>	<p>No</p>

Key themes Please <u>choose</u> 2 key themes most corresponding with the practice.	Prison and probation Deradicalisation/disengagement
Target audience Please <u>choose</u> a minimum of one target audience most corresponding with the practice.	Prison / Probation First responders or practitioners Add additional target audience.
Geographical scope Please indicate where the practice has been/is implemented (countries, regions, cities).	Netherlands
Start of the practice Please indicate when (year) the practice was developed and implemented to indicate the maturity of the practice. In case the practice is no longer active, please indicate when it ended.	Starting year: 2012 Team TER was set up in 2012 with the development of the Dutch Approach.
Deliverables Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.	There is a factsheet available (in Dutch), with brief information on Team TER for stakeholders.
Evidence and evaluation Short description on <u>performance measures</u> of the practice, including <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>qualitative views and quantitative (statistical) data</u> e.g. measure of the success of your project or intervention. 2. <u>evaluation and feedback</u>, including surveys and/or anecdotal evidence e.g. have you done either an internal or external evaluation, have you encouraged any feedback from your target group? 	Team TER is a learning community that is developing its own approach. The implicit shared knowledge of probation officers is key. Where there is insufficient expertise, or need for additional knowledge, extra support is sought. International cooperation is needed to assess whether treatment programmes are suitable for application in the Netherlands. In addition, since the target group presents diverse problems, tailor-made interventions per individual are necessary. Engaging with science and education in this field of study is desirable, as is translating the ideas into concrete methods applicable to the Dutch context (cultural, but also legislative and regulatory). Of course, this also means that international research and expertise are accessed by Team TER and can be exchanged with other probation organisations. For this purpose,

<p>3. <u>peer review</u> which feedback did the practice receive in the RAN working group and/or study visit where the practice was discussed.</p> <p>Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p>	<p>contacts are maintained with other probation organizations within the EU.</p>
<p>Sustainability and transferability (maximum of 200 words)</p> <p>Short description on the sustainability and transferability of the practice, including e.g. information on the costs of the practice. <u>Please elaborate on which elements are transferrable and how.</u></p>	<p>The methods of Team TER can be modified to accommodate the scope of broader groups of extremists (right-wing militants, anti-government 'patriot' groups, eco- and pro-animal radicals, etc.). Team TER has included the risk assessment tool VERA-2R in its approach. A scientific article has been published in a peer-reviewed journal, and a chapter in the Dutch probation method book is in preparation. Furthermore, Team TER contributes to the body of knowledge by participating in scientific research in various research projects.</p> <p>To evaluate the extent to which this programme has succeeded in achieving its goals, Leiden University was asked to map the progress of the project in February 2013 and February 2014.</p> <p>A follow-up of this study was carried out from January 2016 to December 2017 and was published in May 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Schuurman, B., & Bakker, E. (2016). Reintegrating jihadist extremists: Evaluating a Dutch initiative, 2013–2014. Behavioural Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression, 8(1), 66-85. Doi:10.1080/19434472.2015.1100648 – Heide, L. van der, & Schuurman, B (2018) Reintegrating Terrorists in the Netherlands: Evaluating the Dutch approach. Journal for deradicalizations, Nr. 17, 196-239.
<p>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</p> <p>Please note that to be included in the Collection, the practice is preferably nominated through one of the RAN meetings. Add name of the RAN Working Group/event, date, place and subject of meeting.</p>	<p>Name: RAN P&P</p> <p>Date: 14-15 June 2016</p> <p>Place: Berlin</p> <p>Subject: Exit programmes and interventions in prison and probation</p>
<p>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding (maximum of 100 words)</p>	

<p>Please indicate how your project was funded, if your practice is linked to other EU initiatives or projects, AND explicitly note if it is (co-) funded by the EU, and if so, by which funds? Such as Erasmus +, Internal Security Funds (ISF), European Social Fund (ESF), Horizon 2020, etc.</p>	
<p>Organisation (enter maximum of 100 words and select organisation type)</p> <p>Please briefly describe the organisation behind the practice including the legal status e.g. NGO, governmental, limited company, charity etc.</p>	<p>The Dutch Probation Service is an independent organisation with the primary goal of shaping a safer society. The Probation Service is actively involved in the criminal justice process; when an offender is detained, it plays an advisory and supervisory role during the court session and the detention period. Judicial, municipal, prison and police authorities cooperate to prevent offenders from reoffending.</p> <p>Probation workers provide advisory services to the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the Judiciary, supervise conditional sanctions and measures, and implement alternative sanctions (e.g. community services). Dutch detainees abroad receive assistance from the International Office of the Dutch Probation Service.</p> <p>In supervision, probation workers continually monitor whether offenders are honouring the agreements made. In cognitive behavioural training, offenders' motivation is increased, prosocial choices are encouraged and self-reflection is stimulated, so that behavioural change can be established.</p> <p>Type of Organisation: Other</p>
<p>Country of origin</p> <p>Country in which the practice is based.</p>	<p>EU or EEA country: Netherlands</p> <p>or:</p> <p>Non-EU country: Enter name if non EU country</p>
<p>Contact details</p> <p>Please provide contact details of who can be contacted within the organisation, with name and email address.</p>	<p>Address: Reclassering Nederland Vivaldiplantsoen 100 3503 RE Utrecht Netherlands</p> <p>Contact details: Click or tap here to enter text. Click or tap here to enter text.</p> <p>Telephone: +31 888042004; +31 651040081</p> <p>Website: https://www.reclassering.nl</p>
<p>Last update text</p>	<p>2022</p>

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