

# RAN Collection practice template

## Name of the practice

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.

## Terrorism: How about listening to what victims have to say?

### Description

(max. 300 words)

Short description of the aim and working method of the practice. Please note that in this description, it must be clear that there is an explicit connection to preventing and/or countering radicalisation and/or violent extremism. 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.

AfVT (Association française des victimes du terrorisme) was established in 2009 to help victims of terrorism and combat radicalisation by promoting open dialogue between victims and the general public. The group has been working for a long time on victim's testimonies, particularly online campaigns through its programmes "[Voices](#)" and "[What if we were listening to victims](#)". As an association, it decided to move from online campaigns to fieldwork.

AfVT is bringing victims to middle and secondary schools to share their stories with the pupils. More than 500 pupils are reached each year.

AfVT gets in touch with a teacher, plans an intervention linked with the academic programme and prepares both victims and pupils. They moderate the intervention and collect feedback. The idea behind the intervention is to create a free and safe space of expression, make pupils understand that hatred is not the solution and develop critical thinking.

Bringing victims inside prisons is another aspect of AfVT's activity. Victims are not perceived as a civil servant who is too far removed from the inmates' reality but as a human being who suffered and deserves to be heard. The victim is thereby humanised, and this creates social cohesion, which is lacking in the prison environment. They can think about their own conditions and all the issues, not only related to terrorism, which is what brought them where they are today. It is a space

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|  | <p>of free speech and no judgment. It is also very important for victims themselves and their reconstruction.</p> <p>Through conferences and debates in associations moderated by victims of terrorism, AfVT also promotes democratic values, solidarity and stimulates critical thinking. It also aims to humanise victims and make them more visible to young and/or vulnerable people.</p> |
| <b>Peer reviewed</b>   | No  |
| <p><b>Key themes</b></p> <p>Please <u>choose</u> 2 key themes most corresponding with the practice.</p>  | <p>Victims of terrorism</p> <p>Formal/informal education</p>  |
| <p><b>Target audience</b></p> <p>Please <u>choose</u> a minimum of one target audience most corresponding with the practice.</p>   | <p>Youth / Pupils / Students</p> <p>Prison / Probation</p> <p>General public</p>  |
| <p><b>Geographical scope</b></p> <p>Please indicate where the practice has been/is implemented (countries, regions, cities).</p>   | <p>The practice is implemented mainly in Paris (France) and the South of France near Nice. Occasionally, the association organises interventions in Bretagne, Grenoble, Toulouse and Morocco.</p>   |
| <p><b>Start of the practice</b></p> <p>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.</p> | 2010  |
| <p><b>Deliverables</b></p> <p>Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.</p>  | <p>Regarding interventions in school, AfVT publishes articles on its website. The articles (in French only) are available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>The 21 videos produced through the European Commission's Home Affairs programme "Victim's Gathering: the voice of the survivors against radicalisation" can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>   |

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|  | <p>The 10 videos produced by AfVT and CIPDR and involving French victims of terrorism, “Voices of victims against radicalisation” are available <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>AfVT is currently working on a handbook for teachers who would like to use the videos in class.</p> <p>Following several meetings, AfVT contributed in the drafting RAN handbooks, such as <a href="#">Handbook: Voices of victims of terrorism</a>.</p>   |
| <p><b>Evidence and evaluation</b></p> <p>Short description on <u>performance measures</u> of the practice, including</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>qualitative views and quantitative (statistical) data</u> e.g. measure of the success of your project or intervention.</li> <li>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?</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p> | <p>Interventions in schools:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each intervention is dedicated for one or two classes of 25-35 pupils. Each year, AfVT reaches around 500 pupils. It takes three steps: preparation (with our teachers and the group), intervention and feedback. Some projects, such as the creation of a theatrical production or a short movie may require more interventions. AfVT also does the same work with victims before, during and after the intervention.</li> <li>2. Concerning evaluation, AfVT distributes questionnaires to pupils, and receives feedback from the victims and teachers. They also invite pupils to write or draw about the intervention. In the long-term, the links created with the teacher is so strong that the intervention is continued the following year.</li> <li>3. AfVT has considered the idea of inviting pupils to create their own prevention campaign.</li> </ol> <p>Interventions in Prisons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The first meeting in April 2015 was a success with 120 inmates requesting to attend 'Terrorism: how about listening to what victims have to say?' This figure is the highest request rate to date for an event held inside the prison. However, due to safety reasons, a total of 60 were permitted to attend this first meeting held in the biggest prison in Europe.</li> <li>2. From the ground, it appears that the best way to evaluate the meeting is to set up several events at the same location in order to consolidate our partnership with local and official partners, and to measure their impact. It is important to collect feedback from both inmates and victims.</li> </ol> <p><b>Online campaigns:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quantitative data is easy to find with only campaigns. The number of views, shares and comments are</li> </ol> |

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|   | <p>recorded. AfVT's last campaign recorded 13 309 views.</p> <p>2. AfVT conducted an internal evaluation to prepare for the next campaign.</p>  |
| <p><b>Sustainability and transferability</b><br/>(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><b>Interventions in schools:</b> Our interventions in schools are managed by two teachers who are very familiar with victims of terrorism. They both hail from the educational system, so they know how to handle a class and be included in the scholar programme. They form a particular relationship with the teachers who are more comfortable working with colleagues. They also know how to talk to victims and prepare them for an intervention.</p> <p>They are working on handbooks that can assist professionals use our online material, particularly victims' testimonies.</p> <p>Regarding the cost, we consider the preparation of victims and the intervention conducted by the teachers working for AfVT, the time of the intervention and the monitoring and evaluation phase.</p> <p><b>Interventions in Prison:</b> Four interventions inside the prison of Fleury-Mérogis (2015–2016): one-day events with three to five speakers, a moderator and a psychologist. The speakers volunteered. We also require collaboration with prison authorities.</p> <p>Since prisons are usually located outside cities, extra funds are required for transportation. Funding may be provided by the prison and/or the state.</p> <p>Regarding the cost, it is important to consider the preparatory work undertaken by the professionals from the prison and social workers, as well as the intervention and monitoring and evaluation.</p> |
| <p><b>Presented and discussed in RAN meeting</b></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>Victims of Terrorism working group</p> <p>11/06/2020</p> <p>Digital meeting</p> <p>How to support victims in sharing their counter and alternative narratives in a P/CVE context</p>   |
| <p><b>Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding</b><br/>(maximum of 100 words)</p>   | <p>Our projects are mostly funded by the French government (Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Justice, Inter-ministerial Committee Against Radicalisation etc.) and</p>   |

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| <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?<br/>Such as Erasmus +, Internal Security Funds (ISF), European Social Fund (ESF), Horizon 2020, etc.</p> | <p>regional authorities (Ile-de-France, Alpes-Maritimes, Essonne, Hauts de Seine).</p> <p>The European Commission's Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs financed our programme "Victim's Gathering: the voice of the survivors against radicalisation".</p> <p>Currently, AfVT is involved in the EU Centre of Expertise for Victims of Terrorism.</p>   |
| <p><b>Organisation</b><br/>(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>Association française des Victimes du Terrorisme (AFVT) was founded in 2009 by Guillaume Denoix de Saint Marc after the Cairo bombing attack.</p> <p>AFVT supports victims of terrorism in France and French victims of terrorism abroad by providing judicial (compensation, legal, social issues) and long-term psychological support. We also gather victims and invite them to share their stories at schools, prisons and online.</p> <p>We are also involved at the European and international level to bring together victims internationally.</p> <p>NGO</p> |
| <p><b>Country of origin</b></p> <p>Country in which the practice is based.</p>   | <p>France</p>   |
| <p><b>Contact details</b></p> <p>Please provide contact details of who can be contacted within the organisation, with name and email address.</p>  | <p>Address: BP 91058 – 75829 Paris Cedex 17 FRANCE<br/>Contact person : Guillaume Denoix de Saint Marc<br/>Email: gsaintmarc@afvt.org or service.juridique@afvt.org<br/>Telephone: +33 1 84 79 10 10<br/>Website: <a href="http://www.afvt.org">http://www.afvt.org</a></p>   |
| <p><b>Last update text</b><br/>(year)</p>  | <p>2020</p>   |