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RAN Collection practice template

Name of the practice	Inclusion
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.	
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 <u>there is an</u> <u>explicit connection to preventing</u> <u>and/or countering radicalisation</u> <u>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.	Inclusion is inspired by two existing programmes: EXIT Sweden and the Dutch cognitive behavioural programme Solo. We used the elements of each programme that appeared best suited to our target group.
	The key element of Solo is the participation of a so-called significant other (SO) in the reintegration process, while EXIT Sweden focuses on building a new identity outside the extremist network.
	Inclusion is an individualised, tailor-made programme that is elaborated during probation supervision. Inclusion's chief aim of is to disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) from radical movements.
	It consists of three modules.
	1. Practical help
	In the first stage of Inclusion, the trainer alone provides practical help. The participant draws a Plan for the Future, in which he or she defines goals. For instance, there may be housing, employment, or debt problems to be tackled. By meeting the material needs of the participant, the trainer gains their trust and establishes a working alliance. The participant learns new skills to boost their self-confidence. This will broaden the participant's perspective and provide an opportunity to move away from the radical environment.





	2. Network approach
	At the same time, trainer and participant map the network of the participant: is there anyone in the former prosocial network (teacher, imam or friend, for instance) that the participant wants to get in touch with? If so, contact is made, and this SO then assists the participant with hands-on activities.
	If there is no SO available in the network, Inclusion provides a volunteer.
	The trainer also encourages participants to repair relations with a friend or family member, with support from the SO. Consultations can also be arranged with religious experts, e.g. an imam. By degrees, the participant is introduced into and included in society by expanding his network. The trainer continues to build a trusting relationship, and motivates the participant to achieve (behavioural) change.
	3. Cognitive behavioural training
	If the participant starts to use the 'language of change', Module 3 is launched. This involves nine categories of cognitive behavioural exercises:
	thinking patterns/attitude/behaviour
	impulsivity
	anger/frustration tolerance
	locus of control
	identity/vulnerability
	• coping
	(universal) values
	(religious) meaning
	social skills.
	The trainer selects the themes that play a role in the life of the participant. If agreed by the participant, the SO may participate.
	In June 2017, Inclusion is to be tested by trained members of the Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals (TER) team of the Dutch Probation Service.
Peer reviewed	No







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: 2017 We will start with Inclusion in July 2017.
Deliverables Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.	In 2016, the programme Manual of Inclusion was completed. We also produced a Working Book that includes the required training materials (URLs, pictures, puzzles, etc.). There is also a Factsheet available (in Dutch), containing brief information on Inclusion for our stakeholders.
Evidence and evaluation Short description on <u>performance</u> <u>measures</u> of the practice, including	 Inclusion is being developed in close cooperation with the TER team. Dutch experts were consulted, and extensive desk research carried out. Feedback was submitted continually in earlier versions of the programme. Although Inclusion is a new initiative, it is derived from two programmes that have theoretical bases (for literature on Solo, see Robinson (2007), Priestley & VanStone (2006) and Hankinson & Priestley (2010); for literature on EXIT Sweden, see Christensen (2015)). In assessing whether the programme structure of Inclusion is effective for radicalised Muslims, several questions need to be addressed: 1. Does the trainer succeed in building a trustful relationship with the participant?





 <u>qualitative views and</u> <u>quantitative (statistical) data</u> e.g. measure of the success of your project or intervention. <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? <u>peer review</u> which feedback did the practice receive in the RAN working group and/or study visit where the practice was discussed. Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts. 	 Do the practical activities lead to increased community engagement? Does the network approach lead to an improved relationship with a family member or friend? Is the SO of additional value? Do the exercises in Module 3 have a positive impact on the cognitive deficits of the target group? In July 2017, we will conduct a pilot study to research the questions mentioned above. If Inclusion is positively evaluated, we will submit the programme to the Judicial Interventions Dutch Accreditation Panel in 2018. We are striving for a First Degree accreditation, i.e. 'Theoretically well grounded.'
Sustainability and transferability (maximum of 200 words) 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</u> elements are transferrable and how.	We have plans to modify Inclusion to accommodate the scope of broader groups of extremists (right-wing militants, anti-government 'patriot' groups, eco- and pro-animal radicals, etc.). Inclusion is originally designed for an ambulant setting (probation). If the programme is positively evaluated, it could be made suitable for the Terrorism Wings of the Dutch Prisons.
Presented and discussed in RAN meeting 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.	Name: IMPACT-RAN workshop Date: 10 November 2016 Place: Cambridge Subject: How to elaborate the evaluation of radicalisation interventions
Linked to other EU initiatives or EU funding (maximum of 100 words) 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.	
Organisation (enter maximum of 100 words and select organisation type) Please briefly describe the organisation behind the practice including the legal status e.g. NGO, governmental, limited company, charity etc.	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. 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. 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.
Country of origin Country in which the practice is based.	EU or EEA country: Netherlands or: Non-EU country: Enter name if non EU country
Contact details Please provide contact details of who can be contacted within the organisation, with name and email address.	Address: Reclassering Nederland Vivaldiplantsoen 100 3503 RE UTRECHT Contact person: Dr Renée Henskens Email: r.henskens@reclassering.nl Telephone: +31 888042058 Website: https://www.reclassering.nl/
Last update text	2016 and before





(year)	

