

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>Glencree Transformative Dialogue Process</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>Through a facilitated dialogue process, the Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation provides people from different backgrounds on the island of Ireland (north and south) with a space to tell their stories and share their truths. They may be former members of paramilitary organisations or young people at risk of becoming involved in political violence or the wider communities. Although these individuals may be wary of each other when they first come in, they are encouraged — through the practice and safety of the space — to trust in the process.</p> <p>The Glencree dialogue process is featured in several different programme contexts, and encourages participants to critically reflect on their own personal and community journeys, through an intense listening experience. What are the reasons for their engagements, and what has the impact been on their lives and the lives of others who have been affected?</p> <p>Other members of the community who may not have been involved sometimes participate and ask questions. The role of the facilitator is to create a safe space for such dialogue, to question and challenge assumptions about the legitimacy of violence and to allow the dialogue to move at a reasonable pace, or pause if needed.</p> <p>There is a restorative emphasis in the Glencree process, and the use of 'circles' is intended to help participants build</p>

	<p>relationships rather than reach agreement. By stressing the human experience and moving beyond the hurts of the past, the goal is to introduce the potential for personal and community transformation. The message is not that everyone should be 'at one with each other', but that through the creation of new understandings and possibilities, we can move forward and transcend the legacy of conflict. Difficult conversations are needed to achieve this, but these are only one element of the broader societal changes.</p> <p>This process helps to prevent young people from engaging with extreme groups that use violence, and also allows former combatants to define a better sense of integration and usefulness within communities. It offers those not at risk an opportunity to see below the surface and makes them aware of how they can play positive roles in communities. The process can also offer some hope for victims/survivors wishing to regain their ability to be active participants in shaping communities. North-south engagement is also important in this work, especially as Brexit looms and Northern Ireland will no longer be part of the EU. It is essential to continue to advance the peace process.</p> <p>Despite the above attempt to summarise the key points of the Glenree process, it is also important to note that in reality the situation is much more complex, as meeting the needs of specific groupings and communities invariably means calls for a more intricate, multifaceted approach. The process requires great care, preparation and skilled facilitation.</p>
<p>Peer reviewed</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Key themes</p> <p>Please <u>choose</u> 2 key themes most corresponding with the practice.</p>	<p>Restorative justice</p> <p>Formers</p>
<p>Target audience</p> <p>Please <u>choose</u> a minimum of one target audience most corresponding with the practice.</p>	<p>Formers</p> <p>Victims of terrorism</p> <p>Local Community Organisations / NGOs</p>
<p>Geographical scope</p> <p>Please indicate where the practice has been/is implemented (countries, regions, cities).</p>	<p>Ireland & Northern Ireland (UK). We have also worked in Israel/Palestine, Haiti, Afghanistan and other countries and territories impacted by deep division and political violence.</p>

<p>Start of the practice</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>	<p>Starting year: 1998</p> <p>This practice has been developed mostly over the past 20 years in various places and types of groups. It is a process that can support reconciliation in transitional societies like Northern Ireland, post Good Friday Agreement 1998. It has evolved in terms of methodology, and continues to evolve. It can be applied in different ways to meet the needs of specific groups who have a role in shaping the process and the agenda.</p>
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Please indicate if the practice has led to concrete deliverables, such as (links to) handbooks, training modules, videos.</p>	<p>The process has been documented in many different ways through the different programme components in which it has been involved. Glencree has recently produced a publication, 'Deepening Reconciliation', which describes some of the ways the process is applied, other ways we work, and reflections on what we have learnt while doing this work.</p>
<p>Evidence and evaluation</p> <p>Short description on <u>performance measures</u> of the practice, including</p> <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? 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>Please elaborate on the outcomes of your monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p>	<p>Glencree dialogue and capacity-building projects and programmes are evaluated through the funder's mechanisms; these remain confidential as they include participants' names and data.</p> <p>While change is hard to measure, there are impacts at personal, relational, structural and cultural levels. We also obtain informal feedback in the circles where participants discuss qualitative changes in their lives and communities, and these provide a rich resource for our own reflections on the work.</p> <p>Examples of participant comments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'I am listening to words that used to hurt and insult me years ago. I now understand that people are speaking truthfully and I am trying to understand'. - 'Through the dialogue we learnt to see the humanity in one another'. - 'I know myself for the first time'. - 'This makes us change the way we see each other'.
<p>Sustainability and transferability (maximum of 200 words)</p>	<p>We do not believe that the practice of transformative dialogue circles is culturally bound, though it may be useful to introduce local or cultural dimensions if appropriate. These practices are not unique to Glencree or Ireland — they are used in many different parts of the world, and their origins</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>can be traced back to indigenous conflict resolution circles. We have used this process in many countries and cultures outside the Irish context. Preparation, care and key skills are needed, regardless of the location, and we do not advise using this process without these essential elements.</p> <p>The sustainability of the process depends on developing networks of practitioners and participants who seek to extend the circle through 'critical yeast' or webs, and the understanding that building more peaceful, resilient communities is an ongoing process, rather than a quick fix. We need to keep working if we are to prevent violence and develop means of processing long-held, deep-set hurts and resentments that may lead to radicalisation and engagement in extreme groups and movements.</p>
<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 DERAD</p> <p>Date: January 2013</p> <p>Place: Brussels</p> <p>Subject:</p> <p>Name: RAN DERAD. Date: 2014. Place: Dublin, Warsaw.</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>We are informally related to the European Network of Deradicalisation (EnoD), and are also a member of the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO).</p> <p>Glencree works in cooperation with schools, communities, women's organisations, political groups, students, ex-prisoners/former combatants and youth organisations within the island of Ireland (north and south), and between Britain and Ireland. Funding comes from different sources, such as the Irish Government, the EU and other peacebuilding donors.</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,</p>	<p>Founded in 1974, the Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation is an Irish NGO active in practical peacebuilding and reconciliation in Ireland, north and south, as well as internationally.</p> <p>Deradicalisation is not part of Glencree's primary mission, but our projects include elements of this approach in relation to people who have been involved in or affected by political</p>

<p>governmental, limited company, charity etc.</p>	<p>violence. The organisation works in an inclusive manner with skilled facilitation, bringing together people from diverse backgrounds where political conflict has been a reality.</p> <p>Type of Organisation: NGO</p>
<p>Country of origin</p> <p>Country in which the practice is based.</p>	<p>EU or EEA country: Ireland</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: The Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation Glencree Co Wicklow Ireland</p> <p>Contact person: Eamon Rafter, Learning Co-ordinator Email: eamon.rafter@glencree.ie Telephone: +353 12829711 Website: http://www.glencree.ie/</p>
<p>Last update text (year)</p>	<p>2019</p>