

Title of the program/project name Life skills for Europe LSE
Short Summary (important points) The LSE project aims to improve basic skills provision in Europe by explaining, further developing and upscaling the life skills approach. The project final beneficiaries are people from a disadvantaged background, refugees and people resistant to 'foreigners' and intercultural exchange.
Countries involved Denmark, UK, Greece, Slovenia
Duration of the project 28.12.2016 –, 27.12.2018
The website (if it exists): http://www.eaea.org/en/projects/eaea-coordinated-projects/lse.html

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<http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/#search/keyword=radicalization&matchAllCountries=false>

Title of the program/project name Islam's not so bad as you think
Short Summary (important points) The partners in the project are organizations from countries such as Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Italy, France and Cyprus 42 young people aged 18 to 25 years of age will be during the week of youth exchanges to take part in workshops and debates "The positive impact of Islam on Europe." In addition, the subject exchange is connected with the promotion of a healthy lifestyle through sport and outdoor activities. This combination of activities of an intellectual activity in the fresh air will provide good performance of participants, but also have a positive

impact on the integration of the group. It is also planned a meeting with a group of Muslims who settled in Tarnow. The project will be used method of non-formal education and **Youthpass** as a reflection of the learning process.

Countries involved

Luxembourg, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia

Duration of the project 01/02/17-31/05/17

The website (if it exists): <http://www.projekttarnow.org/>

Title of the program/project name

MY VOICE

Short Summary (important points)

This project supports disadvantaged young people by giving them a chance to raise their voice. Project themes are race exclusion, leisure habits and dressing. My voice project's aim is to process and reflect on the migrant background of young people (boys and girls) radicalization, as well as its underlying causes and consequences of exclusion. The aim is to provide young people with an immigrant background to speak **what they think about the issue. Functions include exclusion, leisure habits and clothing to reflect the discussion, through group work and dramatic methods.** Project will bring together 40 young people, 10 girls and 10 boys and three instructors from both countries. The results are evaluated on the basis of feedback from young people in the project.

Countries involved

Finland Sweden

Duration of the project

3/8/2016-02/02/2017

The website (if it exists): <http://www.kanavary.com/>

Title of the program/project name

Why so radical

Short Summary (important points)

international team of experts and experienced youth workers discuss on the topic of violent radicalization among young people, to work on some solutions, explore on possible tools and their usage and also establish new collaboration between organizations working on similar topics and create new international projects ideas.

Countries involved Poland, Georgia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Ukraine, Albania, Spain
Duration of the project 01/08/2016-28/02/2017
The website (if it exists): http://www.greenelephant-foundation.com/

Title of the program/project name It's our common challenge-anti-discrimination work across the formal and non-formal sector
Short Summary (important points) The main focus of the Training Course (TC) lied on capacity building of individuals active in the field of anti-discriminatory work both the formal and non-formal sector. The overall objectives of the TC included providing space for an in-depth reflection on the individual and group level and gaining new skills to tackle discriminatory phenomena that result with marginalization and social exclusions. During the TC the participants learned the principles of the anti-bias approach, and were introduced to a number of methods successfully used across Europe in the field of anti-discrimination work. These included non-violent communication, Betzavta, open space technology and forum theatre. The participants also explored possibilities of using comic as a tool for addressing and combating discriminatory practices.
Countries involved Germany, Slovakia, Romania, Portugal, Denmark; and 4 EECA partner countries incl. Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and Belarus, as well as Russia.
Duration of the project 01/09/2017-29/02/2016
The website (if it exists):

Title of the program/project name BRAVE - Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism
Short Summary (important points) the do-no-harm methodology used in the peacebuilding field; it shall help think through the short and long-term effects of violent extremism to ensure that well-intentioned programs do not have unanticipated negative consequences to the implementation of counter-violent extremism projects in the youth field. The overall objective of this project is to produce a Counter Violent Extremism CVE training course to make a strong contribution to the fight against violent extremism and hate speech, firmly basing on actions promoting the respect for human rights, gender dimension, democracy participation, peace-building initiatives, social inclusion and intercultural dialogue.
Countries involved Slovenia, Croatia, Italia, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, Portugal,Armenia
Duration of the project

01/07/2017-31-03-2018

The website (if it exists): <http://www.csvbelluno.it/>

Title of the program/project name

Education in prison for citizenship values

Short Summary (important points)

The project is aimed at detainees (Male / Female - Minors / Adults) incarcerated for longer or shorter periods. Priority will be given to younger prisoners least qualified and / or inmates identified as "at risk" and in search of deviant form as protection (eg. Networks of influence, "siren song "...).Through this project, it is to give meaning to the concept of education for citizenship by involving all stakeholders in this process in prison (prison staff, therapists and nurses, teachers / trainers, religious actors, social workers, counselors for integration, volunteers,...).Activities and experiments will be carried out by each of the partners in educational sessions about:- the exercise of citizenship- the place of the person in a state of law- equality and discrimination between individuals- moral and civic issues of the information society (media, social networks).All disciplines (history, geography, philosophy, foreign languages, sport) may be concerned with this approach and invest in the development of innovative pedagogies.

Countries involved

Italy, Germany, France, Turkey, Spain

Duration of the project

01/09/2016-31/08/2018

The website (if it exists): <http://www.euro-cides.eu/>

Title of the program/project name

Prevention of radicalization and terrorism among youth by non-formal education

Short Summary (important points)

The objective of the project are:1) to explore theoretical background of terrorism and radicalism and its influence to conscious of young people, to raise awareness about capacities of non-formal education in order to prevent such negative social phenomena2) to learn good practices and tool from all over the world, presenting potential of non-formal education in the project' sphere3) to develop competences of youth workers necessary to deal with the issue of radicalism and terrorism4) to work off the common Action Plan on prevention of radicalism and terrorism by non-formal education settings, with a special focus to youth, affected by assulym seekers crisis and conflicts.

Countries involved

Czech, Slovakia, the Netherlands, UK, Turkey, Armenia, Russia, Ukraine, Palestine

Duration of the project

01/09/2016-28/02/2017

The website (if it exists): <http://www.svcivancice.cz/>

<p>Title of the program/project name PROVA Prevention of violent radicalization and of violent actions in intergroup relations</p>
<p>Short Summary (important points) PROVA Project is aimed at preventing the radicalisation in prison and in probation of juvenile offenders. It will be addressed to professionals of juvenile justice system, stakeholders committed to inclusion policies, and minors/young-adults under criminal proceedings, from EU and non-EU countries. Implementation of Training, Workshops and Guidelines) will be focused on the systematization of methods and interventions, already implemented in previous projects. Training will be addressed to professionals, to improve –with participatory methods– their competences, team-building, empowerment, and skills in preventing conflicts. Stakeholders will be involved in the use of urban spaces for fostering youth aggregation. Workshops will introduce activities for youth under criminal proceedings, aimed at re-imagining urban spaces, including the inner spaces of juvenile detention institutions, to make them open to intercultural dialogue. Methods will be participatory and empowering..</p>
<p>Countries involved Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany</p>
<p>Duration of the project 01/12/2016-30/11/2018</p>
<p>The website (if it exists):</p>

Diamond is a promising system-based approach to helping a risk group to get the 3 w's: work, home and wife, developed by the Research Foundation of Intercultural Participation and Integration (SIPI).

The method is aimed at Muslim youth who do not have a job or education, are regularly treated unfairly, have low self-esteem and an increased risk of social isolation.

Training consists of 3 modules. Module 1: turning point, helping young people towards a job or training by means of Interview talks, development of social and professional skills and assistance in practical and organizational matters. Second module: 'Moral Judgment Formation', empathic insight, which leads them to learn more about their own behaviors and ideas and those of others. Third module: 'Conflict management', teaches young people to deal with negative emotions and unfair treatments such as discrimination.

Feddes and his colleagues (2013) discovered some side effects in his measurement. They found, inter alia, that the engagement of the young people on their own responsibility was demotivating. During the training, the youngsters became increasingly "released" by the supervisors, and they were expected to perform their goals independently. Instead of this resulting in a positive empowerment of their own power, they just motivated them because they felt they were no longer being accompanied.

It can be imagined that the youngsters will find it difficult to hold the positive results after training. Therefore, Feddes and his colleagues advised the trainers to keep a finger on the wrist and keep in touch with the young people in order to maintain the achieved effects.

Another side effect, however, had an unexpectedly active effect and that was the ethnicity of the trainers. The trainers, like the participants, were Islamic and had a Moroccan background, which resulted in a shared group membership between the trainers and the participants. Trainers could thus communicate more easily with the participants. If needed, the trainers also spoke Arabic; The mother tongue of many of the participants and thus often a language in which the young people more easily express their emotions. The link between trainer and contestants is crucial for succeeding in such an approach and therefore it is recommended in future.

The research by Feddes and his colleagues is useful in understanding the active elements of the diamond method, but not enough to prove the effect of the method. Feddes and his colleagues have investigated a very small group and no control group has been considered. It might be that these motivated young people in the six months they followed were booked the same results without the Diamond approach, although that is not very plausible.

<http://www.socialevraagstukken.nl/effectvdmaand/diamantmethode-gaat-radicalisering-effectief-tegen/>