



Tailor-made exit programmes: different approaches for different social and political realities



Integrated Exit Programme for Prison and Probation



WayOut


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Introduction

This brochure is a compilation of factsheets, in a more thorough and exhaustive way, of existing exit programmes implemented in prison and probation contexts in European countries.

Most programmes here displayed are designed for the prison context, apart from five that are specifically conceived to be applied in probation settings, and eight that can be implemented in both contexts.

Data regarding the programmes detailed in this report is presented following the work carried out in Deliverable 3.4 'Exit programmes compilation report'. The data collection relied on desk research and insights from project partners working specifically in the field of exit work (e.g., Violence Prevention Network). The selection criteria of the programmes were based on the target population (radicalised individuals), the context (prison and/or probation settings) and the approach used (exit strategy).

Furthermore, the exit programmes are categorised by country of origin (certain countries have more than one programme, such as Germany and the United Kingdom (UKI)) and described by the following points:





- **Name** (of the programme);
- **Target audience** (the group the programme is focused on);
- **Organisation** (responsible for developing and executing the programme);
- **Objectives** (the desired results of a project);
- **Description** (a short explanation of the purpose and nature of the programme, methods and products);
- **Contact Details** (names and email addresses of people who may be contacted for more information).

	Exit programme's name	Organisation	Country
Prison	Back on Track	Danish Prison and Probation Service	Denmark
	EXIT-Germany	Society Democratic Culture	Germany
	Just X Berlin – Prevention and deradicalisation in Berlin prisons	Violence Prevention Network, Denkzeit, Nexus	Germany
	PräRaDEx – Prevention of radicalisation, distancing from extremism	CJD-Nord in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Germany
	Mentoring Programme	Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Norway
	Framework Programme for Intervention in Violent Radicalisation with Islamist Inmates	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Spain
	From Personal Transformation to Positive Social Impact: IAHV Model	International Association for Human Values (IAHV)	Switzerland
	Terrorist Wing Vught	Penitentiary Institute in Vught	The Netherlands
	Healthy Identity Intervention	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)	United Kingdom
	Al Furqan programme	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)	United Kingdom
IBAANA	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)	United Kingdom	
Prison & Probation	De-radicalisation in Prisons	DERAD – Network social cohesion, Dialogue, Extremism-Prevention and Democracy (EUISA Network)	Austria
	Aggredi programme	HelsinkiMissio	Finland
	Kick-Off - Prevention and deradicalisation in the prison and probation services	Turkish community in Schleswig-Holstein	Germany
	KuBiBe - Kultur Bildung Beratung (Culture Education Mentoring)	AMA e.V. / Legato	Germany
	NeDiC – Network for Deradicalisation in Corrections	Hessian Ministry of Justice	Germany
	Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation	Violence Prevention Network (VPN)	Germany
	EXIT SCS ONLUS	EXIT SCS	Italy
	Disengagement and Deradicalisation pilot programme	Adana Police Department	Turkey
	The Unity Initiative (TUI)	London Probation Services, Prison Services and Home Office (OSCT)	United Kingdom
	The disengagement/reengagement path	Centre d'Aide et de Prise en charge de toute personne concernée par les Extrémismes et Radicalismes Violents (CAPREV)	Belgium
Probation	RIVE (Research and Intervention on Violent Extremism)	Association for Applied Criminal Policy and Social Reintegration (APCARS)	France
	Entré programme	Swedish Prison and Probation service	Sweden
	Inclusion	Dutch Probation Service	The Netherlands
	Team TER (Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals)	Dutch Probation Service	The Netherlands

1 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON



Denmark

	NAME:	Back on Track (BOT)
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Inmates charged or convicted of terrorism-related offences, assessed as vulnerable to radicalisation
	ORGANISATION:	Danish Prison and Probation Service
	OBJECTIVES:	Help radical inmates abandon far-right, far-left or religious extremism

DESCRIPTION

The deradicalisation BOT training programme was born in Denmark (Radicalisation Awareness Network [RAN], 2018). This is a government project, originally developed by the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration in cooperation with the Danish Prison and Probation Services. The development of the programme started in 2011, with the first launch taking place in 2012. Initially, the programme was mainly supported by funds from the European Union, but from 2014 onwards the programme has been adopted as a general Prison Service programme.

BOT aims to develop and test mentoring schemes as a tool to support inmates:

- Who have been charged or convicted of terrorism-related offences;
- Who have been assessed as vulnerable to radicalisation.

This programme is not just concerned with religiously motivated terrorism but is also concerned with left- and right-wing violent extremism and hate crime. Its aim is to help the inmates – by the intervention of a mentor – to become better at tackling everyday situations, problems and conflicts by:

- Motivating them to opt for a lifestyle free of crime;
- Involving the inmates' network outside prison (e.g., family, friends);
- Assisting with concrete challenges surrounding release (e.g., housing, employment).

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The role of the mentor will be to support and strengthen the inmate's motivation to opt for a lifestyle free of crime, and to build new relations in non-criminal and non-extremist environments. The main focus of BOT is to train and coach the mentors, who can then work in a one-to-one capacity with their mentees. The mentors and mentor coaches come from a variety of backgrounds including police officers, prison staff, social workers, lawyers, among other professionals.

The programme is implemented as follows:

- Mentors are trained to develop their skills in areas around coaching, managing conflict and dialogue techniques. They must possess the necessary insight and tools for planning and tailoring a mentorship that also accommodates the fact that the mentee is in prison or remanded in custody;
- Twelve days of training are provided to mentors. These are comprised of:
 - Five 2-day sessions developing the different skills needed;
 - One 2-day course on radicalisation and extremism provided by the Ministry of Children, Gender Equality, Integration and Social Affairs and the Danish Security and Intelligence Service.

Following the formal training, BOT also facilitates networking days for the mentors which allows the mentors to meet and share experiences and insights.

CONTACT DETAILS

Kriminal Forsorgen (DPPS) - dfk@krfo.dk

2 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON



Germany

	NAME:	EXIT – Germany
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Right-wing extremists who want to leave the movement and start a new life
	ORGANISATION:	Society Democratic Culture
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengage and deradicalise right-wing extremists, offering them different forms of help

DESCRIPTION

The initiative EXIT-Germany was founded in 2000 by the criminologist and former police detective Bernd Wagner and former neo-Nazi leader Ingo Hasselbach (RAN, 2018). Being the first non-governmental (NGO) to start such an endeavour in Germany, it constitutes one of the most experienced and successful programmes in deradicalisation and exit assistance in the world.

EXIT-Germany is an initiative assisting individuals who want to leave the extreme right-wing movement and start a new life. Although originally designed for application in the community, EXIT-Germany has also been applied in a prison context.

This programme aims to disengage but also deradicalise individuals, so Exit means more to them than just simply leaving a party or a group. An Exit is successful after the basic ideologies and purposes of the previous actions were resolved.

EXIT-Germany aims at offering right-wing extremists different forms of help:

- Show an alternative world view and outlook on life, by providing new perspectives on right-wing extremist movements and ideologies;
- Promote critical reflections, by addressing societal questions;
- Provide security and safety to the dropout (e.g., moving nationally/internationally, changing identity or receiving police protection), especially as most of the clients come from long term involvement and high positions within the hierarchy.

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In order to really 'exit' this scene, dropouts have to cut all connections to their former group and a successful challenge of the old ideology has to take place. EXIT-Germany also organises discussion rounds for inmates with a right-wing extremist orientation on their respective world views.

This programme works with case managers who help dropouts going through the process of starting a new life. The duration of this process varies and depends on each individual, yet, on average it takes about two to three years. Every case is specifically tailored to the individual, but follows the general guidelines of the following model: 1) making the decision; 2) leaving the scene; 3) restructuring; and 4) family counselling.

In addition, this programme is based on the idea that training of prison staff increases the sensibility, awareness and self-reflection regarding political extremism. Thus, EXIT-Germany offers training for prison staff and shares significant knowledge on how to deal with right-wing extremism in concrete practice. EXIT Germany also provides counselling to families affected by right-wing extremism and analyses critical situations, being also available to talk with teachers, policemen, institutions, individuals and anyone who needs advice.

Regarding the implementation, this programme works as follows:

- In prisons (as in the community), the initiative for a contact needs to come from inmates themselves when they are considering dropping out. This first contact is often not made via phone but rather through letters. There is also the possibility that the initial communication with EXIT is channelled through a social worker or tutor;
- After the inmate made the first step, the individual will receive a letter with important questions about the respective past in the right-wing extremist scene and what motivates him or her to distance themselves from it;
- Subsequently, a personal meeting can be arranged as soon as the inmate has responded to the letter. However, a further difficulty is that the EXIT team might only get the chance to meet the dropout 2-4 times a year, especially with inmates incarcerated for terrorist or homicide offences, instead of on a monthly basis. Hence, the majority of communication has to be done by exchanging letters.





CONTACT DETAILS

ZDK - info@zentrum-demokratische-kultur.de

3 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON



Germany

	NAME:	Just X Berlin – Prevention and deradicalisation in Berlin prisons
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	At-risk individuals or (partially) radicalised youths/young adults across all extremist strands
	ORGANISATION:	Violence Prevention Network (VPN), Denkzeit, Nexus
	OBJECTIVES:	Deradicalisation and disengagement of inmates

DESCRIPTION

The association of organisations Just X provides sessions to support prevention, intervention, deradicalisation, post-release support and qualification in Berlin prisons. Working on a case-by-case basis, a committee with representatives from each of the organisations will take a joint decision on all cases reported to the JUST X office about which of the methods would make most sense in which case and provide the prison in question with a suitable proposal.

The assumption here is that in the case of radicalised extremists you cannot view the individuating process as ended. With the help of various methods used in social work as well as political education and on the basis of a scientifically evaluated educational diagnosis, the clients are enabled to break away from ideological mindsets, distance themselves from extremist movements and think and act independently. The focus of the work is to initiate deradicalisation and disengagement processes or avoid further radicalisation as well as help to enable an independent life free from extremist environments and ideas.

The aim of the intervention is to establish a way of reaching the affected individuals, developing a working relationship for actual deradicalisation. The following skills, topics and content are discussed in the individual meetings:

- Identifying, activating and strengthening personal resources and social skills;
- Encouraging the client to understand their own life pathway up until now and biographical understanding of violent, militant and extremist paths, in particular considering how enemy images are formed;

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- Continuous dialogues which trigger questioning, instil curiosity about alternative points of view and contribute to identifying the negative consequences of a dysfunctional ideology;
- Creating the right conditions and a plan for the future in the sense of taking responsibility for leading an independent life;
- Providing support and advice in critical life situations;
- Involving support systems to help minimise problems (e.g. family, social environment).

.Target group are at-risk individuals or (partially) radicalised youths/ young adults (across all extremist strands) including individuals who:

- Have been previously convicted of offences set out in the German criminal codes §89a StGB (preparing a serious act of violent subversion) or §129a StGB (forming a terrorist organisation) or have committed other extremist motivated crimes and/ or violent acts;
- Have come to the notice of the authorities due to hate speech/crimes (e.g., racism, anti-semitism, homophobia);
- Maintain known contact with extremist milieus and/or organisations (e.g., neo-Nazi groups, Reichsbürger, jihadi networks);
- Preach violence in order to achieve political aims or express intentions to travel to war zones.

Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to post-release transition management and stabilisation mentoring. Starting early on during imprisonment will lay the groundwork for independent and responsible living outside prison. It is only with this long-term approach to educational support that a relationship of trust between the trainers and clients can be effectively employed in the transition. Support for the intervention will come from close cooperation and exchange with the probation services as well as social work organisations and other social services.

Objectives:

- Assistance with returning to a social environment;
- Structuring everyday routines;
- Establishing stable and resilient social relationships;
- Integration into education or work;
- Enabling a life free from crime in accordance with the values of the democratic order;
- Securing the moving away from extremist milieus.





CONTACT DETAILS

VPN - justx@violence-prevention-network.de

4 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON



Germany

	NAME:	PräRaDEx – Prevention of radicalisation, distancing from extremism
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Subjects and inmates who have demonstrated clear steps towards distancing themselves from extremist thinking and actions
	ORGANISATION:	CJD-Nord in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
	OBJECTIVES:	Prevention and distancing work with offenders

DESCRIPTION

One pillar of the project is individual sessions with subjects and inmates who have demonstrated clear steps towards distancing themselves from extremist thinking and actions. Carrying out this kind of prevention and distancing work with offenders forms the second part of this pilot project. Specific mentoring approaches will be used depending on individual needs and the level of radicalisation.

Another pillar of the project is training staff within the justice system who have a professional relationship with inmates, individuals under arrest or subjects. Here the focus is on raising awareness among staff (i.e., social workers in the prisons and young offender institutions, staff within the general prison service and probation officers) in the area of right-wing extremism and religious extremism and strengthening their skillset as well as widening their options for taking action when dealing with radicalised or at-risk inmates or subjects in the aforementioned areas. For this purpose, PräRaDEx provides a needs-based training plan structured within a total of six modules. Staff are trained in both of the aforementioned areas on the basis of current research, and practical methods are used to increase awareness of everyday issues.

In follow-up coaching sessions staff are given the opportunity to specialise further in working with right-wing and religiously motivated extremists in order to ensure they can safely and effectively employ the skillset they have acquired in everyday dealings with the target group.

As a result, they should be able to identify radicalisation in inmates and subjects and react

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accordingly in a professional manner as well as initiate or assist in the implementation of distancing and disengagement processes for inmates and subjects. In addition, these specialists act as multipliers who can pass on their acquired knowledge to other staff once the project has ended.

The third pillar of the project will be working in cooperation with selected prisons across the Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania region and the regional office for working with offenders to develop joint recommendations for prevention and intervention in the area of radicalisation.

CONTACT DETAILS

CJD-Nord (Geschäftsstelle) - cjd-nord@cjd.de

5 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON



Norway

	NAME:	Mentoring Programme
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Inmates convicted of hate crime and vulnerable to recruitment
	ORGANISATION:	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
	OBJECTIVES:	Prevent inmates from using or encouraging others to use violence to achieve their political and religious goals; prevent inmates from making contact or developing networks with people in violent extremist groups; intervene in the processes in which a person increasingly accepts the use of violence

DESCRIPTION

In August 2014, the Norwegian Government announced an Action Plan Against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism, which included the development and implementation of a mentoring scheme in the Norwegian Correctional Services (Butt & Tuck, 2014).

The scheme focuses on identified inmates convicted of hate crime, who are understood to be vulnerable to violent extremism, especially young inmates. It is of voluntary basis. Therefore, the staff have to work to motivate inmates to participate. Individuals with the following risk factors are considered vulnerable: lack of education, lack of work experience, criminal record, lack of affiliation, lack of social networks, little or no contact with family, drug and alcohol abuse, gang belonging, others.

The Mentor Corps:

- Consists of a wide range of people with different status, both in terms of age, ethnicity, education, gender, among other features;
- Is based on the idea of *mentormatch* (i.e., importance of finding a good match between the mentor and its inmates).

Mentors tasks will be advice and guidance, practical assistance, and conversations.

CONTACT DETAILS

Ministry of Justice and Public Security – postmottak@jd.dep.no

6 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON



Spain

	NAME:	Framework Programme for Intervention in Violent Radicalisation with Islamist Inmates¹
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Inmates convicted of membership or collaboration with Islamist terrorist groups; inmates who, on the one hand, have a leadership, recruitment and proselytising force that facilitates their task of indoctrination and diffusion of radical ideas among the remaining inmates (they function as recruiters); and inmates who are radicalised or in the process of radicalisation. They are considered vulnerable to be recruited to terrorist groups
	ORGANISATION:	Ministry of Internal Affairs
	OBJECTIVES:	Prevention, disengagement and deradicalisation of inmates

DESCRIPTION

This project, also known as Saladin Project², was set up in 2016, in Spain, by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Framework Programme for Intervention in Violent Radicalisation with Islamist Inmates is based on the concern that inmates convicted of jihadist terrorism crimes can influence other inmates, leading them to join radical Islamist groups when they are released. Thus, its objectives are the prevention, disengagement and deradicalisation of inmates.

It is intended for three different groups of inmates included in the Archive of Special Monitoring Inmates³ (a database containing information on certain groups of highly dangerous inmates):

- Group A – Inmates convicted of membership or collaboration with Islamist terrorist groups;
- Group B – Inmates who, on the one hand, have a leadership, recruitment and proselytising force that facilitates their task of indoctrination and diffusion of radical ideas among the remaining inmates (they function as recruiters);
- Group C – Inmates who are radicalised or in the process of radicalisation. They are considered vulnerable to be recruited to terrorist groups.

¹ Programa Marco de Intervención en radicalización violenta con internos islamistas.

² Proyecto Saladino.

³ Fichero de Internos de Especial Seguimiento (FIES).

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The main focus of this programme is the permanent vigilance of those inmates who are capable of recruiting or being recruited in order to detect any change that indicates a process of radicalisation. Thus:

- All information resulting from the monitoring of inmates is analysed;
- Any contact the inmate may have on the outside is also placed under surveillance, along with the imams who visit the prison on pastoral duty.

In addition to this permanent and rigorous vigilance, this programme requires a double route of intervention on the identified inmates:

- For inmates of group A:
 - An intensive and individual treatment, with sufficient continuity in time.
- For the inmates of groups B and C:
 - A group treatment, intensive and continuous in time;
 - With the help of moderate Muslim inmates who provide support and protection against risk factors.

For both groups, it is further envisaged:

- Promotion of a moderate interpretation of Islam, through the help of moderate imams;
- Learning Spanish, cultural integration and improving the level of education for foreign inmates.

The participation in this intervention programme is voluntary. Although, the conditions of participation in the programme are:

- Rejection of violence;
- Disengagement from the terrorist organisation.





CONTACT DETAILS

<https://sede.mir.gob.es/opencms/export/sites/default/es/contacto>

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Switzerland⁴

	NAME:	From Personal Transformation to Positive Social Impact: IAHV Model
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	International Association for Human Values (IAHV)
	OBJECTIVES:	Empower individuals and communities to become self-reliant, create self-sustaining change and reduce dependency on external support

DESCRIPTION

IAHV addresses gaps in both the analysis and practice of countering violent extremism, broadening a focus on prevention and interdiction to include effective transformation of individuals, groups and wider conflict dynamics involved in or affected by radicalisation.

IAHV programmes transform attitudes, mindsets, well-being and behaviour, inspire and train participants to use non-violent means to achieve legitimate needs, and mobilise them to become effective peacebuilders in their own communities. Recognising that both external environmental and internal psychological factors are crucial in the prevention and transformation of violence and extremism, IAHV peacebuilding programmes focus, in specific, on personal and interpersonal aspects.

These programmes are appropriate across all personality types, ideologies and contexts, and across all stages, from prevention to intervention, rehabilitation and reintegration. They work with all individuals and communities directly or indirectly, actively or passively affected by violence and extremism, including: former extremists, ex-combatants, militants, prisoner populations, gangs, convicted terrorists, radicalised youth, affected communities and relatives, social/youth/prevention workers, survivors of violence/terrorist attacks.

CONTACT DETAILS





International Association for Human Values (IAHV) - info@peace-iahc.org

⁴ Although IAHV was founded in 1997 in Geneva, Switzerland, by Sri Sri Ravi Shankar and other global leaders, its most active branches are in Europe are the Netherlands, Germany, UK, Belgium, Denmark and Italy.

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The Netherlands

	NAME:	Terrorist Wing Vught
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	Penitentiary Institute (PI) in Vught
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) and right and left-wing extremists from radical movements

DESCRIPTION

In the Netherlands, since 2006, a special wing called "terrorist wing" (TW) was designed for individuals who are charged with terrorist activities, convicted of terrorist (-related) activities and/or showing signs and behaviour of radicalisation. The Dutch TW comprises six departments established in two prisons. Five of them are in the PI in Vught.

The TW in Vught main goal is to create a healthy prison environment that supports successful reintegration by taking into consideration the following aspects:

- Safety and security;
- Contact and relations with staff;
- Contacts outside of prison;
- A sense of autonomy for the prisoner;
- Physical well-being;
- Purposeful way in which to pass days.

In general, all inmates in the TW have 32 hours a week for activities outside of their cells, as well as a tailor-made treatment plan developed and regularly assessed by a psycho-medical team.





CONTACT DETAILS

P.I. Vught - informatie.pivught@dji.minjus.nl

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United Kingdom

	NAME:	Healthy Identity Intervention (HII)
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Inmates convicted of terrorism related offences
	ORGANISATION:	Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)
	OBJECTIVES:	Facilitating circumstances that promote disengagement and desistance; increase people's personal agency; increase emotional tolerance and acceptance

DESCRIPTION

In the UK, the National Offenders Management Service (NOMS) is the section responsible for extremism offending interventions, being established since the London attacks on the 7th of July 2005. It was initially set up by psychologists to help prison staff dealing with those convicted under the terrorism legislation of 2008. Understandably, due to security purposes, much of NOMS' National Security Framework document is not publicly available. However, NOMS' programme of work to counter extremism was summarised by the then minister, Lord Bach, in February 2009, who mentioned that this work should include four main priorities:

- Improved intelligence gathering;
- Staff training/awareness raising;
- Support for chaplaincy teams;
- Work to research and develop appropriate interventions.

Hence, various types of interventions are being implemented, namely the HII and the Al Furqan programme⁵. In particular, HII (RAN, 2016) is a psychologically informed intervention which incorporates three broad approaches drawn from current models of offender rehabilitation:

- The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model;
- Facilitating those circumstances which are believed to contribute to desistance;
- Good Lives Model.

⁵ Please see page 23.

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This intervention is delivered on a one-to-one basis (or two facilitators – psychologists or experienced probation staff to one participant) and the programme is flexible. In terms of flexibility, it is important to underline that HII is tailored on the individual rather than on the level of risk: the team creates an overview of the inmate through information from decentralised prisons. Therefore, facilitators can decide which sessions they want to complete for each individual. The relationship between the facilitator(s) and the participant is viewed as crucial to facilitating change and disengagement.





CONTACT DETAILS

HMPPS – public.enquiries@noms.gsi.gov.uk

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United Kingdom

	NAME:	Al Furqan programme
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Inmates convicted of terrorism related offences
	ORGANISATION:	HMPPS
	OBJECTIVES:	Challenge the views of extremist Islam

DESCRIPTION

The Al Furqan programme is another intervention implemented in the UK by the NOMS. However, there is not much information available about it, since it is only known that it is being applied to inmates who have been convicted of terrorism related offences, and that it uses prison imams to challenge the views of extremist Islamic individuals through the teaching of the religion.





CONTACT DETAILS

HMPPS – public.enquiries@noms.gsi.gov.uk

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United Kingdom

	NAME:	IBAANA
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent Islamist inmates
	ORGANISATION:	HMPPS
	OBJECTIVES:	Challenge arguments in favour of violent Islamist discourse

DESCRIPTION

Appropriately recruited Muslim prison chaplains are employed to challenge the extremist views of inmates and to provide religious direction for the Muslim ones. Its goal is to enable violent Islamist inmates to meet Muslim chaplains who have religious references which they can use in their arguments against violent Islamist discourse.

This programme was designed to target the small number of inmates with the most entrenched extremist views. One-to-one sessions over several hours with a trained chaplain will be used to challenge the theological arguments used by these inmates to justify their extremist views.

CONTACT DETAILS

HMPPS - public.enquiries@noms.gsi.gov.uk

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Austria

	NAME:	De-radicalisation in Prisons
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	DERAD – Network social cohesion, Dialogue, Extremism-Prevention and Democracy
	OBJECTIVES:	Delivering alternative narratives to counter radicalisation

DESCRIPTION

De-radicalisation in Prisons project (RAN, 2018) aims to tackle Salafism using alternative narratives focused on the political ideology of 'political Salafiyya', which can lead to violent extremism and consequently terrorism. The Practices and methods that are used are based on *al-⁶Aqida*⁷, *fiqh⁸ manhaj⁹*, pedagogy, history, civic education and human rights. The practice was set up to prevent violent extremism and achieve deradicalisation in prisons as well as among clients who are on probation.

CONTACT DETAILS

DERAD - www.derad.at - deradaustria@gmail.com

⁶ Arabic definite article, meaning "the." (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2015).

⁷ Creed: The core beliefs of the Islamic faith. (CREST, 2017).





⁸ Islamic law or Jurisprudence. The parts of the Sharia that can be expressed as clear rules, rather than (for Practice) as ethical principles. (CREST, 2017).

⁹ Method': A religious methodology. (CREST, 2017).

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Finland

	NAME:	Aggredi programme
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	HelsinkiMissio
	OBJECTIVES:	Reduce violent behaviour among young adults who have committed acts of street violence

DESCRIPTION

The Aggredi programme is based on meetings involving one-on-one discussions between a client and a programme worker (RAN, 2018). There are no group discussions. The meetings last from one to two hours and, on average, they are held once a week. The nature of a discussion may be motivational or therapeutic, or it may be a crisis discussion aiming to restore the client's functional ability. Discussions aim to establish a dialogue on the client's circumstances. The dialogue is based on respect for the client's own perceptions and interpretations, while also introducing new perspectives to help the client begin to understand their situation and their own actions so as to reduce the risk of resorting to violence. Instead of focusing on identifying the reasons for violence, the discussions aim to consider with the client how to resolve various situations without violence.

The objective is for the client to improve their ability to weigh the consequences of their actions and the way that these are linked to a criminal lifestyle. The programme also aims to refer clients to other services as required to arrange for housing or income, treat substance abuse problems, etc. The number and schedule of the Aggredi discussions are not specified in advance. Typically, a client relationship with the Aggredi programme is terminated by common agreement or by the client's own decision.

The target group consists of 18 to 39-year-olds who are suspected or have been convicted of serious acts of street violence, and who are concerned about entering a downward spiral of violence. When a client starts the Aggredi programme, it is necessary to ensure that they are

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ready to speak about their issues and work towards changing their circumstances. If the client is not ready to do so, the process will not begin. There are no other strict conditions for participation. By way of Practice, sobriety is not required; nor does a new violent offence automatically lead to exclusion from the programme.

Clients include:

- Those planning school or mass killings;
- Gang members, right-wing-orientated perpetrators;
- Offenders across the spectrum of religious extremism.

CONTACT DETAILS

HelsinkiMissio - www.helsinkimissio.fi/aggreddi/yhteystiedot

14 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON AND PROBATION



Germany

	NAME:	Kick-Off – Prevention and deradicalisation in the prison and probation services
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Radicalised individuals in the prison and probation services in Schleswig-Holstein
	ORGANISATION:	Turkish community in Schleswig-Holstein ¹⁰
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengagement and distancing work

DESCRIPTION

"Kick-off" is a pilot project for prevention and deradicalisation in the prison and probation services in Schleswig-Holstein, active since July 2017 and funded by the "Demokratie Leben!" (live democracy) federal funding programme with co-financing from the Ministry of Justice in Schleswig-Holstein. Kick-off is run by the Turkish community in Schleswig-Holstein (TGS-H) together with the Kiel anti-violence and social training organisation (KAST), thus covering both the areas of Islamism and right-wing extremism.

The aim of the project is to strengthen at-risk individuals from extremist ideas, give staff more confidence to take action and initiate and support distancing processes for radicalised individuals. By using innovative methods which are constantly analysed and adjusted accordingly the pilot project hopes to obtain new knowledge and approaches for prevention work and transfer the project into regular structures once developed further.

Kick-off works across several pillars and is thus aimed at different target groups:

1. The first pillar of democracy lessons in youth prisons is for the most part a preventive intervention and enables early immunisation against extremist ideas. The lessons are run jointly by the staff of TGS-H and KAST and are not restricted to one specific strand;
2. The second pillar of staff training in the criminal justice system is to give staff confidence in their actions by strengthening their intercultural skills, providing them with information about

¹⁰ KAST GbR and Türkische Gemeinde in Schleswig-Holstein e.V

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ideologies and radicalisation processes and enabling them to detect relevant indicators and support the reversal of radicalisation processes with their actions. There will be separate training sessions for each of the areas of Islamism (TGS-H) and right-wing extremism (KAST). For Islamism the sessions will be run jointly with PROvention, the prevention and support office for religiously motivated extremism, another project run by TGS-H;

3. The discussion groups of the third pillar aim to stimulate critical thinking through professionally (and – in the area of religiously motivated extremism – theologically) led discussions in diverse groups with different opinions and levels of radicalisation, thus strengthening the resilience to simple truths and also interrupting radicalisation and initiating distancing processes. Here too TGS-H and KAST will lead discussion groups with different areas of focus;
4. The fourth pillar concentrates on intensive individual support for individuals who have already become radicalised using a systemic approach. The idea here is to initiate distancing processes and accompany them in the long term. In the area of Islamism support workers can also make use of their theological knowledge in a systemic approach in order to trigger the deconstruction of the clients' ingrained theological legitimisation for their own actions;
5. The fifth and sixth pillars focus on interlinking with activities already taking place and the continued support after release in the form of individual mentoring.





CONTACT DETAILS

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Germany

	NAME:	KuBiBe¹¹ – Culture Education Mentoring
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Individuals who have joined violent jihadi-islamist organisations and/ or movements as well as members or former members of foreign terror organisations such as Al-Qaida or ISIS
	ORGANISATION:	AMA e.V. / Legato
	OBJECTIVES:	Preventing religiously motivated radicalisation among at-risk youths and young adults as well as reducing their reoffending rates

DESCRIPTION

The project Legato Bremen KuBiBe tries to make headway with the problem of implementing preventive measures, more systematic disengagement assistance, democracy promotion as well as the setting up of alternatives for individuals both inside and outside of prison. In addition, it hopes to increase awareness of topics relevant to radicalisation by developing innovative training content for those working in the criminal justice system.

Legato – KuBiBe aims to identify the radicalisation of young people in the Bremen prison system and during probation at an early stage and work to prevent it. Its main focus is discrimination as a factor contributing to radicalisation on both the institutional and individual levels.

For the implementation of the content, the project is divided into three modules: training, mentoring and educational activities. Training of staff within the criminal justice system is intended to guarantee an increased awareness about topics relevant to radicalisation within the prison and probation system in order to create confidence in dealing with individuals who have already become radicalised and prevent potential conflicts. In addition, in targeted group work the training will demonstrate alternative ways of living, introduce methods beneficial for personal development and strengthen social skills through the use of role-play activities.

For this purpose, in several of the modules an interdisciplinary team will work both inside and outside the prison. The aim is to interrupt radicalisation processes and actively work to prevent social isolation and disintegration as further contributing factors.

¹¹ Kultur Bildung Beratung.

Reducing reoffending rates is the immanent aim of the overall project. Creating alternative narratives, realistic life perspectives and building trust in society and the individual's social system are the methods which will be employed to achieve this.

The target group is for the most part individuals who have joined violent jihadi-islamist organisations and/ or movements as well as members or former members of foreign terror organisations such as Al-Qaida or ISIS.

ACTION PLAN

The overall aims of all the modules are establishing and conceptually developing mentoring on a case-by-case basis which preferably starts before sentencing and continues throughout the sentence until the probation period and beyond. The aim is to achieve the following:

- Raising awareness and improving competence in dealing with young people who are at-risk or have already become radicalised;
- Transferring experience and knowledge from the project back into the regular system;
- Tried and tested knowledge will be embedded and transferred into the regular activities in the medium term through the continuous involvement and training of the prison staff.

The action plan consists of the following modules:

1. Possibility of continuous mentoring in individual cases with the regular presence of the project in the prison as well as networking meetings with all the probation support offices and training events in systemic consultation and risk assessment;
2. Specialised consulting for identifying radicalisation and discrimination and reaction strategies for employees where necessary;
3. Participation in case conferences;
4. Running of training events both for prison and probation officers. The focus areas of the training events are the early detection of radicalisation among individual inmates or individuals on probation and improving basic knowledge and confidence;
5. Participation in international networking conferences by project representatives as well as research trips to similar projects within Germany and abroad;
6. Disengagement assistance.





CONTACT DETAILS

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Germany

	NAME:	NeDiC – Network for Deradicalisation in Corrections
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	Hessian Ministry of Justice
	OBJECTIVES:	Identification, prevention, deradicalisation, and coordination.

DESCRIPTION

NeDiC – Network for Deradicalisation in Corrections is a workforce division of the Hessian Ministry of Justice which has the responsibility to oversee countering violent extremism practices (RAN, 2018). Their activity comprises four main phases:

- Identification – performed by individually trained correctional officers, called “structural observers”, whose single job is to monitor and gather information about extremist prisoners
- Prevention – improved by multi-agency cooperation which allows a continuous stream of information between different staff members, such as correctional staff, NGOs, Imams, the Hessian Ministry of Justice, the Hessian Criminal Police, and the Hessian Office for the Protection of the Constitution.
- Deradicalisation – even though this is also a goal, the main concern is disengagement and desistance from violent extremism. Interventions may involve reduction of individual radicalisation factors, individual and group-based deradicalisation programmes, anti-violence training, psychotherapy, and teaching of democratic values.
- Coordination – includes the overall coordination of the programme, education of staff, exchange of information with security agencies.

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Although there has been no formal evaluation of this programme, some activities have been proven successful, for instance teaching staff how to differentiate between moderate religion and extremism.





CONTACT DETAILS

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17 EXIT PROGRAMMES IN PRISON AND PROBATION



Germany

	NAME:	Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists (right-wing and religiously motivated)
	ORGANISATION:	VPN
	OBJECTIVES:	Support youngsters and adults in their effort to live responsibly and non-violently, detached from inhumane ideologies

DESCRIPTION

VPN is a group of experienced specialists who have been successfully engaged in the prevention of extremism, as well as in the de-radicalisation of criminals motivated by extremism. Since 2001, the VPN team has been working successfully to reduce ideologically- and religiously motivated, serious crime and extreme acts of violence committed by young people or adults. By way of its long-standing work with right-wing extremist youth and those in danger of joining Islamism, the VPN team has acquired expertise in the field of working with ideologically motivated criminal offenders that is recognised throughout Europe.

GOAL

The goal of 'Radicalisation Prevention and Deradicalisation in Prison and Probation' (formerly known as 'Taking Responsibility – Breaking away from Violence and Hate') is to trigger dissociation from violence-affirming and extremist attitudes and violent behaviour in the participants. Specifically, it seeks to teach the participants to recognise the dignity and integrity of others, use non-violent ways of resolving conflicts, take responsibility for their actions and future planning, and distance themselves from extremist and anti-democratic ideologies.

METHOD: EDUCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

VPN's certified deradicalisation programme (Anti-violence-and-competence-training – AKT®) includes preventive and intervening elements to meet the holistic aspiration and target different levels of radicalisation that exist in training programmes. The programme is guided by the 'Education of Responsibility' (Verantwortungspädagogik®) concept: Acceptance and avoidance of humiliation. In this method, VPN has identified a way to address people who have affiliated themselves with anti-democratic structures without humiliating them, thus facilitating their re-integration into the democratic community.

MAIN TARGET GROUPS

The first target group is people detained for committing ideologically or religiously driven acts of violence (right-wing and religiously motivated extremism): offenders at risk of influence from extremist groups, offenders undergoing a process of radicalisation and radicalised offenders.

Trainers and trainees develop a reliable relationship based on confidence and respect. Participation is voluntary. The methodology involves three phases: **the training (Phase 1)** is the core of the programme, carried out by two trainers. It either takes place as individual training or in juvenile prisons in the form of group training. The learning objectives of the participants in both types of training are as follows:

- Accepting the fundamental right to human dignity and integrity of every human being;
- Understanding and changing their own violent behaviour;
- Taking responsibility for their actions;
- Developing a distance to extremism and inhuman ideologies;
- Solving conflicts without violence;
- Planning the future on their own.

The training is followed by the **transition management (Phase 2)**. Its purpose is to maintain contact between the trainer and the participant during the period between the end of the training and release from prison. It is a support system tailored to individual needs and prepares for the expected challenges and problems after release from prison. A phase of self-doubt and reflection on one's own patterns of thought and behaviour as part of the training programme in prison is followed by the actual implementation of the targeted change after release from prison, **stabilisation coaching – reintegration (Phase 3)**. Especially in this phase, the participants are still dependent on support. The stabilisation coaching, the optional support after release, represents the continuation of the training programme after imprisonment. It helps enshrine the newly learned conflict resolution strategies in everyday life and to distance oneself from extremist ideologies and group structures. It lasts 6 to 12 months per individual.

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The second (indirect) target group is staff, professionals and multipliers in correctional facilities and the probationary system. This refers to people who come into contact with the first target group in their professional environment. In addition to specific counselling, training courses are offered to facilitate recognition of extremist lines of argumentation and possible strategies for the resolution and/or diffusion of these lines of argumentation. The goal is to enable multipliers to establish, maintain and endure the dialogue with the target groups.

STANDARDS AND QUALITY CRITERIA

In partnership with the cooperating entities, VPN coordinates the joint development of nationwide standards and quality criteria for radicalisation prevention and deradicalisation in correctional facilities and the probationary system. In addition, VPN regularly organises specialist conferences and information events on specific topics.

CONTACT DETAILS

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(religiously-motivated extremism)

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Italy

	NAME:	EXIT Social Cooperative Society (EXIT SCS) ONLUS
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	EXIT SCS
	OBJECTIVES:	Facilitating exit and distancing processes

DESCRIPTION

EXIT SCS is a cooperative social enterprise (NGO) made by professionals that provide specialised social services in prevention and intervention with violence and psychological abuse in different sectors of society as harassment/bullying at the workplace and in schools, domestic abuse, maltreatment in groups, especially in religious cults and manipulative/high demand groups (RAN, 2018).

EXIT facilitators come from counselling, education, law, mediation, and psychotherapy. Throughout their work they have observed that abuse through religious and psychological cult groups often coincide with issues of xenophobia, group-oriented hatred, racism, extremism, and hate crime.

In facilitating distancing and disengagement processes, EXIT practitioners use intensive one-on-one settings that employ strategies of empowerment/coping, resilience, reflexion, biography work, family counselling, conflict transformation and mediation. On a second level strategies of enhancing critical thinking and responsibility of choice are applied that may compare to civic education strategies in other countries. The EXIT methodology follows principles of social and psychotherapeutic interaction, as build-up of empathy, trust and work-relationship, confidentiality, clear contract, commitment to non-manipulative procedures and quality management.

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A particularly promising aspect of the EXIT approach might be that it effectively attempts to synthesise the practice areas of workplace harassment, domestic violence, cultic self-subjugation, and violence through of political, religious or hate motivated contexts.


CONTACT DETAILS

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Turkey

	NAME:	Disengagement and Deradicalisation pilot programme
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Members of extremist groups (left wing, faith-based or nationalist/separatist) and their families
	ORGANISATION:	Adana Police Department
	OBJECTIVES:	Persuade them to disengage from their groups; change their radical mindsets; help them reintegrate into society

DESCRIPTION

The Disengagement and Deradicalisation pilot programme was conducted by the Adana Police Department, in Turkey, between 2009 and 2015. This was designed to reach out to individuals who joined the activities of left wing, faith-based or nationalist/separatist extremist groups and their families. Its purpose is to persuade these individuals to disengage from their groups, change their radical mindsets, and help them reintegrate into society. This pilot programme reaches out to suspected individuals not only in detention facilities or in prisons, but also at the early stages of their engagement.

In prison, extremist inmates are informed that if they compromise with the law enforcement personnel and accept the idea of disengaging from the group, they will:

- Have the opportunity to benefit from an amnesty depending on their situation;
- Even if they are not included in the scope of an amnesty, they will be more likely to obtain a concession from the prosecutor;
- Receive some material and non-material supports, including assistance for their families, and social aids.

If they choose to disengage from the group, they are entered into the rehabilitation programme, acquiring:

- Vocational training;

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- Employment;
- Housing;
- Healthcare;
- Social and financial aids;
- Counselling;
- Psychological support and treatment.

They are monitored for six months after they accept the offer to ensure whether they have broken all their attachments with the group and remain disengaged. The officers do not only meet with militants to convince them to disengage from the group, but also meet with their families or those who have an influence over them.





CONTACT DETAILS

N/A

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United Kingdom

	NAME:	The Unity Initiative (TUI)
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	London Probation Services, Prison Services and Home Office
	OBJECTIVES:	Dismantle reactionary absolutism; tackle violent extremism; promote pluralism





DESCRIPTION	
<p>The TUI uses pioneering, legitimate and unique methodology which combines sanctioned counter-narratives, behavioural and linguistic sciences as well as providing supportive mechanisms to vulnerable individuals and communities (RAN, 2018). TUI has three key fields of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-to-one male and female Terrorist Act (TACT) offender rehabilitation; • Delivering front-line staff training programmes for prison, probation and police staff; • Community interventions tackling the politicised absolutist mindset. <p>TUI's reputation within the counterterrorism network comes from two main reasons: for taking on the most challenging and high-profile TACT cases and successfully rehabilitating them, and because TACT offenders and ISIS returnees are contacting TUI directly for ideological rehabilitation.</p>	
CONTACT DETAILS	
<p>www.theunityinitiative.com/contact</p>	

Tailor-made exit programs: different approaches for different social and political realities

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Belgium

	NAME:	The disengagement/reengagement path
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	Centre d'Aide et de Prise en charge de toute personne concernée par les Extrémismes et Radicalismes Violents (CAPREV)
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengagement from radicalisation

DESCRIPTION

The CAPREV helps individuals disengage from radicalisation (RAN, 2018). To achieve this, social workers take charge of people in the process of violent radicalisation in order to initiate a tailor-made disengagement and desistance journey through various reintegration initiatives. The social worker offers guidance and support in a joint effort to identify protective factors and resources available to guide the intervention. CAPREV provides social inclusion to the individual, not only by accompany him, but also by engaging in different areas of his/her life, like school, work, family and friends. By doing so, they are creating a new, positive social network around the person. This help comes voluntarily or as a condition of probation.

The social worker's job is to initiate, assist and promote this process of desistance, without forgetting the individual conditions of their client. Consequently, delinquent behaviour ends and recidivism decreases.





CONTACT DETAILS

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France

	NAME:	Research and Intervention on Violent Extremism (RIVE)
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	Association for Applied Criminal Policy and Social Reintegration (APCARS)
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengagement from violent extremism; social reintegration

DESCRIPTION

The RIVE programme targeted people already sentenced or awaiting sentencing for a terrorism-related offence or reported for being radicalised who will, at a judge's request, undergo mentoring (RAN, 2018). APCARS, which specialises in social and judicial supervision, oversaw the programme.

RIVE was implemented alongside the probation service and in an open environment, under judicial decision. Probationers were not volunteers and the programme accommodated all types of violent extremism (e.g., religious, political). The target group were probationers over the age of 18 who have been accused or convicted of terrorist acts, or identified by probation services as radicalised, in the pre- or post-sentencing stage.

In order to ensure the social reintegration of offenders and the achievement of the value of citizenship, interventions at various levels (e.g., social, healthcare, psychological, professional development) were carried out. In order to have a long-term impact upon the probationer, the programme lasted, at least, one year. Then, individualised follow-up session(s) took place, aiming to assess probationers' progress and other influencing circumstances.

RIVE was composed by a multidisciplinary team that focused on a mentoring approach. This team comprised educators, psychologists, religious counsellor(s), psychiatrist(s) and a criminal lawyer educated to doctorate level. It should be noted that, in this programme, a social worker was responsible for a maximum of five probationers. In addition, RIVE utilised risk assessment

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tools, such as the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS-CMI) and the Violent Extremist Risk Assessment 2 Revised (VERA-2R), in order to produce a tailored support plan to each individual. Reports were sent by RIVE team to the probation service, which were distributed to the mandatory judge(s). The probationer then signs the document, which becomes a working tool.





CONTACT DETAILS

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Sweden

	NAME:	Entré programme
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Extremist offenders
	ORGANISATION:	Swedish Prison and Probation service
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengagement of extremist offenders who are motivated to change their life and leave their extremist environment

DESCRIPTION

There are about 90 individuals in custody in Sweden for violent extremism, the majority of whom are from an Islamist background and the rest from a neo-Nazi environment. The national strategy adopted by the Swedish authorities to deal with these offenders is based on four key principles: encouraging them to change their life; monitoring them to identify any change; building trust with these inmates to encourage them to change; referring them to the Entré programme originally designed for gang members wishing to leave their gang.

The Entré programme is currently being tested by the Swedish Prison and Probation service for inmates involved in violent extremism. Upon release, Entré provides support through multi-agency cooperation to help the individual find accommodation, a job, to study or to work with an NGO. The objectives are to support the client in building a new life and to create a sustainable environment where the risk of reoffending and re-connecting with violent extremist groups is reduced. Although there hasn't been a proper evaluation as such, the preliminary results of Entré are encouraging.





CONTACT DETAILS

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The Netherlands

	NAME:	Inclusion
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	Dutch Probation Service
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) from radical movements

DESCRIPTION

Inclusion comes from the combination of elements from two programmes, EXIT Sweden and the Dutch cognitive behavioural programme Solo, suitable for their target group. The first programme aims on building a new identity outside the extremist network, while the second programme involves the participation of a significant other (SO). Inclusion is a personalised programme developed during probation supervision, and its main objective is to disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) from radical movements. This programme is being developed in close relation with the Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals (TER) team of the Dutch Probation Service.

Inclusion comprises three modules:

- Practical Help

A Plan for the Future is drawn, where material needs (such as housing, employment or debt problems) are tackled. When their needs are met their self-esteem increases, and so does the trust in their trainers.

- Network Approach

A map of the network of the participant is done and, with the help of the SO, they reach the people that the participant wants to get in touch with. In the case where there is no SO, the programme offers a volunteer. By repairing former relations, the feeling of inclusion improves.

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- Cognitive Behavioural Training

This module 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; and social skills.





CONTACT DETAILS

Reclassering - www.reclassering.nl/contact

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The Netherlands

	NAME:	Team TER (Terrorists, Extremists and Radicals)
	TARGET AUDIENCE:	Violent extremists
	ORGANISATION:	Dutch Probation Service
	OBJECTIVES:	Disengage radicalised Muslims (mainly home-grown jihadi) and right and left-wing extremists from radical movements

DESCRIPTION

The nationally operating Team TER helps the Dutch Probation Service prevent (further) radicalisation of Dutch probationers (RAN, 2016). 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 (e.g., judicial, prison, police and municipal authorities). The team is also supported by psychological and theological experts.

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 known to be involved in radicalisation- or terrorist-related risks. The team comprises 18 (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.

CONTACT DETAILS

Reclassering - www.reclassering.nl/contact

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