

Franco-Belgian Declaration of
Ministers Responsible for Youth on

the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation

▪ [Summary](#)



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1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Following the deadly events that had occurred in France and Belgium since January 2015 and recognising that the processes of indoctrination in France and in Belgium are based on the same driving forces, French ministers and those of the three Belgian Communities with responsibility for youth and sport policies, in a joint Declaration issued on 30 May 2016 in Brussels, expressed their willingness to intensify their collaboration on combating radicalisation and violent extremism within their respective areas of expertise.

The overall objective of the Declaration is to establish regular dialogue between the various parties involved in youth policy in the two countries, in order to discuss what measures should be taken to prevent radicalisation leading to violent extremism. Conscious of the importance of promoting the inclusive, liberating and preventative impact of youth policy in this fight, they embarked on a programme to exchange best practices between their respective departments.

They expressed their willingness to build a programme which reflects the respective priorities of the partners involved, particularly in terms of strengthening the skills of professionals on the ground with respect to media literacy, providing individualised support for socially marginalised youths, intercultural dialogue, freedom of expression and citizenship.

A roadmap for 2017 was drawn up jointly between the partners, structured around three seminars echoing the principles of the Declaration.

This approach was fully in line with the Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council (30 May 2016) on the role of the youth sector in an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to preventing and combatting violent radicalisation of young people.

With the support of the European Erasmus+ programme and its respective national agencies, the seminars were held on 22 February 2017 in Paris, on 4 and 5 May 2017 in Mechelen and on 22 September in Brussels. This brochure is intended to document the work carried out in the context of the joint declaration of 30 May 2016 and to be a useful working tool for all interested parties.

The editorial team

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 <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9640-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

 <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9640-2016-INIT/fr/pdf>

 <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9640-2016-INIT/de/pdf>

 <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9640-2016-INIT/nl/pdf>



2. THE DECLARATION



Déclaration commune - Gezamenlijke verklaring - Gemeinsame Erklärung

entre - tussen - zwischen

La Ministre de l'Enseignement de Promotion sociale, de la Jeunesse, des Droits des Femmes et de l'Égalité des Chances de la Communauté française de Belgique,

De Minister van Onderwijs voor sociale promotie, Jeugd, Rechten van de vrouw en Gelijke Kansen van de Franstalige Gemeenschap van België

Der Ministerin für schulische Weiterbildung, Jugend, Frauenrechte und Chancengleichheit in der Französischen Gemeinschaft Belgiens,

Le Ministre de la Culture, des Médias, de la Jeunesse et de Bruxelles du Gouvernement flamand

De Minister van Cultuur, Media, Jeugd en Brussel van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap van België

Dem Minister für Kultur, Medien, Jugend und die Region Brüssel der Flämischen Gemeinschaft Belgiens,

La Vice-Ministre-Président, Ministre de la Culture, de l'Emploi et du Tourisme de la Communauté germanophone de Belgique

De Viceminister-President, Minister van Cultuur, Werkgelegenheid en Toerisme van de Duistalige Gemeenschap van België

Der Vize-Ministerpräsidentin, Ministerin für Kultur, Beschäftigung und Tourismus der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft Belgiens,

et - en - und

Le Ministre de la Ville, de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la République française

De Minister van Stedeleijkheid, Jeugd en Sport van de Franse Republiek

Dem Minister für Städte, Jugend und Sport der Französischen Republik

La France et la Belgique sont unies par une longue tradition de coopération et d'échanges. Elles ont été toutes deux violemment frappées par des attentats meurtriers – les 7 janvier 2015 et 13 novembre 2015 à Paris, le 22 mars 2016 à Bruxelles – menés par des jeunes récemment radicalisés et aux parcours similaires. Réunis à Bruxelles le 30 mai 2016, les Ministres de la Jeunesse des trois Communautés de Belgique, et le Ministre de la Jeunesse français, expriment leur volonté d'intensifier les collaborations entre les Parties en matière de lutte contre la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violents relevant de leurs champs de compétence respectifs.

Conscients que la tentation pour certains jeunes d'adhérer à des idéologies nihilistes, voire à de véritables discours de haine propagés par certains médias, certains réseaux sociaux, voire certains prédicateurs, et conscients que les processus d'endoctrinement s'appuient sur les mêmes ressorts en France et en Belgique, les ministres affirment l'importance qu'ils accordent à promouvoir les effets inclusifs, émancipateurs et préventifs des politiques de jeunesse pour contrer la radicalisation et l'extrémisme violents.

Aux fins de développement de leur coopération, les

Frankrijk en België zijn verbonden door een lange traditie van samenwerking en uitwisseling. Beiden werden gewelddadig getroffen door dodelijke aanslagen - op 7 januari 2015 en 13 november 2015 in Parijs, op 22 maart 2016 in Brussel – gevoerd door recent geradicaliseerde jongeren en jongeren met een gelijkaardig parcours. De Ministers van Jeugd van de drie Gemeenschappen van België en de Franse Minister van Jeugd uitte in een bijeenkomst te Brussel op 30 mei 2016 hun bereidheid om de samenwerking tussen de Partijen te versterken in de strijd tegen radicalisering en gewelddadig extremisme en dit binnen hun respectievelijke bevoegdheden.

Zich ervan bewust zijnde dat zowel de verleiding voor sommige jongeren tot nihilistische ideologieën en tot haatdragende taal, verspreid door sommige media, door sommige sociale netwerken, en door sommige predikers, als indoctrinatieprocessen zich vaak baseren op dezelfde drijfveren in Frankrijk als in België, bevestigden de ministers het belang dat zij hechten aan het bevorderen van een inclusief, emanciperend en preventief jeugdbeleid, dat nodig is om radicalisering en gewelddadig extremisme tegen te gaan.

Met het oog op de ontwikkeling van de onderlinge samenwerking,

Frankreich und Belgien sind durch eine lange Tradition der Kooperation und des Austauschs verbunden. Beide Länder wurden unlängst jäh durch tödliche Anschläge getroffen – am 7. Januar und 13. November in Paris sowie am 22. März in Brüssel – Anschläge die von erst kürzlich radikalisierten Jugendlichen mit ähnlichem Werdegang ausgeführt wurden. Bei einem Treffen am 30. Mai in Brüssel haben die die Jugendminister der drei Gemeinschaften Belgiens zusammen mit dem Jugendminister Frankreichs daher ihrem Wunsch Ausdruck verliehen, die Zusammenarbeit im Kampf gegen Radikalisierung und gewalttätigen Extremismus in ihren jeweiligen Zuständigkeitsbereichen zu verstärken.

Im Wissen um die Versuchung von einigen Jugendlichen, sich nihilistischen Ideologien anzuschließen oder den von einigen Medien, sozialen Medien oder Hasspredigern verbreiteten Hassparolen zu erliegen, und wissend dass der Indoktrinierungsprozess in Belgien und Frankreich gleichen Ursprungs ist, betonen und unterstreichen die Minister die Bedeutung, die sie der Förderung integrativer und inklusiver sowie emanzipativer und vorbeugender Maßnahmen in der Jugendpolitik im Kampf gegen Radikalisierung und gewalttätigen Extremismus beimessen.



Ministres entendent élaborer un programme d'échange de bonnes pratiques entre leurs services respectifs.

Les Ministres souhaitent également que ce programme reflète les priorités respectives des partenaires, notamment le renforcement de la capacité des professionnels de terrain en matière d'éducation aux médias, d'accompagnement individualisé des jeunes en rupture, de dialogue interculturel, de liberté d'expression et de citoyenneté.

Les Ministres affirment leur volonté de maintenir une communication suivie entre eux et s'engagent à renforcer leur collaboration au cours des prochaines années.

spreken de Ministers af om een programma uit te werken voor de uitwisseling van goede praktijken tussen hun respectievelijke diensten.

De Ministers wensen eveneens dat dit programma de respectievelijke prioriteiten weerspiegelt van de partners, met name de versterking van de capaciteit van terreinwerkers op het vlak van media-educatie, individuele begeleiding van jongeren die de maatschappij de rug toekeren, de interculturele dialoog, de vrijheid van meningsuiting, en burgerschap.

De Ministers bevestigen hun wens om de communicatie met elkaar verder te zetten en engageren zich om hun samenwerking te versterken in de loop van de komende jaren.

Zur Weiterentwicklung ihrer Kooperation wollen die Minister ein Programm zum Austausch bewährter Verfahren zwischen ihren jeweiligen Diensten erarbeiten.

Die Minister wünschen darüber hinaus, dass dieses Programm die jeweiligen Prioritäten der Partner, etwa bei der Stärkung der Praktiker vor Ort im Bereich Medienerziehung, der individuellen Begleitung von Jugendlichen, die der Gesellschaft den Rücken zugekehrt haben, beim interkulturellen Dialog, der freien Meinungsäußerung und dem Bürgersinn widerspiegelt.

Die Minister unterstreichen ferner ihren Willen, einen regelmäßigen Austausch untereinander zu pflegen und verpflichten sich, ihre Zusammenarbeit in den kommenden Jahren weiter zu verstärken.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 30 mai 2016, en quatre exemplaires.

Gedaan te Brussel, op 30 mei 2016, in vier exemplaren.

In vier Exemplaren ausgefertigt zu Brüssel, am 30. Mai 2016.

Isabelle Simonis

Ministre de
l'Enseignement de
Promotion sociale, de la
Jeunesse, des Droits des
Femmes et de l'Égalité des
Chances

Sven Gatz

Minister van Cultuur,
Media, Jeugd en Brussel

Isabelle Weykmans

Vize-Ministerpräsident,
Ministerin für Kultur,
Beschäftigung und
Tourismus

Patrick Kanner

Ministre de la Ville,
de la Jeunesse
et des Sports



3. SEMINARS, FRAMEWORKS AND OBJECTIVES

Paris, 22 February 2017:

"The place of youth policies in combating violent radicalisation"

Members of the steering committee used the following observations as their starting point:

- the topic of violent radicalisation can have different conceptual and theoretical interpretations,
- the role of youth policies in the vast field of guidance for young people involved in this process should be explored.

On this basis, the objectives of the seminar were two-fold:

- To better understand violent radicalisation and the factors that influence it.

Above all, radicalisation is the process of adopting, more or less rapidly, "radical" thinking which is political or religious. Radical ideas are forceful, uncompromising ideas intended to tackle problems at their "root" and provide direct responses. Youth is a time of transition towards independence and of personal development. It is therefore a period of intense questioning and radical thinking is often a part of that transition. Radical thinking does not necessarily lead to violent behaviour and does not predict the future of the person adopting it, as adopting radical thought can also be short-lived.

Radicalisation can, however, lead to violent extremism and terrorism, and this is what is particularly concerning.

- To determine youth policies and youth work: identify the areas and/or circumstances in which youth policy is implemented, with what means (where and how), limits and for which audiences.

In order to address this issue, policies need to be established or, if they already exist, coordinated, to tackle both violent radicalisation and the causes driving some young people towards it. These policies are obviously not solely a matter for "Youth", but youth policies and the youth work sector should not be ignored in this regard since they are the frontline where young people are concerned.

Youth work, by its very nature, helps to prevent the risks of violent radicalisation in general terms, but its purpose is not necessarily to focus on so-called "at risk" populations, as this definition poses a real risk of stigmatisation.

The audience for the first seminar consisted of about 50 professionals from public administrations, field-based organisations, local authorities, as well as researchers.

To address these issues, the seminar was divided into the following presentations:

- "The attraction of Salafi jihadism and its impact on violent radical engagement (France)", by Mr Bilel AININE, Policy Officer at the Mission Interministérielle de Vigilance et de Lutte contre les Dérives Sectaires / Interministerial Mission for Vigilance and Combating Sectarian Aberrations (MIVILUDES);
- "The four spheres of radicalisation and their roots in jihadist politico-religious ideology (Belgium)", by Ms Corinne TORREKENS, Doctor of Political and Social Science;
- "Presentation of the interministerial system of indicators for the shift towards radicalisation (France)", by Mr Philippe FRANCOIS, Deputy Prefect at the Secrétariat Général du Comité Interministériel de Prévention de la Délinquance et de la Radicalisation / General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation (SG-CIPDR);
- "The monitoring of young offenders and minors at risk in connection with radicalisation, the implementation of juvenile court decisions and the education of minors in detention (France)", by Ms Hélène MESUROLLE, Direction Territoriale de la Protection Judiciaire de la Jeunesse du département du Nord / Juvenile Protection Service Directorate of the Nord département (DT-PJJ 59);
- "A perspective on Molenbeek and ghettoisation after the attacks – ghettoisation, stigmatisation (Belgium)", by Mr Johan LEMAN, President of the "Le Foyer" integration centre, former Director of the Centre for Equal Opportunities and the Fight against Racism, former Chief of Staff for the Royal Commissioner for Immigration.

Mechelen, 4 and 5 May 2017:

Preventing violent extremism – What role can youth work play?

The second seminar explored the role of youth work in relation to preventing violent extremism among young people.

Through testimonies and concrete examples, the approach chosen was intended to establish the following:

- What training already exists for and by the youth sector?
- Which practices and projects are inspirational?
- What methods should be used to prevent violent radicalisation and extremism?

The topics covered also included the development of a positive identity, the professional ethics of youth workers and communication with youth professionals on related policies.

Over the two days, some seventy participants – youth workers, trainers and political representatives – had the opportunity to reflect together on these questions through a series of practical workshops. The programme was supplemented by field visits and an exchange of tools.





Contributions from the following experts fed the discussions:

Daphne Costes:
Agentschap Binnenlands Bestuur –
Preventing radicalisation processes

Presentation of the Flemish Government's action plan of 3 April 2015, a plan for preventing radicalisation processes that can lead to extremism and terrorism. This plan is cross-cutting, incorporating commitments from the various ministers of the Flemish government, but it also links to policies at other levels of government.

▼ http://lokaalbestuur.vlaanderen.be/sites/default/files/public/thema/preventie_radicalisering/plan_%20d_action_pour_la_pr%C3%A9vention_de_la_radicalisation_violente_et_de_la_polarisation_20170602.pdf

▼ <http://lokaalbestuur.vlaanderen.be/preventie-radicalisering/preventie-van-radicalisering>

Birsen Taspinar:
psychologist

A psychologist specialising in the systemic approach. She provides training for professionals on cross-cultural psychology. Convinced that psychology must take systems of cultural signifiers into account, she has also studied social and cultural anthropology.

Lamia Cheba: BAZZz:
Project on the development of a positive identity

Initiated in late 2014, the meeting points on identity and radicalisation provide positive support for young Muslims' identity development. The idea is to work towards empowerment and participation through Muslim culture.

▼ <https://www.facebook.com/Bazzzvzw/>

Maarten De Waele:
Vereniging voor Vlaamse Steden
en Gemeenten vzw

Cities and municipalities are being required to take on more and more responsibilities in dealing with intra- and intercommunity tensions (prevention, law enforcement and reintegration). This is requiring them to develop comprehensive local policies and presenting them with challenges in carrying out their governance role.

▼ <http://www.vvsg.be/radicalisering/Paginas/default.aspx>

Slimane Kadri:
Itinéraires / Itineraries Association

Drawing on their experiences in the Nord Département, APSN (Association for Specialised Prevention) and the association "Laisse Ton Empreinte" / "Leave your Mark" have developed a training module aiming to bring together interinstitutional actors from the same territory on the issues of secularism, religious fact, preventing radicalisation and providing common answers to the malaise affecting young people's sense of identity. Following the attacks of 2015, two essential needs on the ground have become evident: to help professionals better understand religious facts and radicalisation phenomena and to work on the malaise affecting young people's sense of identity, which underlies and is often a precursor to radicalisation phenomena or other forms of withdrawal. The training facilitates a global approach to these phenomena and is a tool for implementing prevention measures. It provides resources and tools that can be reutilised by those involved on the ground.

▼ <http://www.ensembleonfaitquoi.fr/page-0-0-0.html>

Julie Reynaert and Laura Sanchez:
Interfédérale des Centres de jeunes /
Interfederation of Youth Centres (ICJ)

The main purpose of the Interfederation of Youth Centres is to train youth centre managers. The ICJ is organised on two levels: on an education level on one hand, which oversees and assesses the training programme and monitors day-to-day activities; and on a political level on the other, which brings together one representative from each federation who is responsible for establishing the main guidelines of the training. The ICJ has signed an agreement with the Minister of Youth on the prevention of radicalisation.

▼ <http://www.icj-bagic.be/>

Zhora Harrach-Ndiaye:
Pôle Accompagnement Judiciaire et Educatif /
Legal and Educational Support Centre,
part of the organisation Sauvegarde de la
Seine-Saint-Denis / Protecting Seine-Saint-Denis

Creator and director of the scheme to prevent and tackle moves towards violent extremism. The work of the Legal and Educational Support Centre covers a number of areas: Socio-judicial activities, including RPM (criminal penalties for minors), citizenship courses and CJSE (socio-educational judicial supervision), and the new Educational Investigation (MJIE) initiative.

▼ <http://sauvegarde93.fr/accompagnement-judiciaire-educatif>

Jo Deman:
European Youth Forum

The European Youth Forum (YFJ) is the platform of youth organisations in Europe. Representing 100 youth organisations, both National Youth Councils and international Non-Governmental Youth Organisations, they believe that youth organisations are a tool for encouraging and supporting young people in achieving their goals, empowering them in society and enabling them to participate actively within it. The Youth Forum brings together tens of millions of young people from all over Europe, organised in order to represent their common interests.

▼ <http://www.youthforum.org/publication/the-role-of-the-youth-sector-in-preventing-violent-extremism/>



Brussels, 22 September 2017:

Day of reflection "Violent radicalisation and extremism of young people online – prevention and response"

The day of reflection was organised into two parts to enable participants to expand their knowledge of the subject through a hands-on approach. The day of reflection was for representatives from government ministries as well as youth associations and organisations from France and Belgium, and brought together 155 participants.

- The morning session featured contributions from people affected either directly or indirectly by online radicalisation and extremism leading to violence. Victims, their family and friends, activists, researchers, representatives of the media and human rights organisations all shared their life experiences and their expertise in the field. A mix of presentations from experts and discussion panels helped keep participants focused.
- In the afternoon, an exchange of tools was organised, with best practices being presented in an interactive way: educational tools, awareness/prevention, actions by/for young people, crisis management and support for young victims.

The following experts took part in the morning:

- **"Life Stories" panel**, which provided an opportunity to hear the testimonies of the following people:
 - **Natacha David**, "Prevention of Violent Radicalisation" Projects Manager in the Municipality of Schaerbeek,
 - **Saliha Ben Ali**, founder of S.A.V.E. Belgium, who lost a child in Syria, and
 - **Mathieu Arlettaz**, survivor of the so-called Islamic State (IS), now engaged in awareness-raising activities.
- **"Hyperconnection" panel** – Influence on the risks of violent radicalisation and extremism among young people and the role of different stakeholders
 - **François De Smet**, writer, philosopher and director of Myria – Federal Migration Centre
 - **Clara Sommier**, analyst at Google Belgium
 - **Astrid Eichstaedt**, individual support worker at Unia – Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities
 - **Ricardo Gutiérrez**, General Secretary of the European Federation of Journalists
 - **Rui Gomes**, Head of the Education and Training Unit, Youth Department of the Council of Europe, No Hate Speech Movement
- **Madame Isabelle Simonis**, Youth Minister of Wallonia-Brussels Federation
- **Madame Isabelle Letawe**, Acting Director of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation Youth Service
- **Bert Pieters**, Coordinator of the "No Hate" campaign at Mediawijs – Specific characteristics of the Web in disseminating hate speech and indoctrination



4. SEMINAR CONTENT

Paris, 22 February 2017:

Summary of presentations

Name of organisation:

Mission Interministérielle de Vigilance et de Lutte contre les Dérives Sectaires / Interministerial Mission for Vigilance and Combating Sectarian Aberrations (MIVILUDES)

Speaker:

Bilel AININE, Doctor of Political Science at the University of Versailles. Researcher, Operations Manager at MIVILUDES and teacher at UVSQ (University of Versailles St Quentin en Yvelines) CESDIP-CNRS

Subject of the talk:

The attraction of Salafi jihadism and its impact on violent radical engagement (France).

MIVILUDES' contribution is aimed at providing some answers on the mechanisms behind the process of violent radicalisation linked to jihad.

The approach is process-based, focusing on both the "how" and the "why" through a multidisciplinary approach focusing on three levels of analysis (macro, meso and micro level).

While MIVILUDES frequently deals with instances of "sectarian aberration", its approach to analysing radicalisation does not hinge on the notion of "mental manipulation" (which is central to the understanding of sectarian aberration), in so far as this appears to be less relevant to the analysis of the radicalisation process.

Apart from some striking similarities between sectarian aberrations and radicalisation, there are some fundamental differences which prompt a broader approach to the issue of jihadists who enter into violent radicalism, an approach which takes into account the main registers

used in formulating the pull factors that encourage engagement in violent radicalisation. These registers are cognitive (beliefs, representations, ideologies), emotional (feelings of injustice, moral shocks, frustrations), relational (primary and secondary socialisation) and retributive (symbolic and material rewards), to which must also be added factors relating to each individual's predispositions (such as psychological vulnerabilities and life disruptions).

The aim here is to understand the mechanisms by which an individual makes a shift towards a violent form of political or political and religious engagement (jihad).

Contact :

Miviludes :
13 rue Vanneau 75007 Paris
Tél : 01 42 75 76 08

 <http://www.derives-sectes.gouv.fr/>

Name of organisation:
Comité Interministériel de Prévention de la
Délinquance et de la Radicalisation /
Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of
Crime and Radicalisation (CIPDR):

Subject of the talk:

Presentation by the General Secretary of the Inter-ministerial Committee on the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation (SG-CIPDR) and of the plan of action for combating radicalisation and terrorism for the years 2014-2017:

The SG-CIPDR lays down the guidelines for government policy on preventing crime and radicalisation and makes sure it is implemented. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it brings together 14 ministries (among them the Ministries of the Interior, Justice, Social Affairs, National Education and Urban Affairs) on:

- the prevention of crime: Young people exposed to violence and domestic violence, and respect for public peace;
- the prevention of radicalisation: consideration of preventive measures, grass-roots projects and funding.

On the basis of an agreed definition of radicalisation, a solid understanding of the phenomenon as identified by domestic and foreign intelligence agencies and of its characteristics, while allowing room for intangible data (the role played by the religious, by identity motives, by contemporary imagination, by propaganda and its tools), its work includes the following:

- monitoring the preventive measures within the government plan;
- identifying indicators for the shift towards and exit from the process of radicalisation;
- implementing training and awareness-raising activities at national level;
- drawing up a guide to best practices;
- supporting the development of scientific research and the development of international exchange, in particular at European level;
- contributing to the development of a counter-narrative.

The plan of action to combat radicalisation and terrorism for the years 2014-2017 has the following objectives:

- to stop people travelling to Syria;
- to take action against violent propaganda and promote the emergence of a counter-narrative;
- to develop territorial strategies to prevent radicalisation and reintegrate those who have been radicalised;
- strengthen judicial capacities in tackling jihadist networks.

On the ground, the state's response is based on an increasingly interministerial and interdisciplinary approach, with a desire to involve as many partners as possible at a local level (including institutional partners and large associative networks), with two points of focus:

- assessing and monitoring instances of radicalisation, within a security and judicial dimension;
- dealing with individuals who have been radicalised or who are in the process of being radicalised and supporting their families, within a psycho-socio-educational dimension.

An outline of public measures to prevent radicalisation:

- Detection, through the Centre National d'Assistance et de Prévention de la Radicalisation / National Support Centre for the Prevention of Radicalisation and a telephone helpdesk managed by the Ministry of the Interior: FREEPHONE NUMBER 0 800 005 696 / Hotline providing free calls and advice;
- Training, designed to assist all those working in the area of radicalisation prevention to assess situations and take action using appropriate means;
- Dealing with those who have been radicalised and the provision of support for their families through local centres;
- A counter-narrative to combat the radicalisation of minds particularly through the Internet.

A dedicated website accessible to all:

➤ www.stop-djihadism.gouv.fr



The four spheres of radicalisation and their roots in jihadist ideology

Corinne Torrekens (Doctor of Social and Political Science, Researcher for GERME at ULB, Belgium)

Ms Torrekens presented the results of research examining the following question:

Why and how do people born in Belgium support the attacks and/or leave for Syria, while living in peaceful countries whose people have no ties with those countries?

The chosen methodology was based on semi-structured interviews with those who have returned or with volunteers and on an analysis of Daesh propaganda used in magazines and videos.

The study identified four spheres concerning the factors which lead to the process of violent radicalisation: all are present in radicalised individuals, but not in the same way. How they combine can be used to define ideal types.

■ Spheres

- **1st sphere:**
macro factors (Burma (Myanmar), the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the military coup in Algeria) which create a sense of injustice and victimisation, combined with discrimination in Belgium.
The process of identifying with a group which is seen as discriminated against.
- **2nd sphere:**
Micro-personality level: aggression, impulsiveness, pathological cases (where everything is seen in terms of a conspiracy theory), depression and vulnerabilities.
- **3rd sphere:**
Environment: successive academic and professional failures.

- 4th sphere:

Socialisation: siblings, family, friends – "tribes".
There are many types of social space (formal, informal, virtual).

These spheres feed off one another.

The corresponding ideal types are:

- 1 + 2 => romantic profile: "save the world" – salvation
- 1 + 3 => warrior profile: revenge
- 2 + 4 => opportunist profile: self-fulfilment
- 3 + 4 => offender profile (receives the most media attention): atonement, redemption

According to the researcher, this substratum is already present before adherence to an ideology takes place, but the religious dimension has the potential to mobilise through the myths it calls on, which lend structure to the ideological discourse of propaganda.

The concepts used in propaganda relate to the ideal types.

Ghettoisation and stigmatisation: Working with young people in Molenbeek

Johan Leman, President of the "Le Foyer" integration centre, former director of the Centre for Equal Opportunities and the Fight against Racism, former Chief of Staff of the Royal Commissioner for Immigration (Social and Cultural Anthropologist - Belgium)

Molenbeek was propelled onto the media stage following the Paris attacks.

It is important to be aware of the problem and to know who is affected by it in order to avoid involving those it does not concern.

■ Background

In Belgium, the phenomenon is an urban one and mainly affects Flanders and the Brussels Canal Zone. It brings together groups of friends (petty criminals) between the ages of 22 and 25.

Very few converts have gone to Syria and the phenomenon affects 20% of women.

In early 2017, the police were monitoring 118 people (15 of whom may have died). Around thirty people are ready to leave the country and 17 recruiters or strong supporters are known.

Molenbeek has had three lines of influence: since 1975, the French line (the Afghan conflict), then the English line (Sharia for Belgium), and finally, after 2005, social media.

Syria is an opportunity for the Arab-Islamic imagination. It is a very tangible place where the Caliphate could have been established. This was a strong argument for recruiting young people in Molenbeek. Since Daesh has been suffering defeats, far fewer people have left. It is important that Daesh's messages are taken seriously.

In 2014, jihad is no longer territorial, but global. Unbelievers are now the target. At first, those who came back were killed. Today, this is no longer the case. The real message is: educate your neighbourhoods and take your time (to act as terrorists).

■ Findings with respect to Molenbeek

Molenbeek is a place of passage, a blend of newcomers and those who have stayed, those who have not fulfilled their life's dream. A culture of failure is developing there.

1/3 of families are single-parent families, there are no models of workers and population density is very high.

It is also a drug-trafficking line.

In this context, youth crime and pressure from counter-cultures, supported by virtual networks, are a threat. Although Molenbeek is not a ghetto, a ghetto mentality is developing there, as well as an anger associated with despondency. The young people of Molenbeek are stigmatised (simply saying you are from Molenbeek is enough to be burdened with stereotypes).

Young people's responses can be divided into four types: leave the neighbourhood, do more in order to change the neighbourhood, withdraw or move towards radicalisation (not necessarily violent).

■ The challenges facing young people

To get away from being stigmatised, you must:

- have a dream,
- believe in yourself (today, the image they have is a negative one),
- find the right friend (don't be a traitor).

■ Courses of action

In broad terms:

- Develop a policy for neighbourhoods of this type
- Review vocational education and integration policy
- Reflect on the question of Islam, including engaging with Imams
- Analyse money flows (foundations, for example) coming from other countries



■ **With regard to community work:**

- Provide media literacy education: for young people, the virtual world is the real world
- Reflect on how (semi-)public space is used
- Avoid monoculture: promote diversity (different groups of people, management, teams of professionals) and partnerships (build bridges between associations) and identify other forms of youth work

- Encourage positive identification among teenagers (sport, rap, slam)
- Foster cooperation between associations to spot fractures

It should be noted that none of the young people who went to Syria were involved in an association.

Mechelen, 4 and 5 May 2017: Presentation of "Best practices"

Action sponsored by:
Association de Prévention Spécialisée du Nord /
Association for Specialised Prevention for the Nord
Département (APSN)

Director: Marie Pierre Cauwet

Name of tool:
"Ensemble, on fait quoi?" /
"Together, what can we do?"

Category:
Project / Educational materials and tools

Description:
The attacks have highlighted the need to explore certain subjects again:

- the processes of radicalisation, secularism, taking religious facts into account;
- the complicated relationship young people have with the State and public institutions;
- the sense of relegation they may feel and their loneliness in dealing with existential questions;
- more generally, our vision of building society together.

In February 2015, APSN and the "Itinéraires" / "Itineraries" and "Laisse Ton Empreinte" / "Leave your Mark" associations made a broad appeal to their partners to find solutions. Joining them were numerous stakeholders, including the Nord Département, the City of Lille, the associations for Specialised Prevention for the Nord Département, the Institut Régional du Travail Social / Regional Social Work Institute (IRTS) of Nord-Pas de Calais and the Institut Régional de la Ville (IREV) de Lille / Regional Institute of the City of Lille (the city's political resource centre). A collective was born!

■ **Training provision for professionals:**

Linking theoretical and practical approaches through:

- a series of lectures open to as many people as possible (theoretical and multidisciplinary input, keys to understanding these phenomena);
- interinstitutional training on the neighbourhoods (examining practices, qualifying professionals in analysing situations encountered on the ground and creating local dynamics).

■ Objectives:

- Examine professional practices when addressing expression of religious facts;
- Distinguish religious practices from radicalisation processes;
- Understand secularism and its scope of application;
- Give professionals the tools they need to analyse situations;
- Promote the emergence of radicalisation prevention measures at neighbourhood level.

■ This involves addressing the malaise affecting young people's sense of identity

New educational resources have been created:

- Two fictional films: "Tous des Sang-Mêlés" and "La Grande Traversée"
- The "Laisse Ton Empreinte" booklets

For use in work with young people on a group or individual basis

For use in work with parents

"Tous des Sang-Mêlés" / "All Mixed-Blood"

Encouraging young people to think and talk about themselves and make connections with their own experiences, in order to dismantle their "mental" or "interior" prisons and the perceptions which give rise to feelings of exclusion or confinement, even hatred of the other.

"La Grande Traversée" / "The Great Crossing"

A journey into the heart of the messages that we transmit, questioning what is left unsaid and getting parents to think, in light of their own history, about the different loyalties and allegiances that can hold children back and prevent them from finding their place in society.

Implemented by:

The "Ensemble, on fait quoi?" collective

Sponsor:

Association de Prévention Spécialisée du Nord / Association for Specialised Prevention for the Nord Département (APSN)

Partners:

Collective: APSN, the "Itinéraires" association, the Institut Régional du Travail Social / Regional Social Work Institute (IRTS) of the Hauts de France region, the Institut Régional de la Ville (IREV) de Lille / Regional Institute of the City of Lille and the "Laisse ton Empreinte" association

Year: Since 2015

Target audience: Everyone, professionals and citizens, young people and their parents

Available online: Yes

Price: free

 <http://ensembleonfaitquoi.fr/page-0-0-0.html>

**Action sponsored by:**

Direction Territoriale de la Protection Judiciaire de la Jeunesse (PJJ)/ Juvenile Protection Service Directorate – Secularism and Citizenship Advisor

Name of tool:

Care for minors and young adults in danger of radicalisation in the Nord Département by the Juvenile Protection Services

Category:

Project / Educational materials and tools: PowerPoint resource + exploration of measures and educational projects relating to citizenship and secularism

Description:

As part of the government plan of 23 April 2014 to combat violent radicalisation and terrorist networks, the Ministry of Justice decided to create secularism and citizenship advisors within the PJJ.

Specific guidance for minors in danger of radicalisation is achieved through analysing and evaluating information from services across the territory. The handling of complex individual situations is carried out in collaboration with interministerial bodies. Evaluating the notion of risk or of going on to act is achieved through multidisciplinary work (psychologist, social worker, secularism advisor). The latter participates in consultation and cooperation forums led by the Prefect (territorial monitoring unit and other bodies that play a part in preventing and combating radicalisation), enabling coordination between stakeholders and the clear and fast transmission of information. The aim is also to build meaningful partnerships at local level in the field of preventing and combating radicalisation, whether this involves identifying and supporting educational initiatives for the young people concerned and their families or training staff.

Finally, all the information gathered should result in the development of a legal, educational, and cultural framework to support the work of juvenile protection services with respect to secularism and also contribute to national expertise on the phenomenon. This is how these services are participating fully in tackling this new public policy issue.

Implemented by:

Hélène MESUROLLE, Secularism and Citizenship Advisor

Partners:

Département-level Council, National Education, Regional Health Agency, Courts, Prefecture, Local Associations, Prevention Club, Community Centres, Gendarmerie, Police

Year: since April 2015

Target audience: Minors under judicial supervision and young adults

Available online: no

The ROJM Youth Association

A traditional Youth Centre, with a pedagogical approach focusing on the labour market and oriented towards teaching and education. The vision of the Regional Open Centre in Mechelen is built around 4 pillars: work on the ground, work with respect for the specific characteristics of the various target groups, work to develop a positive self-image and combat discrimination and racism.

 <https://www.rojm.be/visie>

The Kazerne Dossin (Kazerne Barracks)

takes the history of the deportation of the Jews and the Holocaust in relation to Belgium as the starting point for considering the current phenomena of racism, the exclusion of certain sections of society and discrimination on such grounds as origin, faith, belief, skin colour and gender.

 <https://www.kazernedossin.eu/>

ARKTOS vzw – BOUNCE Resilience Tools

Arktos is a Flemish centre of expertise for young people between the ages of 6 and 25 whose relationships with school, employment and society are not straightforward. They focus on the potential of young people, helping them to relate to themselves and to their environment, so that they can develop their talents in all areas of life. They also support parents, schools, partners and the authorities in mentoring these young people. They have developed the BOUNCE tool, in conjunction with the R Unit of the Home Affairs Federal Public Service (SPF), which has been made possible with European funding. The Bounce resilience tool will be introduced and tested during the workshop.

➤ www.arktos.be

➤ www.bounce-resilience-tools.eu/nl

Tumult vzw – Leader training

How do you play "Chifoumi" with someone who has never heard of it before? How do you explain this game to someone who has only very recently started learning the language of the country? Tumult shows how to integrate newcomers into youth work. They have developed a training course on leading activities for groups with a mix of Belgians and newcomers.

➤ www.tumult.be

Victoria Deluxe vzw – Project on the development of a positive identity

We believe that recognising and valuing young believers is a first step in preventing radicalisation. We also want to give those who have little or no knowledge of Islam a sense of young Muslims' identity.

➤ <https://www.victoriadeluxe.be/positieve-identiteitsontwikkeling/>

Vereniging voor Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten vzw

➤ www.vvsg.be

Local officials involved in prevention, Mechelen

Alexander Van Leuven, a prevention worker in the city of Mechelen, presents the development of a positive identity as part of the city's holistic approach in this area. This approach seems to be working, since the city of Mechelen has not seen any of its young people leave for Syria. It is based on reinforcing high quality core initiatives, in order to strengthen social bonds. Mechelen has a very dense and active community network, which is largely supported by the public authorities.

➤ <http://www.vvsg.be/radicalisering/Paginas/default.aspx>

Uit de Marge vzw

The impact of the (de-)radicalisation policy on young people and the well-being of young people, in the youth and education sector.

➤ <https://www.uitdemarge.be/dossiers-downloads/radicaliseringsdebat>

Centre d'Informations et de Documentation pour Jeunes / Youth Information and Documentation Centre (CIDJ)

The CIDJ, a not-for-profit association (under the French law of 1901) placed under the high patronage of the Ministry of Youth and Sport, was created in 1969 so that all young people would have equal access to information necessary for their autonomy. The CIDJ develops tools and methods to meet this need. Presentation of the booklet for ERYICA (European Youth Information and Counselling Agency)

➤ <http://www.cidj.com/>



Interfédérale des Centres de jeunes / Interfederation of Youth Centres (ICJ)

Supporting living together in the youth sector. Working for more opportunities to interact, for more diversity and critical thinking and for less withdrawal, discrimination and fear of the other. "Eux, c'est NOUS" (They are US) is a project that equips youth leaders to lead debate, make sense of the media and facilitate intercultural encounters. Presentation of the 'Eux, c'est nous' campaign.

▼ <http://www.icj-bagic.be/eux-cest-nous/>

Coordination Nationale d'Action pour la Paix et la Démocratie / National Coordination of Action for Peace and Democracy (CNAPD)

The National Coordination of Action for Peace and Democracy (CNAPD) is a pluralistic coordination of youth organisations and progressive continuing education movements, active in the Belgian French community since 1970. The CNAPD works to raise public awareness, mobilise, inform and shape public opinion on the themes it deals with, and also produces educational tools to support teachers and youth leaders. In summary, the issues of nuclear disarmament, terrorism, public participation, small arms, the arms race, democracy, conflicts over natural resources, NATO and how to live together are among the Coordination's major concerns. Presentation of a facilitation tool on terrorism.

▼ <https://questionsterrorisme.be/>

Departement Onderwijs en Vorming

Ignorance of certain religions can lead to tensions in the classroom. Teaching plays a role in preventing and tackling radicalisation.

▼ <http://onderwijs.vlaanderen.be/nl/directies-en-administraties/onderwijsinhoud-leerlingen-en-cursistenbegeleiding/basisonderwijs/deradicalisering>

Outreach teams

Among the dropout and violence prevention measures in schools, the Wallonia-Brussels Federation has set up the Outreach Teams Service. This service, composed of non-school actors, is tasked with providing support to schools who request it when faced with situations that are causing them concern. In this context, rebuilding the relationship between young people and schools is of paramount importance.

▼ <http://www.enseignement.be/index.php?page=23747>

JES vzw

Discussion on the specific contribution of youth work and on informal and formal education as a response to the challenges facing young people, in particular in the transition from education to employment.

▼ <http://www.jes.be/over.php>

Brussels, 22 September 2017: Toolkit

Action sponsored by:
Caisse Nationale des Allocations Familiales /
National Family Allowances Fund (CNAF)

Web Walkers

Name of tool:
Web Walkers Project

Category: Project

Description:

Description: The Project "Web Walkers, an educational online presence" (Created in Sweden in the 2000s, introduced in the French département of Manche in 2012 and in the rest of France in 2016) aims to find new ways of communicating with young people.

A "Web Walker" is a professional working in the youth sector (group leader, educator, mediator) who has an educational online presence among young people.

Implemented by:

the National Family Allowances Fund (France) and local Family Allowances Funds (CAF)

Partners:

National Family Allowances Fund and local funds, including the départements of Manche, Cher, Morbihan and Ardèche, the Ministries of Urban Affairs, National Education and Youth, the Mutualité Sociale Agricole (mutual health insurance fund for agricultural workers) and Fryshuset Youth Centre (Sweden)

Year: 2016

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: free

➤ www.promeneursdunet.fr

Name of tool:

Deployment guide for "Web Walkers"

Category: Educational materials and tools

Description:

The deployment guide for Web Walkers sets out the issues, practices, contact details, links, the Charter and the Convention for the roll-out of the "Web Walkers" project in France.

Implemented by:

the Mission Information et Communication de la Caisse Nationale d'Allocations Familiales / Information and Communication Unit of the National Family Allowances Fund (CNAF)

Partners:

Family Allowances Funds of Manche, Cher, Morbihan and Ardèche, the Ministries of Urban Affairs, National Education and Youth, the Mutualité Sociale Agricole (mutual health insurance fund for agricultural workers) and Fryshuset Youth Centre (Sweden)

Year: June 2016

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: free

➤ www.promeneursdunet.fr



Web-Walkers

Name of tool:
The Web Walkers

Category: European project

Description:

The European Web Walkers project seeks to prevent the initial radicalisation of young people online and through social media. The project will develop training modules for youth workers with an online presence for young people, as well as media literacy workshops and helping young people develop a critical mindset.

Implemented by:

the National Family Allowances Fund (France)

Partners:

Ministry for Youth (Fr), Family Allowances Fund of the Hérault region (Fr), the Askoria training centre for social workers (Fr), Fryshuset Youth Centre (Sweden), Ministry of the Interior (Finland), NGO Save the Children (Finland), Moroccan Association for the Integration of Immigrants (Spain) and Malaga City Hall (Spain)

Year: The project began in January 2018

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: No

Price: Training packages for support workers and workshops for young people will be available free of charge

Website currently unavailable (coming soon)

Action sponsored by:

Centre pour l'Éducation aux Médias et à l'Information/
Centre for Media and Information Literacy (CLEMI)

The Centre for Media and Information Literacy (CLEMI) service is part of Réseau Canopé, an operator under the French Ministry of National Education. It is tasked with training teachers, supporting them in creating educational media, producing resources and delivering educational initiatives such as "Press and Media in Schools Week".

► <http://www.clemi.fr>

Name of tool:

Practical guide "La Famille Tout-Ecran" /
"The Screen-Obsessed Family"

Category: Books

Description:

This guide, produced by CLEMI, aims to provide useful insights and practical advice to families, but also to all education and community stakeholders. Illustrations present the universe of the "Famille Tout-Ecran": the parents, although equipped with all the latest gadgets, sometimes find themselves a little overwhelmed in trying to manage all of the screens with their three children aged 3, 8 and 16 years old.

Implemented by:

CLEMI

Partners:

the French Ministry of National Education, the French Ministry of Culture and Communication, the Garantie Mutuelle des Fonctionnaires / Mutual Guarantee Fund for Public Officials (insurance company), the National Family Allowances Fund, the Union Nationale des associations Familiales / National Union of Family Associations, the Ligue de l'Enseignement / Teaching League, the Centres d'Entraînement aux Méthodes d'Éducation Active / Training Centres for Active Educational Methods, the Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés / French Data Protection Authority, the Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel / Higher Audiovisual Council, France Télévisions, Radio France, the regional Press Union, the Institut Coopératif de l'École Moderne / Cooperative Institute of the Modern School, the Fédération Autonome de l'Éducation Nationale / Independent Federation of National Education and the Syndicat National des Collèges et des Lycées / National Union of Secondary Schools.

Year: 2017

Target audience: Young people / Support workers /
Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: free

► http://www.clemi.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/espace_familles/guide_emi_la_famille_tout_ecran.pdf

Action sponsored by:
Département-level Directorate for Social Cohesion (Hérault) – Mission: "Building society, building the Republic, combating all forms of community withdrawal".

Name of tool:
Training those involved in Mediation, Specialised Prevention and National Education

Category: Educational tools/ Projects

Description:
A local interinstitutional training programme aiming to establish networks between actors on the ground for sharing professional culture and practices.

Implemented by:
the Département-level Directorate for Social Cohesion (Hérault), mission: "Building society, building the Republic, combating all forms of community withdrawal".

Partners:
French Ministry of National Education, Prefecture, associations, Département-level and Regional Directorates for Social Cohesion

Year: 2017/2018

Target audience: Support workers

Available online: No

Price: Not applicable

▼ documentation available on request at
marion.ostrowetsky@herault.gouv.fr

Name of tool:
Media literacy/development of a critical mindset

Category: Educational tools/Projects

Description:
Two dimensions: institutional partnership between the State/the Family Allowances Fund/associations with a view to creating and distributing a catalogue of local resources.

Implemented by:
the Département-level Directorate for Social Cohesion (Hérault) - mission: "Building society, building the Republic, combating all forms of community withdrawal".

Partners:
French Ministry of National Education, associations, Family Allowances Fund, Département-level Directorate for Social Cohesion.

Year: 2017

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes (soon)

Price: Not applicable

▼ coming soon, on the websites of DDCS34, CAF34, MDA34.
Contact: marion.ostrowetsky@herault.gouv.fr

Action sponsored by:
Centre d'Action et de Prévention contre la Radicalisation des Individus / Centre for Action and Prevention against the Radicalisation of Individuals (CAPRI)

Name of tool:
Prevention video

Category: Educational tool / Project / Video

Description:
In order to meet its objective of taking preventive action in the digital sphere, in 2016 the association CAPRI worked on making its first video which aims to deconstruct the conspiracy argument and propaganda of Daesh. It is intended for a young audience and to support professionals working with young people.

Implemented by:
Unknown

Partners:



Year: 2016

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: free

▼ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-WLq6_qNkV8&t=18s

Action sponsored by:

Centre Régional Information Jeunesse Normandie (CRIJ) / Regional Youth Information Centre, Normandy

Name of tool:

Serious game "En route vers Tchouri" / "On the Road to Tchouri"

Description:

Playing a public service role, the purpose of the Regional Youth Information Centre in Normandy is to inform and support young people on all topics that may interest them in the course of their lives.

As such, it plays a role, as do others, in education, information and citizenship. It therefore envisages designing a fun, digital tool to help young users to recognise, by themselves, the signs of radicalisation and guard against possible approaches from recruiters.

"En route vers Tchouri" is a serious game developed by the Regional Youth Information Centre (CRIJ) in Normandy. A combination of video, game and discussion time, "En route vers Tchouri" is a digital support tool for tackling radicalisation-related issues with young people.

In developing the game, the Regional Youth Information Centre started with a hypothetical scenario with no religious connotations: a mysterious group of individuals who are convinced of the possibility of extra-terrestrial life and the need to conquer another planet to ensure the survival of the human race.

Scenario:

This is Léa. At 16 years old, she has only one dream: to become a nurse. And Léa has everything she needs to succeed: she is an excellent student and an accomplished sportswoman who is loved by her parents and adored by her friends.

Except Léa has disappeared. Overnight. With no explanation. Could Léa be in the midst of an adolescent crisis? Might she have run away with her boyfriend? Or has she perhaps met new friends with dubious intentions?

Help her friend, Monika, to solve the mystery by collecting clues hidden in the playground or classroom. Chat with her friends, meet her parents and teachers, check her computer and find out what has happened to Léa!

Partners:

This game was made with the support of the Département-level Directorate for Social Cohesion (Calvados), the Association pour la Défense des Familles et de l'Individu Victimes de Sectes / Association for the Defence of Families and Individual Victims of Sects (ADFI) and with technical support from the Dôme (a centre of scientific, technical and industrial culture, located in Caen and run by the Relais d'Sciences association).

Year: 2016

Target audience: 13-17 year-olds

▼ <http://infojeunesse.fr/254-Serious-Game.html>
Contact: Quentin.lemoine@crijnormandie.fr

Action sponsored by:
Arktos vzw

Name of tool:
BOUNCE

Category:
Resilience tools

Description:
A tool consisting of a prevention programme to tackle radicalisation, organised in three parts aimed at different audiences. BOUNCE Young: a psychophysical training programme for the early prevention of (violent) radicalisation, designed to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable youngsters. BOUNCE Along: an awareness-raising programme for parents and frontline workers. BOUNCE Up: a train-the-trainer programme for frontline workers.

Implemented by:
Interior SPF and Arktos (www.arktos.be)

Year:

Target audience: young people, support workers, trainers

Available online:

Price:

📄 www.bounce-resilience-tools.eu

Action sponsored by:
Loupiote ASBL

Name of tool:
Ce qui vous regarde

Category:
A DVD and booklet designed to raise awareness of online hate and cyber-bullying

Description:
An educational tool created by Loupiote ASBL as part of the "No Hate" campaign, recognising that the cinema can be a great tool for raising public awareness! The DVD, which comes with a comprehensive booklet, includes a short film made with young people, thematic vignettes entitled "Regards croisés" / "Diverse Perspectives", street interviews and the video of Billy Joe. This not-for-profit organisation offers a 100-minute mobile presentation package on this tool, aimed at 12-18 year-olds.

Implemented by:
Loupiote ASBL (outilpedagogique@loupiote.be) (www.loupiote.be)

Year: 2014

Target audience: Support workers

Available online: No

Price: Free

📄 <http://www.loupioteasbl.wordpress.com/ce-qui-vous-regarde-no-hate/>



Action sponsored by:
WediActivists

Name of tool:
WediActivists – an educational game on cyber citizenship

Category: Board game

Description:

A board game for those aged 10 or over, designed to stimulate critical thinking, foster empathy and encourage responsible behaviour, whether online or offline. With 4 categories of cards and challenges, players are invited to develop their general knowledge, show their creativity, respond to different scenarios and talk more in-depth about certain topics relating to discrimination online. The board game can be borrowed and the team can be called on to organise activities and trial sessions.

Implemented by:
WediActivists (wediactivists@gmail.com)

Year: 2014

Target audience: Support workers

Available online: No

Price: Free

🔗 <http://www.dvdlc.be/projets/wediactivists>

Action sponsored by:
CNAPD - Coordination Nationale d'Action pour la Paix et la Démocratie / National Coordination of Action for Peace and Democracy

Name of tool:
Terrorisme en questions / Terrorism in questions

Category: Website

Description:

A website for gaining a better understanding of terrorism and creating a citizen-based approach that seeks to guide collective action towards the tangible and constructive goals of peace and effective security. It provides a number of tools: an interactive story about the causes of violence, an educational tool, a tool box and a space for dialogue and exchange.

Implemented by:
CNAPD - National Coordination of Action for Peace and Democracy (www.cnapd.be)

Partners:
Switch ASBL

Year: 2017

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: Free

🔗 <http://www.questionsterrorisme.be>

Action sponsored by:
Municipality of Schaerbeek

Name of tool:
Rien à faire, rien à perdre /
Do nothing, lose nothing

Category: Video clips (life stories) and educational material.

Description:
Educational material focusing on the concept known as "violent radicalism", with various audiences (young people and adults), based on the life stories of young girls and boys directly affected by the issue. The aim of this project is to help foster links and to prevent certain young people from withdrawing and proceeding to act, through a better understanding of individual identity constructs and allegiances.

Implemented by:
Municipality of Schaerbeek
(preventionradicalisation@schaerbeek.irisnet.be)

Partners:
General Delegate for Children's Rights, International Clinical Sociology Network

Year: 2016

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: No

Price: Free

➤ <http://www.dgde.cfwb.be/index.php?id=7547>

Action sponsored by:
Média Animation

Name of tool:
Conspiracy theories: motives and mechanisms

Category: Website and accompanying booklet.

Description:
Designed for use by youth workers and educators, this media literacy tool seeks to address conspiracy theories through a critical and structured approach using 14 thematic vignettes and 6 exercises. It provides a good opportunity to review how we think critically about the media.

Implemented by:
Média Animation (www.media-animation.be)

Year: 2017

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: Free

➤ www.theorieducomplot.be

➤ *Livret d'accompagnement :*
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9Wfo9X7wFf4d1QtM0xZOGVEazg>



Action sponsored by:
BePax

Name of tool:
Deconstructing conspiracy theories

Category: Educational tool

Description:
An educational tool to better understand conspiracy theories, a phenomenon which has found a significant sounding board on social media, in order to deconstruct them more effectively. This booklet consists of 14 methodology sheets that are easy to grasp and use.

Implemented by:
BePax (www.bepax.org)

Year: 2016

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: Free

▼ <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9Wfo9X7wFf4eVZrQnUzMk9YZ0k>

Action sponsored by:
CEJI - A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe

Name of tool:
eMORE – Monitoring and reporting online hate speech in Europe

Category: Educational tool

Description:
A European project based on 3 pillars: technology, research activities and online education to provide a better understanding of the hate phenomenon and its online trends. Central to the project is the development of a crawler, an artificial intelligence capable of automatically detecting hate speech online (currently in the pilot phase). A smartphone app has been created for reporting hate messages online.

Implemented by:
CEJI - A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe (www.ceji.org)

Partners:
RISSC - Research Centre on Security and Crime (IT), CLR - Centre for Legal Resources (RO), College for Public Administration and Administration for Justice - Police Department (DE), IDOS Research Centre (IT), Associação ILGA Portugal (PT), LAND (IT), KI

Year: 2017

Target audience: Support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: Free

▼ <http://www.facingfacts.eu/node/123>

Action sponsored by:
ERYICA - European Youth Information and Counselling Agency

Name of tool:
The role of youth information in preventing the radicalisation of young people

Category: Educational tool

Description:
A training guide which includes a theoretical component to help analyse and understand radicalisation from a multidisciplinary and multi-level perspective, as well as a practical component on how to act and respond in dealing with young people at risk of radicalisation and to help young people develop skills for critical thinking, so to avoid falling into the trap of violent radicalisation (practical tool and exercises, including information construction and deconstruction activities).

Implemented by:
ERYICA - European Youth Information and Counselling Agency (www.eryica.org)

Partners:
Council of Europe and youth information centres - CIDJ, CIJ, Infor Jeunes

Year: 2017

Target audience: Support workers

Available online: Yes

Price: Free

Action sponsored by:
BIJ - Bureau International Jeunesse / International Youth Bureau

Name of tool:
Alternative Narratives – How to respond constructively to online hate

Category: Educational tool

Description:
A four-part guide: a two-stage process for analysing hate speech and formulate an appropriate response (based on the methodology proposed in the Council of Europe's We CAN! / Alternatives manual), information on the reporting mechanisms, 10 useful tips on crafting a response, suggestions on how to get involved in the No Hate campaign and 20 pages of advice on how to decode online hate and respond to it constructively. You can also join the CyberCRACCS network (cyber citizens who are responsible, active, critical, creative and supportive)!

Implemented by:
International Youth Bureau (www.lebij.be)

Year: 2017

Target audience: Young people and support workers

Available online: No

Price: Free

5. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY AHEAD

Conclusions

The common journey that France and the three Flemish, French and German-speaking Communities of Belgium have just completed in the context of the joint declaration made by their ministers responsible for youth has delivered good results for the benefit of key stakeholders in the youth sector in addressing radicalisation and violent extremism.

It is clear that we have not solved the problem of violent radicalisation. This was neither the aim nor the intention of this process. We have, however, succeeded in giving a platform to youth workers and other stakeholders involved on the ground, enabling them to discuss a very complex subject, to learn and to network.

This networking has once again shown that the youth sector has very many ways to empower and support young people, starting with a positive approach towards them. This positive and individual approach means that youth workers are able to maintain contact with young people so that they do not "fall off the radar".

"So long as young people come to the youth centre, I can work with them. The young people that are invisible, those who don't come anymore, they are the ones I fear for. Because contact has been lost," said one youth worker.

The seminar series organised in the context of the declaration has also shown how added value can be achieved through cross-sector cooperation, provided that the principles of youth work are preserved and respected. Starting from a relationship of trust with young people, youth workers also need reliable go-to people and contacts they can call on.

However, the participants pointed out during the discussions that youth work should not be seen as a prevention tool, because that is not its "core activity", even if by its very nature, youth work does contribute to the overall goal of prevention.

Finally, training youth workers and other stakeholders on the ground is essential to ensuring they are equipped to deal with violent hate speech and radicalisation. Developing a counter-narrative and media literacy were named among the training programmes required.

The collaboration between France and the three Belgian Communities has been enriching and constructive for each party involved and that each partner has in turn provided leadership shows that everyone has embraced the joint declaration of the Youth Ministers.

This collaboration has also shown that in both our countries, there are many committed and courageous youth workers who are closely involved with young people and for whom every young person counts as an individual.

These grass-roots actors deserve our support; for the good of our societies we must not stop supporting them.

Way ahead

The results of the collaboration between France and the three Belgian Communities, within the framework of the declaration of Youth Ministers of 30 May 2016, are positive. The partners have expressed their willingness to continue this successful relationship in 2018. A new roadmap will be drawn up during the first half of the year.

It is likely that the collaboration will be expanded to include other partners and sectors.

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Franco-Belgian Declaration of
Ministers Responsible for Youth on

the Prevention of Violent Radicalisation

▪ [Summary](#)

