

Market place participants

Atrium 5, 12.00-14.00

Organisations, associations and initiatives



Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)

The **RAN** brings together practitioners from around Europe working on the prevention of radicalisation. In the RAN Working Groups, frontline practitioners may share their extensive knowledge and first-hand experience with one another, and peer review each other's practices.

Local actors as well as local authorities including CVE coordinators in charge of local action plans and multi-agency interventions find a platform for exchanges in the **RAN LOCAL Working Group**. RAN LOCAL comprises 150 cities. Members of the group have been material in developing concrete guidance and toolkits on how to set up local prevent strategies, action plans and interventions, including multi-agency cooperation models, engagement with communities, use of social media and communication. In 2018, the RAN updated the handbook: [Developing a local prevent framework and guiding principles - Part 2](#)

The RAN discussed a number of topics resulting in insights and guidance on many topics, including

- [how to create local networks](#), and how to develop an action plan
- [cooperation between local authorities and schools in multi-agency interventions](#)
- [how to cooperate with religious organisations and communities](#).
- the role of the [police](#), [exit](#) work and the [prison sector](#).
- [Developing counter- and alternative narratives together with local communities](#)
- training programmes, e.g. [step-by-step guide](#) on how to select the right one at the local setting



European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS)

Created in 1987 under the auspices of the Council of Europe, the **EFUS** is the only European network of local and regional authorities that is dedicated to urban security.

Gathering 250 cities and regions from 16 countries, EFUS has the following objectives:

- To promote a balanced approach to urban security that combines prevention, sanction and social cohesion;
- To support local authorities in the design, development and evaluation of their local security policy;
- To obtain recognition of the role of local and regional authorities in drafting and implementing national and European policies.



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Supporting local authorities

With its unique position, the European Forum for Urban Security is a major player in strengthening the ability of cities and regions to prevent and combat violent radicalisation, thus contributing to both a local and a European response to this phenomenon. EFUS:

- allows local authorities to share practices and build on each other's experiences, as well as on support from experts;
- helps local authorities overcome the challenges they face on the ground in the fight against radicalisation, as well as have their role in the development and implementation of policies - both national and European - recognised so that they are able to act;
- supports cities in developing their local strategy to complement the strategy of other actors, especially national ones;
- supports elected officials in their positions, as well as in their role regarding the general public. Training makes it possible to give local representatives the keys to understanding and acting on an extremely complex and constantly evolving subject.



Nordic Safe Cities

Nordic Safe Cities is an alliance of +30 Scandinavian cities working to safeguard citizens, build social cohesion and prevent and counter violent extremism. The network unites politicians, city practitioners, police and civil society and strives to identify, innovate,

scale best practices in Scandinavia to inspire and help politicians and practitioners build safer cities.



Strong Cities Network

The **Strong Cities Network** (SCN) is a global city network devoted to uniting cities around the world to build social cohesion and community resilience to counter violent extremism in all its forms. The network comprises more than 120 cities from across 40 countries. Its main objectives are: to facilitate systematic sharing of knowledge, expertise and lessons learned on building social cohesion and community resilience to prevent violent extremism; to raise awareness of existing policy, programming, and practice through a 'Online Information Hub'; to support cities to develop strategic frameworks and capabilities to build resilience, including through capacity building trainings; to speed the development of projects through 'Local Innovation Grants'; to provide a global platform to enable cities to jointly voice their needs and those of their communities, and to inform national and international decision-making on preventing the spread and growth of violent extremism.





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Relevant EU Funds



Internal Security Fund (ISF) - Police

For the 2014-20 period, slightly over EUR 1 billion is available for funding actions under the ISF Police instrument, of which EUR 662 million are channelled through shared management ([national authorities](#) responsible for its allocation) and EUR 342 million through direct management by the Commission, which include [calls for proposals](#), procurement, direct awards, delegation agreements.

Flagship projects in the field of radicalisation include the [Radicalisation Awareness Network](#), the [Civil Society Empowerment Programme](#), and the European Strategic Communications Network, a Network of EU Member States, which collaborates to share analysis, good practices and ideas on the use of strategic communications in countering and preventing violent extremism.



Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever with nearly EUR 80 billion of funding available over the 2014-2020 period.

The societal challenges tackled by research activities include Societal Challenge 6: “Europe in a changing world - Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies” and Societal Challenge 7: “Secure societies – Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens”. Horizon 2020 represents 50% of overall public funding for security research in the EU.

These two priorities cover research related to the prevention of radicalisation, with flagship initiatives such as [DARE](#), [GREASE](#), [Tensor](#), [DANTE](#), [RED-Alert](#), [Practicies](#), [MindB4Act](#), [Trivalent](#) and [Pericles](#), which focus inter alia on understanding the main drivers and key aspects related to the phenomenon of radicalisation, and design communication and IT tools to detect radicalized individuals or analyse terrorist content online.

Link to [calls for proposals](#) under H2020.



ERASMUS+

Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe. For the 2014-2020 period, its budget of EUR 14.7 billion will provide opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain experience, and volunteer abroad.

The aim of Erasmus+ is to contribute to the Europe 2020 strategy for growth, jobs, social equity and inclusion, as well as the aims of Education and Training 2020. Currently, there is a focus on the issue of citizenship education. For the next programming period of 2021-2027, Erasmus is set to double its budget and the objective is



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to reach 12 million people to participate in the programme, three times higher than currently. This will be achieved through more emphasis on inclusion as a specific objective in Education and Training, Youth and Sport. More actions are foreseen for mobile learners and mobile staff to increase the impact of programmes and outreach to more diverse groups.

Under direct management, the Commission's flagship initiatives include: the [European Solidarity Core](#), [Erasmus+ Virtual Exchange](#). The Education, Audiovisual, and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) of the European Commission is in charge of launching [calls for proposals](#). The project results can be searched here: <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/>

Under shared management, the funds are managed by the [National Erasmus+ Offices](#). This allows the Agencies to adapt the programme to suit their national education, training, and youth systems. The National Agencies are responsible for providing information on the programme and reviewing applications submitted in their country, as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the programme in their country.



European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

The ERDF aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the European Union by correcting imbalances between its regions. The 2014-2020 period has put the urban dimension at the very heart of Cohesion Policy. Around EUR 10 billion from the ERDF will be directly allocated to integrated strategies for sustainable urban development.

Under shared management, an urban development network (UDN) is responsible for reviewing on-the-ground deployment of European funds and boosting knowledge-sharing between cities involved in integrated sustainable urban development and in Urban Innovative Actions. The UDN is made up of more than 500 cities/urban areas across the EU.

Under direct funding, through the [Urban Innovative Action](#), EUR 371 million is set aside for innovative actions over the seven-year period, e.g. for cities to finance innovative projects to protect and reduce the vulnerability of public spaces, as announced in the 2017 [Action Plan](#) under the [European Agenda on Security](#). The URBACT III programme acts as a European exchange and learning programme promoting sustainable urban development, enabling European cities to work together to develop better solutions to urban challenges.

In the next long-term EU budget (2021-2027), the Urban Innovative Actions will be merged into the European Urban Initiative, a new instrument combining all urban tools in a single programme for city-to-city cooperation, innovation and capacity-building across all the thematic priorities of the [Urban Agenda for the EU](#) (integrating migrants, housing, air quality, urban poverty or energy transition, among others).

Selection of relevant EU funded Projects





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PRACTICIES

“Partnership Against Violent radicalisation in Cities”
(2017-2020)

The objective of **PRACTICIES** is to better understand the “human roots” of violent radicalisation and to characterise these processes from their origin in order to build more effective prevention tools and practices. This project principally seeks to: document the risks and protection factors of violent radicalisation among young people in Europe; identify best practices of intervention and prevention at local, national and European level; create a dynamic of dialogue between universities and social actors in order to better understand the phenomenon of violent radicalisation, and develop recommendations based on State-City partnerships in order to draw up pragmatic policies and solutions to the problem. Efus coordinates a working group gathering local authority representatives to help them implement pilot projects as well as disseminate the results of the project.

Local authorities: Amadora (PT), Augsburg (DE), Berlin (DE), L'Hospitalet de Llobregat (ES), Liege (BE), Madrid (ES), Metropolis of Nice (FR), Regione Calabria (IT), Riga (LV), Salzburg (AT), Schaerbeek (BE), Solna (SE) and Toulouse (FR)

BRIDGE

“Building resilience to reduce polarisation and growing extremism”
(2019-2021)

The overall objectives of this project are to raise awareness among local actors and strengthen their capacity to reduce individual and

collective vulnerability to radicalisation while at the same time mitigating the phenomenon of polarisation. The specific objectives are to: reinforce tools for the detection and management of the local phenomenon of polarisation in order to help local authorities design actions aimed at curbing tensions and civil unrest; promote community initiatives that involve cooperation between various public services and private actors; gather European local authorities and experts willing to locally counter polarisation.

Local authorities : Departmental council of Val d'Oise (FR), Düsseldorf (DE), Government of Catalonia (ES), Genk (BE), Igoumenitsa (GR), Leuven (Belgium), Region of Umbria (IT), Rotterdam (NL), Terrassa (ES), Stuttgart (DE), Vaulx-en-Velin (FR)
Organisations: BRAVVO (BE), Fondazione Mondinsieme (IT), Ufuq (DE), Real Instituto Elcano (ES)

PREPARE

“Preventing radicalisation through probation and release”
(2017 - 2019)

The project contributes to the prevention of radicalisation through disengagement and reintegration programmes at the time of release from prison and during probation, which are implemented through partnerships between various organisations, including local authorities. These programmes, whether focused on disengagement or reintegration, require coordination between diverse institutions and organisations in order to give radicalised individuals the best chance to reintegrate into society and to reduce the risk of reoffending. This project looks principally to develop pilot



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local activities for disengagement and reinsertion during release from prison and probation.

Specialised organisations: Violence Prevention Network and Denkzeit (DE), Fryshuset (SE), European forum for restorative justice (BE), Agir contre l'Exclusion foundation (FR) and European local and regional authorities. The Confederation for European Probation (CEP) is an associate partner of the project. Local authorities : Málaga and the Justice Department of the Government of Catalonia (ES), Rotterdam and the Hague (NL), Bagnolet (FR), Vilvoorde (BE)

The Mobile Intervention Teams

The Mobile Intervention Teams is a Project of the Belgian Ministry of the Interior, co-funded by the EC through the Internal Security Fund (ISF – shared management). The Mobile Team project was developed within the Direction Générale Sécurité et Prévention in March 2016. Its initial duration was two years, but it has been extended until the end of 2018. Its main goal is to coordinate the efforts of the local level in the prevention of violent radicalization. With 81 field visits, the Mobile Team has moved to many municipalities to work on different topics with local actors. The team has an offer of initiatives for cities where expertise already exists but also remains open to other issues that cities and towns face in their efforts to prevent violent radicalisation.

Following the success of the first project, the Ministry decided in 2019 to develop the Radix Team project, also funded through the

ISF, and aiming at pursuing the same objectives, but with an extended team and an extended set of tasks.