



TRIVALENT – 740934-



**High-Level Commission Expert Group on Radicalisation
TRIVALENT contributions to the Interim Report priority topics**



The Interim Report (Preliminary Findings and Recommendations) of the High-Level Commission Expert Group on Radicalisation, December 2017, (Ref. Ares(2017)6025039 – 08/12/2017) highlights a number of recommendations related to several priority topics, such as

1. Prison and probation, rehabilitation and reintegration
2. Communication and countering online propaganda
3. Local and multi-agency approaches
4. Sharing of knowledge about radicalised persons and radicalisation pathways
5. Ideology and polarisation
6. Identifying and addressing risk of radicalisation of individuals belonging to groups requiring particular attention
7. Education and social inclusion
8. External dimension

The ambitious goal for 2018 is to join forces at all levels to **effectively follow-up to these recommendations.**

Trivalent Consortium was invited to participate to the **European Commission's 9th Community of Users on Safe, Secure and Resilient Societies Workshop on Radicalisation**, held in Brussels on December 5, 2017, for the purpose of bringing together H2020 radicalisation-related projects, and to know "how the projects plan to interact, create synergies."

As a follow-up of the meeting, Trivalent has been asked to prepare, in response to the HLCEG-R above mentioned, a table of Trivalent Deliverables covering such topics.

From the table (here in attachment) it results that **Trivalent research activities cover 7 of the 8 topics.**



1. Prison and probation, rehabilitation and reintegration

Specific Recommendations	TRIVALENT contributions	Type and Delivery date	Description
<p>Training: For Member States to pay particular attention to prison and probation staffing and their on-the-job training in radicalisation (for instance via e-learning) and to take advantage of the EU-level trainings (e.g. through CEPOL).</p>	<p>Deliverable 6.1: Gap Analysis</p>	<p>Report 31/03/2018</p>	<p>The report will be the outcome of an analysis of the skills currently lacking within the law-enforcement community (from investigators to local police, etc.) as well as by civil society stakeholders</p>
	<p>Deliverable 6.2: Manual for improved counter-radicalisation efforts</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2019</p>	<p>Document providing LEAs and other stakeholders with a thorough description of the various abilities required in order to effectively tackle radicalisation, together with specific recommendations on how to acquire and benefit from them. The document will be built on the results of the deliverable 6.1 and will describe the competencies and skills required by various LEA practitioners in order to detect, prevent and counter violent extremism.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 6.3: Train-the-trainers” programme</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2020</p>	<p>Document outlining a proposed training curriculum directed at trainers from inside LEAs and specifically focus on countering violent radicalisation. Aim of the training programme is to help raise trainers' awareness about the process of radicalisation and ensure that they are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills they need in order to promptly detect and effectively respond to the challenges posed by violent extremism. The programme will be designed to be very practical and interactive, integrating a variety of active learning methodologies (e.g. research, group learning, problem-based learning, etc.).</p>
	<p>Deliverable 8.8: Curriculum design and training materials</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2019</p>	<p>Report collecting the training materials (e.g., PPT, videos, etc.) and the results of the training activities. During the task activities a comprehensive training programme for LEAs will be developed and will be piloted in the occasion of the TRIVALENT final conference. Here, LEA stakeholders from outside the consortium will be given a practical demonstration of the proposed training curriculum as well as guidelines on how to implement it. During the final conference the above mentioned training materials will be shared with external stakeholders.</p>



<p>Training: For the Commission (in particular through the RAN in close collaboration with for instance EURO-PRIS+CEP+EPTA+IMPACT6) to continue mapping and peer evaluation of trainings on radicalisation in the prison and probation sector</p>	<p>Deliverable 7.2: Validation of the TRIVALENT solutions</p>	<p>Report: 30/04/2020</p>	<p>During the TRIVALENT final event the consortium will present the results of the above mentioned contributions (D6.1, D6.2, D6.3) for validation by external end-users. End-users' feedback will be collected through questionnaires and open discussion.</p>
--	--	-------------------------------	---

2. Communication and countering online propaganda

Specific Recommendations	TRIVALENT contributions	Type and Delivery date	Description
<p>For the Commission and Member States to continue their efforts within the EU Internet Forum to reduce terrorist and extremist content online and to support the development of alternative and counter narratives.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1: Literature review of online radicalisation analysis</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2018</p>	<p>The results of these two reports will be the basis for adapting COGITO, Expert System's semantic intelligence platform for text understanding, for its use in TRIVALENT. This semantic engine will be used for an automatic analysis of online and offline potentially radicalized contents.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 3.2: Semantic resources</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2018</p>	
	<p>Deliverable 3.4: Techniques and computational services for identifying radical social media accounts</p>	<p>Other 31/10/2018</p>	<p>This document will describe the methods and techniques developed for the identification and tracking of radicalized social media account. Novel text mining techniques where statistical, linguistic, semantic, and social analysis approaches are fused together to produce advanced analytics for the detection of online radicalization will be applied and tested. These methods will be trained on current, as well as historical, data to learn to accurately classify social media accounts of individuals, groups, or networks, into (a) violent-radicals, (b) non-violent-radicals, or (c) non-radicals. The COGITO semantic engine (see above) will be applied to support this analysis through categorization and entity extraction.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 3.5: Catalogue of radicalisation grooming patterns</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2018</p>	<p>Radicalisation grooming patterns, extracted during the research works, will be fully described and discussed, to detail their nature, commonality, and contexts. This work will start from the Deliverable 3.4 (see above) results to study the evolution paths and communication patterns associated with radicalised accounts. Such patterns will also be detected in the social context, with focus on the detection of communities and the analysis of discussion patterns and their association with various radicalisation messages and emotional contents. Analysis and simulation models in this task will take into accounts features such as cultural, familial, gender, socio-economical, psychological, religious, and political.</p>



	<p>Deliverable 3.6: Radicalisation alert service architecture and experimentation</p>	<p>Demo 31/10/2019</p>	<p>This contribution will develop a software service that alerts LEA's when a given social media account or set of accounts demonstrate a communication pattern that is strongly associated with radicalisation. The alerting mechanism will flag all given accounts, as low/medium/high radicalisation probability. When an account crosses between these stages (the thresholds will be determined using trained algorithms), an alert will be sent out, to draw LEA's attention to such developments.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 4.1: Report on the spread of extremist narratives</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2018</p>	<p>A study of the kind of narrative promoted by radical groups, their dissemination machine and target audience. This deliverable will highlight contents and channels used by extremist groups for spreading their narratives and how these affects their selected target audience.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 4.2: Design of the communication effort</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2020</p>	<p>This deliverable will describe the communication effort based on the proposed set of counter-narratives, defining timing, sources, messages and proper dissemination channels.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 4.3: Measure of Effectiveness Methodology Report</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2020</p>	<p>This deliverable will report the qualitative (for ex. Number of messages diffused, number of stakeholders and platforms involved, costs of the operation etc.) and quantitative (for ex. how many people have been de-radicalised) assessment methodology for the proposed counter-narrative strategies.</p>
<p>For the Commission (in particular through the RAN and ESCN) to strengthen exchanges of experiences and good practices in the development and dissemination of alternative and counter narratives including insights, experiences and identified difficulties regarding their effectiveness and impact.</p>	<p>Deliverable 4.3: Measure of Effectiveness Methodology Report</p>	<p>Report 30/04/2020</p>	<p>This deliverable will report the qualitative (for ex. Number of messages diffused, number of stakeholders and platforms involved, costs of the operation etc.) and quantitative (for ex. how many people have been de-radicalised) assessment methodology for the proposed counter-narrative strategies.</p>



3. Local and multi-agency approaches

Specific Recommendations	TRIVALENT contributions	Type and Delivery date	Description
<p>Analysis and research: For Member States to assess the radicalisation risks (e.g. radicalisation “hotbeds”) and specific prevention needs as a starting point for targeted interventions where most needed and corresponding allocation of resources and capacity building efforts at national and local level. At EU level, such an assessment could be supported by pooling findings and drawing on the expertise of existing networks bringing together researchers, law enforcement and - where applicable - intelligence agencies (e.g. as represented in the European Expert Network on Terrorism Issues, EENeT).</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.5: Development of a model to assess radical behavior</p>	<p>Report: 30/04/2020</p>	<p>Report illustrating a multi-factor model of radicalisation, taking into account different levels of determinants, i.e the micro-level (e.g. familial or psychological), the meso-level (e.g. identification with the group), and the macro-level (e.g. historical reasons). In addition to offering a comprehensive understanding of the factors and steps that lead to violent extremism, the model will deliver a series of indicators for detecting different categories of individuals undergoing radicalisation, thus enabling its application within the context of prevention/protection policies.</p>
<p>Identification of good practices and development of guidance:</p> <p>For the Commission (in particular through the RAN) – in close cooperation with Member States - to facilitate the identification of good practices and guidance for local cooperation in the preventive work between local agencies and non-governmental organisations, including faith-communities.</p>	<p>Deliverable 5.3: Analysis of the current relationship between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2018</p>	<p>Report investigating the current relationship between LEAs and civil society, identifying relevant gaps and good practices. Main purpose of the analysis is to highlight the most significant barriers preventing more effective collaboration between the two sides in terms of communication and information sharing. In addition to current problems, the analysis will highlight instances of successful cooperation through a series of case studies related to outreach efforts (e.g. community policing programmes) recently undertaken by law-enforcement agencies in order to engage with civil society.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 5.4: New model of cooperation between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2019</p>	<p>Report describing the proposed model for improving cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and civil society actors, and will present a roadmap for the implementation of the model. The model will consider new ways to assist actors from civil society in both providing LEAs with timely alerts regarding individuals that may be undergoing radicalisation and managing such situa-</p>



			<p>tions before violent actions are committed. A series of workshops, which will bring together policy-makers, members of law-enforcement agencies and representatives of civil society, will be organised in order to foster dialogue and exchanging experiences among these actors, potentially leading to the creation of new partnerships and initiatives aimed at countering violent radicalisation as well as to identifying weaknesses within the ones already in place.</p>
<p>Identification of good practices and development of guidance: For the Commission to bring together the main European and international organisations and associations active at the local level (Summit of Mayors of the Council of Europe, Strong Cities Network, Nordic Council/Nordic Safe Cities, EFUS) and relevant EU wide projects. The organisation of such a conference would help identify the need for further action and support of, for instance, local CVE coordinators or other relevant experts and mayors, including the possibility to set up a small group of more advanced cities complementary to the efforts of existing groups.</p>	<p>Deliverable 5.4: New model of cooperation between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2019</p>	<p>During the works to develop this deliverable a series of workshops, which will bring together policy-makers, members of law-enforcement agencies and representatives of civil society, will be organised in order to foster dialogue and exchanging experiences among these actors, potentially leading to the creation of new partnerships and initiatives aimed at countering violent radicalisation as well as to identifying weaknesses within the ones already in place.</p>



4. Sharing of knowledge about radicalised persons and radicalisation pathways

Specific Recommendations	TRIVALENT contributions	Type and Delivery date	Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Member States with support from the Commission to map and facilitate more empirical studies into radicalisation factors and pathways, trends etc. (as they exist for instance on FTF returnees). • For Member States with support from the Commission to explore usefulness and feasibility of developing a shared understanding of concepts and radicalisation indicators. • For the Commission in close cooperation with Member States to facilitate the sharing of experiences (including difficulties) and research findings with identification, monitoring and evaluation of the signs and risks of radicalisation, as well as analysis of the key factors for radicalisation, making use of expertise of EU networks where appropriate. 	Deliverable 2.1: Literature review on Radicalization	Report Delivered	Report summarising the findings of the analysis of existing literature on radicalisation. The report collects and analyses available international literature on the process of radicalisation by means of a desk research methodology.
	Deliverable 2.2: Survey with LEAs and EU experts report	Report 30/04/2018	Report summarising the findings of the survey conducted with LEAs and EU experts. A survey with LEA partners and EU Experts will be conducted in order to gather experiences, needs and views of field actors on the radicalisation process.
	Deliverable 2.3: Analysis of radicalised individuals' experiences and motivations	Report 30/04/2018	Report summarising the results of the analysis of the individual factors underlying the process of violent radicalisation..
	Deliverable 2.4: Analysis of the internal organizations and networks of the radical groups	Report 31/10/2018	Report summarising the results of the analysis of the collective factors behind radicalisation. The consortium will perform a review of the existing literature concerning different types of violent extremist organisations and networks (in terms of ideology, country, etc.), with particular emphasis on jihadist groups. Attention will be devoted particularly to how these entities are organised internally and to the socialisation and group dynamics underlying their recruitment activities. Ultimate goal of this activity is to shed further light on the elements of vulnerability being exploited by radical networks for the purpose of recruiting new members.
	Deliverable 2.5: Development of a model to assess radical behavior	Report: 30/04/2020	Report illustrating a multi-factor model of radicalisation, taking into account different levels of determinants, i.e the micro-level (e.g. familial or psychological), the meso-level (e.g. identification with the group), and the macro-level (e.g. historical reasons). In addition to offering a comprehensive understanding of the factors and steps that lead to violent extremism, the model will deliver a series of indicators for detecting different categories of individuals undergoing radicalisation, thus enabling its application within the context of prevention/protection policies.



5. Ideology and polarization

Specific Recommendations	TRIVALENT contributions	Type and Delivery date	Description
<p>For the Commission in close cooperation with Member States to facilitate further exchanges of experiences and different approaches in Member States including for instance as regards working with communities, setting up criteria for identifying credible and reliable partners for disengagement programmes as well as interventions tackling extremist ideologies.</p>	<p>Deliverable 5.3: Analysis of the current relationship between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2018</p>	<p>Report investigating the current relationship between LEAs and civil society, identifying relevant gaps and good practices. Main purpose of the analysis is to highlight the most significant barriers preventing more effective collaboration between the two sides in terms of communication and information sharing. In addition to current problems, the analysis will highlight instances of successful cooperation through a series of case studies related to outreach efforts (e.g. community policing programmes) recently undertaken by law-enforcement agencies in order to engage with civil society.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 5.4: New model of cooperation between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2019</p>	<p>Report describing the proposed model for improving cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and civil society actors, and will present a roadmap for the implementation of the model. The model will consider new ways to assist actors from civil society in both providing LEAs with timely alerts regarding individuals that may be undergoing radicalisation and managing such situations before violent actions are committed. A series of workshops, which will bring together policy-makers, members of law-enforcement agencies and representatives of civil society, will be organised in order to foster dialogue and exchanging experiences among these actors, potentially leading to the creation of new partnerships and initiatives aimed at countering violent radicalisation as well as to identifying weaknesses within the ones already in place.</p>



Specific Recommendations	TRIVALENT contributions	Type and Delivery date	Description
<p>For the Commission in close co-operation with Member States to facilitate further exchanges of experiences and different approaches in Member States including for instance as regards working with communities, setting up criteria for identifying credible and reliable partners for disengagement programmes as well as interventions tackling extremist ideologies.</p>	<p>Deliverable 5.3: Analysis of the current relationship between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2018</p>	<p>Report investigating the current relationship between LEAs and civil society, identifying relevant gaps and good practices. Main purpose of the analysis is to highlight the most significant barriers preventing more effective collaboration between the two sides in terms of communication and information sharing. In addition to current problems, the analysis will highlight instances of successful cooperation through a series of case studies related to outreach efforts (e.g. community policing programmes) recently undertaken by law-enforcement agencies in order to engage with civil society.</p>
	<p>Deliverable 5.4: New model of cooperation between LEAs and civil society</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2019</p>	<p>Report describing the proposed model for improving cooperation between law-enforcement agencies and civil society actors, and will present a roadmap for the implementation of the model. The model will consider new ways to assist actors from civil society in both providing LEAs with timely alerts regarding individuals that may be undergoing radicalisation and managing such situations before violent actions are committed. A series of workshops, which will bring together policy-makers, members of law-enforcement agencies and representatives of civil society, will be organised in order to foster dialogue and exchanging experiences among these actors, potentially leading to the creation of new partnerships and initiatives aimed at countering violent radicalisation as well as to identifying weaknesses within the ones already in place.</p>
<p>For Member States and the Commission to raise awareness as regards extremist ideas and their dissemination on the internet and traditional media and to identify areas for further research and analysis.</p>	<p>Deliverable 4.1: Report on the spread of extremist narratives</p>	<p>Report 31/10/2018</p>	<p>A study of the kind of narrative promoted by radical groups, their dissemination machine and target audience. This deliverable will highlight contents and channels used by extremist groups for spreading their narratives and how these affects their selected target audience.</p>