

# **National Action Plan to Prevent and Counter Radicalisation and Violent Extremism**

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Sicherheitsverbund Schweiz  
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# 1. Introduction

The issue of radicalisation<sup>1</sup> and violent extremism has grown considerably in importance at both national and international levels. In view of this, in September 2015 the Federal Council adopted the Swiss counter-terrorism strategy,<sup>2</sup> which has since been implemented step by step. It comprises four areas of activity: prevention, law enforcement, protection, and crisis preparedness. The National Action Plan to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism falls within the area of prevention. It is one of the measures introduced to implement the government strategy along with the review of measures to prevent radicalisation submitted by the Swiss Security Network on 6 July 2016, the three reports of the TETRA<sup>3</sup> Task Force and Switzerland's Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism issued by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in April 2016.<sup>4</sup>

In parallel with the National Action Plan, a federal act is being drafted on police counter-terrorism measures. Thus in future the efforts of the communal and cantonal authorities to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism will be supplemented at federal level by preventive police measures. These preventive police measures should be designed to be both complementary and yet subsidiary to the measures under the National Action Plan.

Preventing and countering radicalisation and violent extremism is a concern for society as a whole. It poses a challenge not only for numerous authorities at communal, cantonal and federal levels, but also for civil

society. Cooperation and the exchange of information and experiences between these parties and with foreign agencies are also indispensable. When the security and law enforcement authorities have to take action, this normally means that they are already having to deal with acts of violent extremism or terrorism. Targeted prevention campaigns aim to prevent offences from being planned or committed in the first place.

The Confederation, the cantons (the executive committees of the Conference of Cantonal Justice and Police Directors (CCJPD), the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Directors of Education (EDK), the Conference of Cantonal Directors of Social Services (CDSS)), the communes (Swiss Union of Cities and Association of Swiss Communes) have therefore decided to work together to draw up this National Action Plan, to take preventive measures against radicalisation and violent extremism and to propose measures to achieve disengagement and reintegration.

This National Action Plan relates to all forms of radicalisation and violent extremism. However, as the Annual Report of the Federal Intelligence Service for 2017 stresses, jihadist-motivated radicalisation is currently regarded as the main threat.<sup>5</sup> The causes of radicalisation and, following on from that, violent extremism are however many and varied. In December 2015, the Secretary General of the United Nations published a plan of action to prevent violent extremism, which drew a distinction between two causes: *push* factors (conditions that encourage violent extremism and the

<sup>1</sup> In this case, radicalisation that can lead to violent extremism or terrorism.

<sup>2</sup> Dispatch dated 18 September 2015 on Switzerland's counter-terrorism strategy, [BBl 2015 7487](#).

<sup>3</sup> **Terrorist Tracking**.

<sup>4</sup> Task-Force TETRA (2015). [First report from February 2015](#).

Task-Force TETRA (2015). [Second report from October 2015](#).

Task-Force TETRA (2017). [Third report from April 2017](#).

Swiss Security Network (2016). [Measures to prevent radicalisation – the current situation in Switzerland, July 2016](#).

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (2016). [Switzerland's Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism](#).

<sup>5</sup> Federal Intelligence Service (2017). [Sicherheit Schweiz – Lagebericht 2017 des Nachrichtendienstes des Bundes](#).

context in which it originates) and *pull* factors (individual motives and processes that play a key role in transforming ideas and grievances into extremist violence).<sup>6</sup>

In methodology terms, the National Action Plan is based on the United Nations plan of action, i.e. it proposes preventive measures that are adapted for Switzerland and which aim to curb enabling (push) factors and influencing (pull) factors. The National Action Plan takes an interdisciplinary approach: its measures must also be considered in combination with existing measures, programmes, and initiatives for universal, selective and indicated prevention in the fields of education, social services, integration, violence and crime prevention and anti-discrimination. In relation to integration, for example, the Federal Act on Foreign Nationals is currently being revised so that the requirements for integration are set out in more detail; this should enable values to be communicated more clearly. In relation to anti-discrimination, integration promotion agencies work within the cantonal integration programmes using various general prevention instruments that can also have the effect of preventing radicalisation. At national level and at all levels of the state, many preventive efforts are already being made. These efforts are also important in relation to preventing radicalisation and violent extremism and should therefore continue. Examples are listed in the Annex and the list is not exhaustive.

A bottom-up process has been chosen that has allowed actors from various sectors to express their concerns. In the interdisciplinary exchange and in working groups with representatives from local, cantonal and

national levels as well as selected persons from civil society, specific proposals have been developed into measures. The Office of the Delegate for the Swiss Confederation and Cantons of the Swiss Security Network coordinated the drafting of the National Action Plan.

The National Action Plan is aimed at the political authorities at all three levels of the state as well as the authorities active in this field and civil society. The responsible cantonal conferences (CCJPD, EDK, CDSS), the Swiss Union of Cities and the Association of Swiss Communes will issue recommendations in their areas of responsibility to the cantons, cities and communes. The funding for individual measures varies according to the measure, canton, commune and city and is dependent on existing infrastructures and measures. However, some measures in the National Action Plan require no additional funding. The National Action Plan should be implemented and evaluated within five years (see Chapter 5).

The National Action Plan presents a selection of measures suitable for preventing and countering radicalisation and violent extremism. However, it makes no claim to being a comprehensive answer to this problem. For example, based on assessments carried out by experts and because of work ongoing in parallel, it was decided not to introduce measures relating to a national register of prisoners and for regulating the financial transparency of religious communities. Religious communities (with the exception of the nationally established churches) are for the most part organised as private associations (or in some cases foundations). Stricter supervision and transparency for the financial resources of actively religious asso-

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<sup>6</sup> United Nations (2015). *Action Plan to Prevent Violent Extremism* of 24 December 2015 (A/70/674). The UN Secretary General's Plan of Action cites the following push and pull factors: 1. Lack of socio-economic opportunities; 2. Marginalisation and discrimination; 3. Poor governance, violations of human rights and of the rule of law; 4. Prolonged and unresolved conflicts; 5. Radicalisation in prisons; 6. Individual background and motivations; 7. Collective grievances and victimisation; 8. Distortion and misuse of beliefs, political ideologies and ethnic and cultural differences; 9. Leadership and social networks, including new communication media.

ciations would require a revision of the law of associations. The federal interdepartmental coordinating group on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism recommends that associations that carry an increased risk in relation to financing terrorism be required to register in the commercial register and that a list be kept of associations that are entered in the commercial register.<sup>7</sup>

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**7** See the «Report on the risks of money laundering and terrorism financing in the case of non-profit organisations. Report by the interdepartmental coordinating group on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism» from June 2017 ([German](#) and [French](#)). As part of the follow-up work to the fourth country report by the Financial Action Task Force on Switzerland, the Federal Department of Finance was instructed to provide the Federal Council with a consultation draft of provisions requiring associations with an increased risk in relation to terrorism financing to be entered in the commercial register and a list to be kept of associations recorded in the commercial register.

## 2. Goals of the National Action Plan



The National Action Plan aims to create practicable pre-conditions for preventing and countering radicalisation and violent extremism in all its forms, while at the same time respecting fundamental and human rights. It is intended to achieve this in the following manner:

*The basic principle: cooperation and effective structures:* In order to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism, the aim must be to achieve institutionalised interdisciplinary cooperation, for example in the form of regular round tables. This strategy, developed at local level (canton, region, city) and supported at a political level, should define the networks of relevant players and the common course of action in prevention, and in particular for preventing radicalisation and violent extremism. It is recommended that school authorities, social services, social and youth workers, child and adult protection authorities, psychiatric services, police, intelligence services (depending on the context at federal or cantonal level), cantonal and juvenile prosecution services, integration agencies and other specialist agencies be involved as well as those in the immediate environment of the person concerned, depending on the situation. In this way, problematic developments and potential risks of violence can be identified in the overall picture early on and suitable measures initiated. Interdisciplinary networks are also important in order to support the reintegration of an individual and to coordinate the measures required to achieve disengagement.

*Coordination:* A rapid and coordinated exchange of information and experiences (vertical and horizontal) between the various players must be guaranteed.

*Instruments:* Suitable instruments must be made available and work process models defined that allow the process of radicalisation towards violent extremism to be recognised and prevented.

*Inclusion and support of civil society:* Civil society's commitment to and active participation in initiatives and projects are essential for the prevention work. Participation in the work and the decision-making process contributes to positive decisions, strength-

ens the feeling of social solidarity and alleviates or indeed eliminates fears, uncertainties and discriminatory tendencies. It is everyone's overall responsibility to offer alternatives to radical ways of thinking and behaving and violent extremism. A framework ordinance, based on Article 386 of the Swiss Criminal Code (SCC), is planned in order to regulate future crime prevention at federal level, so that the federal government can provide financial support in this field for projects in civil society to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism. Under the Foreign Nationals Act and the Extra-Curricular Activities Act, it is already possible to provide financial support for initiatives and projects in civil society.

# 3. Definition of the terms used

The terms used in the National Action Plan comprise both working and statutory definitions. The definitions are as follows:

*Terrorist activities:* «(...) efforts to influence or change the institutional framework of the state that are achieved or facilitated by committing or threatening to commit serious criminal offences or by spreading fear and alarm.» (Art. 19 para. 2 let. a of the Federal Act on the Intelligence Service).

*Violent extremist activities:* «(...) efforts by organisations that reject the principles of democracy and the rule of law and which commit, encourage or endorse acts of violence in order to achieve their goals.» (Art. 19 para. 2 let. e of the Federal Act on the Intelligence Service).

*Radicalisation:* Radicalisation is a process where an individual gradually accepts violence or other illegal methods to promote an ideological goal.<sup>8</sup>

*Disengagement:* Disengagement is the process by which individuals cease to be mobilised in support of a violent extremist movement.<sup>9</sup>

*Reintegration:* Reintegration refers to the reestablishment of social, familial, and community ties and positive participation in society.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The Nordic Council of Ministers (2017). *The Nordic Safe Cities Guide*, page 11.

<sup>9</sup> Berger, J.M (2016): Promoting Disengagement from Violent Extremism. *The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague* 7 (5), page 3.

<sup>10</sup> Georgia Holmer und Adrian Shtuni (2007): Returning Foreign Fighters and the Reintegration Imperative. *Special Report 402: United States Institute of Peace*, page 2.

# 4. Areas of activity

The measures are grouped into five different areas of activity. Specific examples of measures can be found in the Annex.

Sound knowledge and comprehensive information about the phenomenon of radicalisation and violent extremism are essential in order to recognise radicalisation processes at an early stage and prevent their progress. These measures form part of the *Knowledge and expertise* area.

The area of *Cooperation and coordination* involves encouraging cooperation between authorities and players in civil society as well as improving the coordination of preventive measures, so that they are more clearly focused.

The area of *Prevention of extremist ideologies and extremist groups* covers measures on the concept of democracy, on participation and on commitment to society as well as on improving (media) skills.

The area of *Disengagement and reintegration* relates to support measures, both within and outside criminal proceedings, to help persons renounce violent extremism and to encourage their reintegration.

The area of *International cooperation* concerns the exchange of experiences and knowledge at an international level as well as cooperation with other states in order to counter this cross-border and international phenomenon as effectively as possible.

The measures and recommendations should be implemented in a manner that is gender-specific and appropriate for the target groups concerned. In particular, the role of children, adolescents and women as important players in the field of prevention should be supported and strengthened.

## 4.1 Knowledge and Expertise

### Measure 1: Organising research projects and studies on radicalisation and violent extremism in Switzerland

The pre-condition for targeted and effective prevention is knowledge of the causes and contexts of radicalisation and violent extremism. Accordingly, support must be given to fundamental and practical research and studies into the causes of radicalisation and violent extremism, into current developments in Switzerland, and into methods of prevention. These scientific projects will take account of gender-specific differences. Funding can be obtained within the framework of conventional funding programmes and procedures (e.g. departmental research, Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) projects).

- *Target group*<sup>11</sup>: Authorities, experts.
- *Operational implementation*<sup>12</sup>: Higher education institutions (universities and universities of applied sciences), Confederation, cantons.
- *Political responsibility*<sup>13</sup>: Higher education institutions (universities and universities of applied sciences), Confederation, cantons.
- *Funding*<sup>14</sup>: Confederation, cantons, foundations, funds.

### Measure 2: Offers of basic and continuing education and training for experts

In basic and continuing education and training courses, experts discuss the issue of radicalisation and violent extremism and are made aware of how to recognise the signs and risks of radicalisation at an early stage and to act accordingly in order to prevent increased radicalisation; they also learn how to deal with people who may have been radicalised.

**11** Target group: the group of people that a specific measure aims to reach and over whom the measure should have an influence.

**12** Operational implementation: the persons and bodies responsible for implementing measures.

**13** Political responsibility: the authority/agency/conference/association that calls for and supports the implementation of the measures. In the case of interdisciplinary measures, several authorities/agencies may be responsible.

**14** Funding: the authority/agency that finances the implementation of the measure.

- **Target group:** Youth and (school) social workers, teaching staff, apprenticeship supervisors in host companies, prison staff, police, intelligence services, adult and juvenile prosecution services, juvenile court judges, asylum and migration authorities, residents' services, child and adult protection authorities (CAPA), courts, professional guardians, professional personnel in the armed forces and civil protection services.
- **Operational implementation:** Higher education institutions (universities, universities of applied sciences and teacher training universities), in cooperation with institutions and organisations that deal with the issue of radicalisation.
- **Political responsibility:** Higher education institutions (universities, universities of applied sciences and teacher training universities), in cooperation with institutions and organisations that deal with the issue of radicalisation.
- **Funding:** Funding is the responsibility of the training institutions concerned and of the participants in the relevant basic and continuing education and training courses.

### Measure 3: Basic and continuing education and training for chaplains

The activities of chaplains in public institutions such as prisons and hospitals are subject to certain requirements, such as holding suitable qualifications. To enable chaplains from non-recognised religious communities to carry out pastoral duties, suitable opportunities for basic and continuing education and training must be provided, subject to the autonomy that universities enjoy. These courses will be recognised by public institutions such as hospitals, prisons, etc.<sup>15</sup>

- **Target group:** Chaplains.
- **Operational implementation:** Chaplains, higher education institutions, authorities, institutions.

- **Political responsibility:** Education and training programmes: Higher education institutions (universities and universities of applied sciences – subject to university autonomy).
- **Funding:** The funding is the responsibility of the training institutions concerned and of the participants in the relevant basic and continuing education and training courses; they can also apply to private foundations for scholarships (if need be with the support of the training institutions).

### Measure 4: Training of support workers in the federal centres and the cantonal centres for asylum seekers

The Federal Intelligence Service (FIS) works with the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) to offer training for support workers in the federal centres that enables them to recognise the process of radicalisation at an early stage and act accordingly. The training includes early detection measures, instruction on recognising risk indicators and on applying a homogeneous operational process in the event of any suspicion of radicalisation. This training could also be provided in cantonal centres for the organisations and private support staff employed there. The State Secretariat for Migration and the Federal Intelligence Service can support their cantonal partner authorities in applying good practices. The cantonal authorities should also offer this training to prison staff.

- **Target group:** Asylum support staff and security staff, legal advisers (in cantonal centres), non-governmental organisations and other persons, in particular from civil society, who are entrusted with ensuring that the centres run smoothly, as well as cantonal prison staff.
- **Operational implementation:** For federal centres, by the FIS and the SEM; for cantonal centres, the measure could be implemented in cooperation with the relevant cantonal partners of the FIS and the SEM.

<sup>15</sup> As a requirement for participation, universities that offer related basic and continuing education and training should for the time being also recognise foreign degrees in subjects such as Islamic theology. Currently it is not possible to study such subjects at undergraduate level in Switzerland. The Federal Council also stated in its written response to the postulate 16.3314 «Moderate imams are key people in preventing the radicalisation of young Muslims» tabled by Maja Ingold on 6 July 2016 that «(...) there is an additional need for clarification in relation to persons offering support on religious issues.» The Federal Council will seek a dialogue with the cantons on this issue and will draw up a report on the subject. In principle, education matters are the responsibility of the cantons.

- *Political responsibility:* Confederation (Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP), Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection and Sport (DDPS)) and cantons (cantonal authority responsible for asylum with support from the CDSS, and the CCJPD for prisons), communes, cities.
- *Funding:* Training in federal centres: SEM, at cantonal level: authorities responsible in this area.

#### Measure 5: Raising awareness among and providing training for key people

The communal and cantonal authorities raise the awareness of managers and key people at sports and leisure clubs and cultural associations in relation to the issues of violence prevention, radicalisation and violent extremism and provide related training. They develop an awareness of links between risk groups and problematic radicalisation tendencies, try to explain the risks and pass on knowledge and information.

- *Target group:* Employees in social and youth work organisations, key people in sports and leisure clubs and cultural associations.
- *Operational implementation:* Relevant communal or cantonal authority or specialist agencies for training.
- *Political responsibility:* Relevant communal or cantonal authorities and/or specialist agencies for training.
- *Funding:* Cantons, communes, cities and associations.

#### Measure 6: Providing information on religious issues

State contact points and partner organisations provide information on questions related to religion.

- *Target group:* National, cantonal and communal authorities, faith communities, general public.
- *Operational implementation:* Existing contact points.

- *Political responsibility:* Confederation, cantons, cities.
- *Funding:* Confederation, cantons, cities and partner organisations.

#### Measure 7: Use of early detection instruments

Instruments for the early detection of signs of radicalisation can help the specialist agencies responsible to clarify the actual risk and initiate further measures.

- *Target group:* Persons displaying potential radicalisation tendencies.
- *Operational implementation:* Experts, specialist agencies, youth welfare offices, social services, child and adult protection authorities, authorities for the execution of criminal penalties and measures, police.
- *Political responsibility:* CCJPD, CDSS, Association of Swiss Communes, Swiss Union of Cities, Conference on Child and Adult Protection (COCAP).
- *Funding:* Public offices responsible in this area in the cantons, communes, cities.

#### Measure 8: Improving risk assessment and risk management procedures in prisons<sup>16</sup>

Existing instruments for risk assessment and risk management in prisons must be improved and developed and the required basic and continuing education and training provided.

- *Target group:* Inmates of all penal institutions and persons who have been sentenced to a criminal sanction.
- *Operational implementation:* Prisons, forensic research.
- *Political responsibility:* CCJPD, cantonal agreements on the execution of criminal penalties and measures, Swiss Training Centre for Prison Staff (SAZ).
- *Funding:* Cantonal justice and police departments.

<sup>16</sup> The exchange of expertise on preventing radicalisation and violent extremism in prisons is organised separately; it is a project run by the Swiss Training Centre for Prison Staff (SAZ) under the oversight of the CCJPD. Working with key people from the prison system, a strategy paper with recommendations for the cantons is being drawn up, which should be submitted to the CCJPD in spring 2018.

### Measure 9: Devising and providing pedagogical materials for use in and outside schools

Teaching materials, pedagogical materials and projects on the theme of radicalisation and violent extremism for use in and outside schools should encourage a respectful dialogue, open debate and critical thinking.

- *Target group:* School students and young people, teaching staff, youth and social workers, specialist agencies.
- *Operational implementation:* Specialist agencies, organisations and publishers that produce and distribute pedagogical materials.
- *Political responsibility:* School context: EDK, out of school context: CDSS.
- *Funding:* School context: EDK, out of school context: CDSS.

## 4.2 Cooperation and coordination

### Measure 10: Competence and advice centres for the issues of radicalisation and violent extremism

Competence centres offer a variety of services. They help to detect potential radicalisation at an early stage, advise the persons involved and intervene directly in order to avert extremism and any readiness to use violence. They are well linked, such that, depending on the problem, they can pass on any requests to the relevant agency. In the case of a request from another city or commune or another canton, however, the competence centre concerned must know which authorities to contact in that canton, city or commune, so that the case in question can continue to be dealt with at a local level.

Each canton will therefore provide details on the website [ch.ch](http://ch.ch) of the competence centre (its own or regional) that should be contacted. Cities, communes and cantons that do not have their own competence cen-

tres can enter into agreements with existing competence centres.<sup>17</sup>

- *Target group:* General public, friends and relatives, families, teaching staff, youth and social work offices, associations, authorities.
- *Operational implementation:* Centres that have already been identified or urban and cantonal contact points, for example in relation to violence prevention.
- *Political responsibility:* Political bodies in the cantons, communes, cities.
- *Funding:* Cantons, communes, cities or service agreements with existing competence centres.

### Measure 11: Institutionalised cooperation between the state and migrants' associations, sports clubs, youth clubs and women's clubs, experts, charities and religious organisations

The dialogue and the cooperation between cantons, communes and cities on the one hand and migrants' associations, sports, youth and women's clubs, experts, charities and religious organisations on the other must be intensified and institutionalised. A systematic and participative inclusion in institutional structures and decision-making processes must be guaranteed. The communes, cities and cantons should devise strategies to achieve the inclusion and participation of specific groups as partners.

- *Target group:* Migrants' associations, sports clubs, youth and women's clubs, experts, charities and religious organisations.
- *Operational implementation:* Local authorities.
- *Political responsibility:* Cantonal and communal authorities.
- *Funding:* Cantons, communes, cities.

<sup>17</sup> Depending on the size and regional importance of a canton, commune or city, it will be recommended that a competence centre be established with the task of providing counselling and clarification and passing on expertise.



### Measure 12: Interreligious dialogue between recognised religious communities and religious organisations<sup>18</sup>

An interreligious dialogue between the various recognised religious communities and religious organisations takes place regularly with the aim of ensuring religious peace and bringing a mutual understanding of the different concerns and challenges. Cantonal and communal authorities can help organise this exchange.

- *Target group:* Recognised religious communities, religious organisations.
- *Operational implementation:* Recognised religious communities, religious organisations.
- *Political responsibility:* Recognised religious communities, religious organisations.
- *Funding:* Recognised religious communities, religious organisations, if need be with support from the cantons.

### Measure 13: Intensification of police networking

The communal and/or cantonal police forces must intensify their networking with foreign communities and various associations, forging good relations and raising levels of trust. Special attention should be paid to cultivating contacts with (cultural) associations and organisations (for example asylum organisations). In this way, it should be possible to develop mutual trust, maintain networks and discuss security policy concerns. The model of the police ‘bridge builder’ could be appropriate for carrying out these tasks.

- *Target group:* Cultural associations, organisations and minorities.
- *Operational implementation:* Conference of Cantonal Police Commanders (CCPCS), Swiss Association of City Police Chiefs (SVSP), regional police forces.
- *Political responsibility:* CCJPD, Conference of City Directors of Security (CCDS).

- *Funding:* Cantonal or city police department responsible.

### Measure 14: Development and introduction of the concept of threat management

The aim of a cantonal system of threat management that involves the relevant authorities and institutions and which is normally under the control of the police is to recognise the potential threat posed by individuals or groups at an early stage, assess the scale of the threat and ultimately alleviate the threat through appropriate measures. The issues of radicalisation and violent extremism must be covered by the threat management system. In order to take an interdisciplinary approach to radicalisation and violent extremism, if need be, further partners and additional know-how must also be brought in.

- *Target group:* Persons who pose a potential threat.
- *Operational implementation:* Police, with inclusion additional central cantonal and city authorities/agencies, Swiss Police Institute (SPI) (programme of courses from 2018).
- *Political responsibility:* CCJPD or the cantons, CCDS.
- *Funding:* Cantonal or city police department responsible.

### Measure 15: Regulation of the exchange of information between authorities

#### a) Statutory basis for the exchange of personal information and personality profiles between federal authorities, cantonal and communal authorities

An express statutory basis is required for the exchange of information between the federal authority which issues administrative policing measures, and the cantonal and communal authorities responsible for crime prevention and child and adult protection, as well as for any exchange between the latter authorities. This statutory basis is provided in the federal legislative bill on preventive police counter-terrorism measures.

<sup>18</sup> Depending on the cantonal arrangements, religious communities are organised as private associations or as recognised public corporations. In contrast to private law associations, public corporations have sovereign rights such as the right to levy taxes and simplified access to public institutions such as schools, hospitals and prisons. They therefore have a closer relationship with the state.

- *Target group:* Experts.
- *Operational implementation:* Federal Office of Police (fedpol), cantonal authorities (police, child and adult protection authorities, school authorities, adult and juvenile prosecution services, juvenile court judges, youth welfare offices and social services, integration agencies, residents and migration authorities, prisons).
- *Political responsibility:* Confederation (FDJP).
- *Funding:* No additional resources necessary.

#### *b) Internal cantonal horizontal and vertical exchange of information (guidelines)*

Each canton checks with their data protection commissioner whether and to what extent the horizontal and vertical exchange of information between those involved at communal and cantonal level in preventing radicalisation and violent extremism is sufficiently covered by the cantonal data protection act and the other relevant legislation. Based on this, it puts together guidelines, which may also cover or define the exchange of information with non-state actors.

- *Target group:* Experts.
- *Operational implementation:* Police, child and adult protection authorities, school authorities, adult and juvenile prosecution services, youth welfare offices and social services, integration agencies, prisons, cantonal data protection commissioners.
- *Political responsibility:* Canton, commune, city.
- *Funding:* No additional resources necessary.

#### **Measure 16: Establishing a National Coordination Office**

A National Coordination Office is responsible for the transfer of knowledge and experiences on the issue of radicalisation and violent extremism. It informs experts about literature, concepts, brochures, and continuing education and training events, revises available materials and organises events for experts from all levels of the state. The National Coordination Office encourages networking among actors at all levels of the State and with civil society. If required, it can provide support for the implementation of the meas-

ures. It coordinates the national incentive programme and the annual monitoring of the implementation of the measures. Assisted by experts, it evaluates project proposals, with the decision on their start-up funding being taken by the strategic advisory group and the political supervisory body.

The National Coordination Office produces information on radicalisation and violent extremism for the general public. This information is made available on the website [ch.ch](http://ch.ch).

- *Target group:* Communal, cantonal and national experts and managers that deal with violence prevention, radicalisation and violent extremism.
- *Operational implementation:* National Coordination Office, with specialist support from the Confederation, cantons (EDK, CDSS, CCJPD), communes (Association of Swiss Communes) and cities (Swiss Union of Cities), strategic advisory group.
- *Political responsibility:* Political supervisory body (FDJP, EDK, CDSS, CCJPD, Association of Swiss Communes, Swiss Union of Cities).
- *Funding:* Office of the Swiss Security Network, Swiss Crime Prevention (CCJPD), incentive programme.

#### **Measure 17: National incentive programme**

The national incentive programme has the aim of providing support in the coming five years for projects implementing the measures in the National Action Plan on preventing and countering radicalisation and violent extremism. The federal incentive programme, which will run for a period of five years, will allow financial support to be given to existing and new projects initiated by the cantons, communes and cities and by civil society.

- *Target group:* Communal, cantonal and national experts and managers active in preventing violence, radicalisation and violent extremism.
- *Operational implementation:* National Coordination Office, strategic advisory group.
- *Political responsibility:* Political supervisory body.
- *Funding:* Confederation (financial resources for a limited period for the incentive programme).

### 4.3 Prevention of extremist ideologies and extremist groups

#### Measure 18: Enhancing measures to encourage active citizenship, strengthen democracy and prevent discrimination<sup>19</sup>

##### a) Outside schools

Expansion of existing projects or creation of new projects with the aim of helping children, adolescents and young adults to critically examine the world and form their own judgements, and to act as enlightened and responsible citizens, including on the Internet and on social networks.

- *Target group:* Children, young people, young adults and parents.
- *Operational implementation:* Youth work, parental education and counselling services and parent organisations, bodies responsible for policy on children and adolescents, actors in civil society.
- *Political responsibility:* Federal Department of Home Affairs (FDHA), CDSS.
- *Funding:* Federal Social Insurance Office (FSIO), cantons, private individuals and entities (e.g. foundations).

##### b) In schools

- Coaching in active citizenship by teaching specific and practical knowledge about democracy and human rights.
- Media training for school students aimed at developing analytical skills, allowing them to adopt a critical approach to media and forms of communication.
- Religious education to transmit knowledge about the most important religions.
- *Target group:* Children and adolescents.
- *Operational implementation:* Schools.

- *Political responsibility:* EDK.
- *Funding:* Cantons.

##### c) In society as a whole

As part of the cantonal integration programme (CIP), the Confederation and cantons support the development and expansion of advice centres for victims of discrimination in all cantons. Experiences of discrimination and ostracism, marginalisation, human rights violations and collective victimisation are recognised as potential factors leading to radicalisation.

- *Target group:* Potential victims of discrimination.
- *Operational implementation:* Competent federal and cantonal agencies, competence centres for integration and private sponsors.
- *Political responsibility:* SEM, Service for Combating Racism, cantonal authorities.
- *Funding:* Confederation, cantons, private sponsors.

#### Measure 19: Targeted intervention in the case of children and adolescents whose safety or development is or could be endangered

Children and adolescents who are exposed to crisis situations or difficult circumstances are offered voluntary counselling or support services (not ordered by child and adult protection authorities, but supervised or organised by trained experts). The funding of these services and access to them are subject to mandatory regulations.<sup>20</sup>

- *Target group:* Children and adolescents who have to deal with destabilising experiences.
- *Operational implementation:* Cantonal and communal child and youth assistance services, social services, social offices, migration authorities as well as other specialist agencies.
- *Political responsibility:* CDSS.
- *Funding:* Cantons.

<sup>19</sup> Here reference should be made to the CDSS recommendations of 19 May 2016 on the further development of the policy on children and adolescents in the cantons (<http://www.sodk.ch/fachbereiche/kinder-und-jugend/>). The recommendations highlight the general conditions that enable children and adolescents to develop their abilities to live together, their social engagement, their creativity and independence, and thus to grow into independent and socially responsible adults.

<sup>20</sup> CDSS, *Recommendations for the further development of the policy on children and adolescents in the cantons dated 19 May 2016*, p. 30–31.

### Measure 20: Prevention of radicalisation, in particular via the Internet, by means of counter narratives and alternative narratives

People who look for or come across violent extremist propaganda material on the internet must be able to find other perspectives and counter arguments in order to keep a critical distance and to build a positive identity. The development and active dissemination of counter narratives and/or alternative narratives on the internet and offline is supported by initiatives in civil society and includes as many people in the target group as possible.

- *Target group:* People, in particular young people, who come into contact with or could potentially be exposed to propaganda material online or offline.
- *Operational implementation:* Organisations in civil society.
- *Political responsibility:* Confederation (FSIO Youth and Media Platform), cantons, communes, cities.
- *Funding:* Pilot phase financed by the FSIO, thereafter cantons, communes, cities, non-governmental organisations and private entities (suppliers of internet services and social media).

## 4.4 Disengagement and reintegration

### Measure 21: Measures to encourage disengagement and reintegration

#### a) List of interdisciplinary disengagement and reintegration measures

When dealing with individual cases (case management), it is essential to have a reference list of possible forensic psychiatric/psychological measures and social-pedagogical measures (including responsibilities and procedures for cooperation). These measures should be ordered when radicalised persons face criminal proceedings and while they are serving sentences (including probation), and also outside these situations; they must also take account of the differences between the sexes. Measure 14 on the concept of threat management is an element of this and serves as an interface with the security services (police and intelligence services) where it is suspected that a criminal

offence is being planned. In addition, the list should contain the Confederation's planned preventive police measures (e.g. travel document restrictions, obligation to report to a police station; see Measure 15a) as well as mentoring measures.

- *Target group:* Any person classified as radicalised, irrespective of whether they face criminal proceedings or are serving a sentence.
- *Operational implementation:* Prosecution and prison authorities, forensic psychiatric clinics/child and youth forensic services, child and adult protection authorities, professional guardians, specialist agencies, CCPCS, fedpol, Training Centre for Prison Staff (SAZ).
- *Political responsibility:* Confederation, CCJPD, CDSS, COCAP, Swiss Union of Cities.
- *Funding:* Confederation, cantons.

#### b) Disengagement measures for children and adolescents

Children and adolescents who are classified as radicalised require specific forms of intervention and supervision that differ from those for adults and which must take place as early as possible. The section for child and youth forensics at the Swiss Society of Forensic Psychiatry (SSFP) is developing a catalogue with specific disengagement measures, which will be used by the services for child and youth forensics at cantonal psychiatric clinics. The measures will take an interdisciplinary approach and can be applied outside criminal proceedings on request by the responsible cantonal authority.

- *Target group:* Children and adolescents who are classified as radicalised, irrespective of whether they are involved in criminal proceedings, and regardless of their degree of radicalisation.
- *Operational implementation:* Children and youth forensic services of the cantonal psychiatric clinics, socio-pedagogical field.
- *Political responsibility:* Section for children and youth forensics of the Swiss Society for Forensic Psychiatry and Psychotherapy (SSFP).
- *Funding:* Cantons.

### Measure 22: Competent authority for the treatment of radicalised persons outside of criminal proceedings and the execution of sentences

After release from prison and outside the criminal justice process there is no statutory basis for ordering socio-pedagogical measures to encourage the reintegration of radicalised persons. Each canton should therefore designate an authority which can offer voluntary reintegration measures (see Measure 21a). Contact should be made with this authority as part of the transition management in the execution of criminal penalties and measures.

- *Target group:* Radicalised persons on whom the prosecution or sentence execution authorities are unable to impose measures.
- *Operational implementation:* Authority established by each canton.
- *Political responsibility:* CDSS, Swiss Association of Welfare Organisations (SKOS), CCJPD.
- *Funding:* Cantons.

### Measure 23: Expert support for families of and others close to radicalised persons

Development of guidelines to support experts dealing with specific cases. In particular, measures should be devised for supporting and counselling the families and relatives of radicalised persons should be set out.

- *Target groups:* Families and relatives of radicalised persons, and experts dealing with specific cases.
- *Operational implementation:* Cantonal child protection and social work offices, child and adult protection authorities, social services and social services authorities.
- *Political responsibility:* CDSS, SKOS, COCAP.
- *Funding:* CDSS, COCAP.

### Measure 24: Creating a national pool of experts on disengagement and reintegration

The implementation of the various disengagement and reintegration measures at local level must be based on national and international expertise. Measures must

also be based on scientific studies into these issues. To this end, a national pool of experts should be set up to offer the implementing authorities and agencies a frame of reference, provide the required specialist knowledge and take account of gender-specific differences. The experts have the knowledge needed to support and advise the authorities and agencies responsible for reintegrating radicalised persons.

- *Target group:* All radicalised persons, irrespective of whether they face criminal proceedings.
- *Operational implementation:* Experts on psychiatry, psycho-sociology and pedagogy as well as on terrorism, violent extremism, religion, integration and the penal system, National Coordination Office.
- *Political responsibility:* Confederation.
- *Funding:* Confederation (incentive programme).

## 4.5 International cooperation

### Measure 25: International exchange of information and experiences

Going beyond knowledge transfer at national level, it is also vital to the efforts to prevent and counter radicalisation and violent extremism that information and experiences are also exchanged on an international basis: already a variety of good practices developed abroad have been incorporated into the measures in the National Action Plan. People involved at all levels (federal, cantonal, communal and city) and experts from universities or other institutions must be urged to play an active role.

- *Target groups:* Experts in the Federal Administration, cantons, communes and cities as well as from universities and other institutions.
- *Operational implementation:* Confederation, cantons, communes, cities, National Coordination Office.
- *Political responsibility:* The experts themselves must secure access to and membership of international forums, Confederation, cantons, communes, cities.
- *Funding:* The experts themselves are responsible for obtaining the required financial resources.

### Measure 26: Foreign policy engagement to prevent violent extremism

Swiss foreign policy makes a contribution towards addressing the causes of and conditions for violent extremism through its engagement in the aforementioned areas. Tackling its direct and structural causes requires long-term, sustainable commitment in transitional and fragile contexts as well as in current conflict zones in order to reduce poverty, eliminate causes of conflict and increase respect for the rule of law and human rights. Here Switzerland deploys its tried-and-tested instruments in the fields of humanitarian security, development cooperation and international security. In addition, Switzerland, through its membership of the United Nations and its participation in multilateral and (sub-)regional forums and organisations, contributes to the development of policies, standards and good practices for preventing violent extremism. Switzerland's foreign policy engagement is presented in detail in the Foreign Policy Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism published in April 2016.

- *Target group:* International organisations, multilateral forums, other states, non-governmental organisations.
- *Operational implementation:* Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA).
- *Political responsibility:* FDFA.
- *Funding:* FDFA.



# 5. Implementation, funding and evaluation



The measures set out in the National Action Plan should be implemented and funded by the specified authorities in cooperation with civil society (see Chapters 2 and 4 and the list in Chapter 6). The National Coordination Office encourages networking between the various participants, knowledge transfer and the distribution of materials on preventing and counter-ing radicalisation and violent extremism. The National Action Plan will be implemented under the oversight of the National Coordination Office, the strategic advisory group and the political supervisory body. This will also guarantee that the responsibilities of the various state actors are respected.

The federal incentive programme, which will run for a period of five years, will allow financial support to be given to existing and new projects initiated by the cantons, communes and cities and by civil society (see Measures 16 and 17).

The aim is to implement the National Action Plan in the next five years. Within this period, an evaluation will be commissioned in order to review the implementation and the effectiveness of the measures.

# 6. Masterplan

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Political Responsibility</b>	<b>Funding</b>
<b>M 1: Organising research projects and studies on radicalisation and violent extremism in Switzerland</b>	Higher education institutions (universities and universities of applied sciences), Confederation, cantons	Confederation, cantons, foundations, funds
<b>M 2: Offers of basic and continuing education and training for experts</b>	Higher education institutions (universities, universities of applied sciences and teacher training universities), in cooperation with institutions and organisations that deal with the issue of radicalisation	Funding is the responsibility of the training institutions concerned and of the participants in the relevant basic and continuing education and training courses
<b>M 3: Basic and continuing education and training for chaplains</b>	Education and training programmes: higher education institutions (universities and universities of applied sciences – subject to university autonomy)	The funding is the responsibility of the training institutions concerned and of the participants in the relevant basic and continuing education and training courses; they can also apply to private foundations for scholarships (if need be with the support of the training institutions)
<b>M 4: Training of support workers in the federal centres and the cantonal centres for asylum seekers</b>	Confederation (FDJP, DDPS) and cantons (cantonal authority responsible for asylum with support from the CDSS, and the CCJPD for prisons), communes and cities	Training in federal centres: SEM, at cantonal level: authorities responsible in this area
<b>M 5: Raising awareness among and providing training for key people</b>	Relevant communal or cantonal authorities and/or specialist agencies for training	Cantons, communes, cities and associations
<b>M 6: Providing information on religious issues</b>	Confederation, cantons, cities	Confederation, cantons, cities and partner organisations
<b>M 7: Use of early detection instruments</b>	CCJPD, CDSS, Association of Swiss Communes, Swiss Union of Cities, COCAP	Public offices responsible in this area in the cantons, communes, cities
<b>M 8: Improving risk assessment and risk management procedures in prisons</b>	CCJPD, cantonal agreements on the execution of criminal penalties and measures, Swiss Training Centre for Prison Staff (SAZ)	Cantonal justice and police departments
<b>M 9: Devising and providing pedagogical materials for use in and outside schools</b>	School context: EDK, out of school context: CDSS	School context: EDK, out of school context: CDSS
<b>M 10: Competence and advice centres for the issues of radicalisation and violent extremism</b>	Political bodies in the cantons, communes, cities	Cantons, communes, cities or service agreements with existing competence centres

Measure	Political Responsibility	Funding
<b>M 11: Institutionalised cooperation between the state and migrants' associations, sports clubs, youth clubs and women's clubs, experts, charities and religious organisations</b>	Cantonal and communal authorities	Cantons, communes, cities
<b>M 12: Interreligious dialogue between recognised religious communities and religious organisations</b>	Recognised religious communities, religious organisations	Recognised religious communities, religious organisations, if need be with support from the cantons
<b>M 13: Intensification of police networking</b>	CCJPD, CCDS	Cantonal or city police department responsible
<b>M 14: Development and introduction of the concept of threat management</b>	CCJPD or the cantons, CCDS	Cantonal or city police department responsible
<b>M 15: Regulation of the exchange of information between authorities</b>		
a) Statutory basis for the exchange of personal information and personality profiles between federal authorities, cantonal and communal authorities	a) Confederation (FDJP)	a) and b) No additional resources necessary
b) Internal cantonal horizontal and vertical exchange of information (guidelines)	b) Canton, commune, city	a) and b) No additional resources necessary
<b>M 16: Establishing a National Coordination Office</b>	Political supervisory body (FDJP, EDK, CDSS, CCJPD, Association of Swiss Communes, Swiss Union of Cities)	Office of the Swiss Security Network, Swiss Crime Prevention (CCJPD), incentive programme
<b>M 17: National incentive programme</b>	Political supervisory body	Confederation (financial resources for a limited period for the incentive programme)
<b>M 18: Enhancing measures to encourage active citizenship, strengthen democracy and prevent discrimination</b>		
a) Outside schools	a) FDHA, CDSS	a) FSIO, cantons, private individuals and entities (e.g. foundations)
b) In schools	b) EDK	b) Cantons
c) In society as a whole	c) SEM, Service for Combating Racism, cantonal authorities	c) Confederation, cantons, private sponsors

Measure	Political Responsibility	Funding
<b>M 19: Targeted intervention in the case of children and adolescents whose safety or development is or could be endangered</b>	CDSS	Cantons
<b>M 20: Prevention of radicalisation, in particular via the internet, by means of counter narratives and alternative narratives</b>	Confederation (FSIO Youth and Media Platform), cantons, communes, cities	Pilot phase financed by the FSIO, thereafter cantons, communes, cities, non-governmental organisations and private entities (suppliers of internet services and social media)
<b>M 21: Measures to encourage disengagement and reintegration</b>		
a) List of interdisciplinary disengagement and reintegration measures	a) Confederation, CCJPD, CDSS, COCAP, Swiss Union of Cities	a) Confederation, cantons
b) Disengagement measures for children and adolescents	b) Section for children and youth forensics of the Swiss Society for Forensic Psychiatry and psychotherapy (SSFP)	b) Cantons
<b>M 22: Competent authority for the treatment of radicalised persons outside criminal proceedings and the execution of sentences</b>	CDSS, SKOS, CCJPD	Cantons
<b>M 23: Expert support for families and relatives of radicalised persons</b>	CDSS, SKOS, COCAP	CDSS, COCAP
<b>M 24: Creating a national pool of experts on disengagement and reintegration</b>	Confederation	Confederation (incentive programme)
<b>M 25: International exchange of information and experiences</b>	The experts themselves must secure access to and membership of international forums, Confederation, cantons, communes, cities	The experts themselves are responsible for obtaining the required financial resources
<b>M 26: Foreign policy engagement to prevent violent extremism</b>	FDFA	FDFA

# 7. Annex

## 7.1 Table with specific examples related to the measures

Instrument	Provider	User
<b>Knowledge and expertise</b>		
<b>M 1: Organising research projects and studies on radicalisation and violent extremism in Switzerland</b>		
Research project «Detect-Ability», currently at the planning stage (practical project to develop existing scientific methods for improving procedures for identifying persons with terrorist-motivated aims).	<a href="http://www.brainability.ch/">http://www.brainability.ch/</a>	Security services (e.g. fedpol, FIS) and/or migration authorities
<b>M 2: Offers of basic and continuing education and training for experts</b>		
Basic and continuing education and training	FSIO: Youth and media platform (network on media skills or specialist forum on the protection of young people from harmful media) <a href="http://www.jugendundmedien.ch/home.html">http://www.jugendundmedien.ch/home.html</a>	
	Zurich University of Applied Sciences (Social Work) Religious support in an intercultural context, etc. <a href="https://weiterbildung.zhaw.ch/de/angewandte-linguistik/programm/religioese-begleitung-im-interkulturellen-kontext.html">https://weiterbildung.zhaw.ch/de/angewandte-linguistik/programm/religioese-begleitung-im-interkulturellen-kontext.html</a>	
	Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts (Social Work): specialist seminar <a href="https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/soziale-arbeit/weiterbildung/studienprogramm/fachseminare/herausforderung-radikalisiert-islam-jugendarbeit/">https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/soziale-arbeit/weiterbildung/studienprogramm/fachseminare/herausforderung-radikalisiert-islam-jugendarbeit/</a>	
	University of Fribourg, Swiss Centre for Islam and Society: continuing education and training courses <a href="http://www.unifr.ch/szig/de/">www.unifr.ch/szig/de/</a>	

Instrument	Provider	User
	Specifically for prison staff: Swiss Training Centre for Prison Staff (Schweizerisches Ausbildungszentrum für das Strafvollzugspersonal (SAZ)) <a href="https://www.prison.ch/de/saz/angebot">https://www.prison.ch/de/saz/angebot</a>	
	Swiss Centre for Violence Issues (Schweizer Zentrum für Gewaltfragen (SIFG)) <a href="https://www.sifg.ch/aktuell.html">https://www.sifg.ch/aktuell.html</a>	
<b>M 3: Basic and continuing education and training for chaplains</b>		
Muslim pastoral care as a pilot project	SEM	Test Centre Zurich
Doctorate programme «Islam and society: Islamic theological studies»  Islam-related continuing education and training events	Swiss Centre for Islam and Society (Centre Suisse Islam et Société (SZIG)) <a href="http://www.unifr.ch/szig">www.unifr.ch/szig</a>	
Certificate of Advanced Studies Religious Care in Migration Contexts	University of Bern <a href="http://www.theol.unibe.ch/weiterbildung/cas_religious_care_in_migration_contexts/index_ger.html">http://www.theol.unibe.ch/weiterbildung/cas_religious_care_in_migration_contexts/index_ger.html</a>	
<b>M 4: Training of support workers in the federal centres and cantonal centres for asylum seekers</b>		
Basic training for asylum support staff	SEM, FIS	Federal asylum centres; also recommended in cantonal asylum centres
<b>M 5: Raising awareness among and providing training for key people</b>		
Unbeatable	City of Zurich Centre for Violence Prevention (Fachstelle für Gewaltprävention der Stadt Zürich) <a href="http://www.unschlagbar.ch">www.unschlagbar.ch</a>	Sports and leisure clubs
Civic courage project manual	City of Zurich Centre for Violence Prevention (Fachstelle für Gewaltprävention der Stadt Zürich)	Schools and clubs in the city of Zurich
Youth and sport programmes	Federal Office of Sport (FOSPO)	Managers of sports clubs, participants in the course offered by Youth and Sport



Instrument	Provider	User
Training multipliers	<i>European Peer Training Organisation (EPTO)</i> <sup>21</sup> <a href="http://epto.org/">http://epto.org/</a>	Canton of Geneva

## M 6: Providing information on religious issues

Coordination and contact point: coordination of cooperation within the Federal Administration and contact point for cantonal authorities and faith communities for issues related to religion

Federal Office of Justice  
<https://www.bj.admin.ch/bj/en/home/ueberuns/organisation/oeffr.html>

Intercantonal Information Centre on Beliefs  
<http://www.cic-info.ch/>

Relinfo  
<http://neu.relinfo.ch/>

Infosekta  
<http://www.infosekta.ch/>

Leporello «Religious diversity in the canton of Lucerne»  
[www.unilu.ch/rel-LU](http://www.unilu.ch/rel-LU)

Inforel  
<http://www.inforel.ch/>

*Islam Portal Austria*  
<https://www.islamportal.at/de>

## M 7: Use of early detection instruments

Ra-Prof	Swiss Centre for Violence Issues (SIFG) <a href="https://www.sifg.ch/aktuell.html">https://www.sifg.ch/aktuell.html</a>	Various cities, specialist agencies, police forces
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## M 8: Improving risk assessment and risk management procedures in prisons

Risk-oriented execution of sentences (ROS)		Prisons
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<sup>21</sup> The links in italics lead to sites providing additional international information.

Instrument	Provider	User
Intercantonal and cantonal expert commissions on the assessment of potentially dangerous offenders		Prisons in German-speaking Switzerland
Criminological Assessment Unit		French-speaking cantons

### M 9: Devising and providing pedagogical materials for use in and outside schools

A Teacher's Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism «Preventing violent extremism through education. A guide for policy makers»	UNESCO <a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002446/244676e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002446/244676e.pdf</a> <a href="http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002477/247764e.pdf">http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002477/247764e.pdf</a>	
School manual «Promote Integration, recognise radicalisation»	European Foundation for Democracy <a href="http://europeandemocracy.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Handreichung-fuer-Lehrkraefte.pdf">http://europeandemocracy.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Handreichung-fuer-Lehrkraefte.pdf</a>	Preparation of teaching units for the school manual by the City of Zurich Competence Centre for Violence Prevention (Fachstelle für Gewaltprävention der Stadt Zürich) for use in schools in the city of Zurich
Special issue on extremism «Sichersund»	Canton and Department of Education of St. Gallen <a href="http://www.sichersund.ch">www.sichersund.ch</a>	Canton and Department of Education of St. Gallen
Online instrument for preventing terrorism and violent extremism	<a href="https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/">https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/</a> <a href="http://www.ufuq.de/en/homepage/">http://www.ufuq.de/en/homepage/</a>	

### Cooperation and coordination

#### Principle

Platform for the detection and prevention of radicalisation		Canton of Geneva
Core group model <a href="https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/ssd/de/index/gesundheit_und_praevention/gewaltpraevention/projekte/kerngruppenmodell.html">https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/ssd/de/index/gesundheit_und_praevention/gewaltpraevention/projekte/kerngruppenmodell.html</a>		City of Zurich
Task Force on Radicalisation <a href="http://www.entwicklung.bs.ch/integration/task-force.html">http://www.entwicklung.bs.ch/integration/task-force.html</a>		Canton of Basel-Stadt
<i>Vilvoorde model</i>		<i>Vilvoorde, Belgium</i>
<i>Aarhus model</i>		<i>Denmark</i>

Instrument	Provider	User
<b>M 10: Competence and advice centres for the issues of radicalisation and violent extremism</b>		
Competence centres and contact points for the public	Gardez le lien, (Maintain the link) Geneva <a href="https://www.gardezlelien.ch/">https://www.gardezlelien.ch/</a>	
	City of Bern Radicalisation Prevention Centre (Fachstelle Radikalisierung Stadt Bern) <a href="http://www.bern.ch/themen/sicherheit/schutz-vor-gewalt/radikalisierung">http://www.bern.ch/themen/sicherheit/schutz-vor-gewalt/radikalisierung</a>	
	Canton of Basel-Stadt contact point (Anlaufstelle Kanton Basel-Stadt) <a href="http://www.polizei.bs.ch/praevention/kinder-jugendliche/radikalisierung.html">http://www.polizei.bs.ch/praevention/kinder-jugendliche/radikalisierung.html</a>	
	City of Winterthur Centre for the Prevention of Extremism and Violence (Fachstelle Extremismus und Gewaltprävention Winterthur) <a href="https://stadt.winterthur.ch/gemeinde/verwaltung/soziales/soziale-dienste/praevention-und-suchthilfe/fachstelle-extremismus">https://stadt.winterthur.ch/gemeinde/verwaltung/soziales/soziale-dienste/praevention-und-suchthilfe/fachstelle-extremismus</a>	
	City of Zurich Centre for Violence Prevention (Fachstelle Gewaltprävention Stadt Zürich) <a href="https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/ssd/de/index/gesundheit_und_praevention/gewaltpraevention/fachstelle_gewaltpraevention/visiono.html">https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/ssd/de/index/gesundheit_und_praevention/gewaltpraevention/fachstelle_gewaltpraevention/visiono.html</a>	
	Swiss Centre for Violence Issues (Schweizer Zentrum für Gewaltfragen, Centre suisse en matières, Centro svizzero per le questioni della violenza) (SIFG) <a href="https://www.sifg.ch/aktuell.html">https://www.sifg.ch/aktuell.html</a>	Verschiedene Gemeinden haben eine Leistungsvereinbarung mit dem SIFG
Centre for the Prevention of Extremism and Violence (Fachstelle Extremismus und Gewaltprävention) <a href="http://www.fexx.ch/index.htm">http://www.fexx.ch/index.htm</a>		

Instrument	Provider	User
	City of Biel Centre for the Prevention of Extremism and Violence (Anspruchsstelle Extremismus- und Gewaltprävention) <a href="https://www.biel-bienne.ch/de/pub/verwaltung/direktion_soziales_sicherheit/erwachsenen-und_kinderschutz/ansprechstelle_extremismus_und.cfm">https://www.biel-bienne.ch/de/pub/verwaltung/direktion_soziales_sicherheit/erwachsenen-und_kinderschutz/ansprechstelle_extremismus_und.cfm</a>	
<b>M 11: Institutionalised cooperation between the State, migrants' associations, sports, youth and women's clubs, experts, charities and religious organisations</b>		
Delegate for Religious Affairs	Canton of Vaud Religious Affairs Service (Dienst für religiöse Angelegenheiten des Kantons Waadt)	
Community for Integration and Multicultural Cohesion (Communauté pour l'intégration et la cohésion multiculturelle)	Canton of Neuchâtel Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Multicultural Cohesion Service (Département für Wirtschaft und Soziales des Kantons Neuchâtel, Dienst für multikulturellen Zusammenhalt)	
Cantonal act on the recognition of other religious communities	The act has already been approved by the government of the Canton of Neuchâtel, but has not yet been debated in the Canton of Neuchâtel Parliament	
Winterthur Foreign Nationals Advice Office (Ausländer/-innen Beirat Winterthur)	Winterthur City Council (Stadtrat Winterthur) <a href="https://stadt.winterthur.ch/gemeinde/verwaltung/kulturelles-und-dienste/stadtentwicklung/fachstelle-integrationsfoerderung/AuslaenderInnen-Beirat">https://stadt.winterthur.ch/gemeinde/verwaltung/kulturelles-und-dienste/stadtentwicklung/fachstelle-integrationsfoerderung/AuslaenderInnen-Beirat</a>	Selected members of the advisory office
Zurich Institute for Interreligious Dialogue (Zürcher Institut für interreligiösen Dialog)	<a href="https://www.zhref.ch/intern/kollekten-und-vergabungen/kollektenempfehlungen/ziid-zuercher-institut-fuer-interreligioesen-dialog">https://www.zhref.ch/intern/kollekten-und-vergabungen/kollektenempfehlungen/ziid-zuercher-institut-fuer-interreligioesen-dialog</a>	
Forum for Religions – association of religious communities and state agencies in the canton of Zurich (link between the five large world religions – Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam)	Association (representatives of religious communities and state)	Interreligious dialogue and exchange between religious and political institutions

Instrument	Provider	User
<b>M 12: Interreligious dialogue between recognised religious communities and religious organisations</b>		
Interreligious dialogue in the canton of Schaffhausen	Integres Centre for Integration (Integrationsfachstelle Integres) Canton of Schaffhausen	
Round table of religions for both Basels	Centre for Diversity and Integration of the Canton of Basel-Stadt (Fachstelle Diversität und Integration des Kantons Basel-Stadt)	
	Swiss Council of Religions <a href="http://www.ratderreligionen.ch/">http://www.ratderreligionen.ch/</a>	
	Iras Cotis – Interreligious working group for religious communities in Switzerland <a href="http://www.iras-cotis.ch/">http://www.iras-cotis.ch/</a>	
	<i>The European Council of Religious Leaders – Religions for Peace (ECRL)</i> <a href="http://ecrl.eu">http://ecrl.eu</a>	
	<i>World Council Religions for Peace International</i> <a href="http://www.religionsforpeace.org">www.religionsforpeace.org</a>	
<b>M 13: Intensification of police networking</b>		
	City of Zurich Brückenbauer (bridge builder) <a href="https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/pd/de/index/stadtpolizei_zuerich/praevention/fachstelle-brueckenbauer.html">https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/pd/de/index/stadtpolizei_zuerich/praevention/fachstelle-brueckenbauer.html</a>	City police
	City of Winterthur Brückenbauer (bridge builder) <a href="https://stadt.winterthur.ch/gemeinde/verwaltung/sicherheit-und-umwelt/stadtpolizei/brueckenbauer">https://stadt.winterthur.ch/gemeinde/verwaltung/sicherheit-und-umwelt/stadtpolizei/brueckenbauer</a>	City police
	Bern Cantonal Police Brückenbauer (bridge builder) <a href="https://www.police.be.ch/police/de/index/praevention/praevention/brueckenbauer.html">https://www.police.be.ch/police/de/index/praevention/praevention/brueckenbauer.html</a>	Bern Cantonal Police
	Fribourg Community Policing	Fribourg Cantonal Police

Instrument	Provider	User
	Canton of Zurich Brückenbauer (bridge builder) <a href="http://www.kapo.zh.ch/internet/sicherheitsdirektion/kapo/de/praevention/brueckenbauer.html">http://www.kapo.zh.ch/internet/sicherheitsdirektion/kapo/de/praevention/brueckenbauer.html</a>	Zurich Cantonal Police
<b>M 14: Development and introduction of the concept of threat management</b>		
	The Swiss Police Institute (SPI) will be running courses from 2018 on developing cantonal threat management <a href="http://www.institut-police.ch/de/">http://www.institut-police.ch/de/</a>	Solothurn Cantonal Police, Zurich Cantonal Police <a href="https://www.kbm.zh.ch/">https://www.kbm.zh.ch/</a>
RADAR-ITE (Rule-based analysis of potentially destructive offenders in order to assess the acute risk – Islamist terrorism)	Canton of Zurich Office for the Execution of Penal Sentences and Justice (Amt für Justizvollzug), Federal Criminal Police Office, Germany (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA) <a href="https://www.bka.de/DE/Presse/Listenseite_Pressemitteilungen/2017/Presse2017/170202_Radar.html">https://www.bka.de/DE/Presse/Listenseite_Pressemitteilungen/2017/Presse2017/170202_Radar.html</a>	Police forces in Switzerland, Germany and Austria
<b>M 15: Regulation of the exchange of information between authorities</b>		
<b>a) Statutory basis for the exchange of personal information and personality profiles between federal authorities and cantonal and communal authorities</b>		
Ordinance	fedpol	Federal cantonal, communal and city authorities
<b>b) Internal cantonal horizontal and vertical exchange of information (guidelines)</b>		
<u>Guidelines:</u> Legal principles for the exchange of information between police, public prosecutors' offices and psychiatric clinics, in particular in connection with the accommodation and treatment of persons ready to use violence	Canton of Zurich Public Health Directorate	Canton of Zurich
Cooperation agreement between the police and social services	Canton of Geneva	Canton of Geneva
Exchange of information on threat management: Zurich City Police Regulations on Threat Management	<a href="https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/portal/de/index/politik_u_recht/stadtrat/geschaeftedesstadtrates/stadtratsbeschluesse/2017/Aug/StZH_STRB_2017_0663.html">https://www.stadt-zuerich.ch/portal/de/index/politik_u_recht/stadtrat/geschaeftedesstadtrates/stadtratsbeschluesse/2017/Aug/StZH_STRB_2017_0663.html</a>	Zurich City Police

Instrument	Provider	User
<b>M 16: Establishing a National Coordination Office</b>		
Information for the general public	<a href="http://ch.ch">ch.ch</a> website Federal Chancellery	General public
	<a href="https://info-radical.org/en/">https://info-radical.org/en/</a>	
<b>M 17: National incentive programme</b>		
National incentive programme	Confederation	Confederation, cantons, cities, communes and private individuals
<b>Prevention of extremist ideologies and extremist groups</b>		
<b>M 18: Enhancing measures to encourage active citizenship, strengthen democracy and prevent discrimination</b>		
a) Outside schools		
Support for existing campaigns to support children and adolescents (Kinder- & Jugendförderung wirkt (Child and adolescent support works)) or to encourage active citizenship (Wissen, verstehen, handeln, um nein zu Hass zu sagen (Know, understand and act in order to say no to hate))	OKAY Zurich, umbrella organisation for child and youth work in Switzerland (Dachverband offene Kinder- und Jugendarbeit Switzerland (DOJ)) <a href="http://www.kinder-und-jugendfoerderung-wirkt.ch">http://www.kinder-und-jugendfoerderung-wirkt.ch</a>	Cantonal Commissioner for Child and Adolescent Support (Kantonale Beauftragte für Kinder- und Jugendförderung)
Savoir, comprendre, agir pour dire non à la haine (Know, understand and act in order to say no to hate)	FDMJC Alsace <a href="http://mjcidf.org/nonalahaineidf">http://mjcidf.org/nonalahaineidf</a> (Coordination through the CDSS)	
Activities and projects to develop media skills (e.g. raising awareness of fake news)	FSIO (Platform for young people and media: <a href="http://www.jugendundmedien.ch/de/home.html">http://www.jugendundmedien.ch/de/home.html</a> ), cantons, communes, cities, NGOs, private individuals	Children, young people, parents, teachers, educators, animators, youth workers etc.
Citizenship programme	Federal Commission on Migration EKM <a href="https://www.ekm.admin.ch/ekm/de/home/projekte/citoyen.html">https://www.ekm.admin.ch/ekm/de/home/projekte/citoyen.html</a>	
Counselling and assistance services for child protection in the cantons	Child Protection Switzerland (Publication of an overview list): <a href="https://www.kinderschutz.ch/files/media/Dokumente/Fachauskuenfte.pdf">https://www.kinderschutz.ch/files/media/Dokumente/Fachauskuenfte.pdf</a>	

Instrument	Provider	User
<b>b) In schools</b>		
The «young people debate» method	Dialogue Foundation, Young People and Business Association (Stiftung Dialog, Verein Jugend und Wirtschaft) <a href="http://www.jugenddebattiert.ch/de">http://www.jugenddebattiert.ch/de</a>	
<b>c) In society as a whole</b>		
Advice network for victims of racism	Federal Commission against Racism FCR and the humanrights.ch Association, competent agencies <a href="http://www.network-racism.ch/home.html?changelang=1">http://www.network-racism.ch/home.html?changelang=1</a>	
<b>M 19: Targeted intervention in the case of children and adolescents whose safety or development is or could be endangered</b>		
Pilot project on unaccompanied minors (UMA) The pilot project involves the use of social education workers to supervise young refugees with special needs, a weekly meeting with contact persons and a structured daily routine with round-the-clock supervision.	SEM	Asylum centre for minors in the pilot project. The cantons should assess whether such projects with minor asylum seekers should also be conducted in the cantons.
Implementation of the CDSS recommendations on the further development of the policy on children and adolescents in the cantons of 19 May 2016 ( <a href="http://www.sodk.ch/fachbereiche/kinder-und-jugend/">http://www.sodk.ch/fachbereiche/kinder-und-jugend/</a> ): introduction of cantonal legislation on the policy on children and adolescents, providing clear regulations on state services for children and adolescents, and the access to and funding for these services.	CDSS	Cantons – department responsible for the policy on children and adolescents
The «Lift» youth project	National Office for «Lift» (Nationale Geschäftsstelle Lift) <a href="http://jugendprojekt-lift.ch/">http://jugendprojekt-lift.ch/</a>	
Case management for vocational education and training	<a href="https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/de/home/bildung/berufsbildungssteuerung-und-politik/projekte-und-initiativen/abgeschlossene-projekte-und-initiativen/cm-bb.html">https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/de/home/bildung/berufsbildungssteuerung-und-politik/projekte-und-initiativen/abgeschlossene-projekte-und-initiativen/cm-bb.html</a>	Various cantons



Instrument	Provider	User
Alter connexion, mentoring project for young people	City of Neuchâtel <a href="http://www.integration-infrastructures-culturelles-ne.ch/index.php?id=3846">http://www.integration-infrastructures-culturelles-ne.ch/index.php?id=3846</a>	

SEMO bridging services (Brückenangebot)	Various cantons	Various cantons
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### M 20: Prevention of radicalisation, in particular via the internet, by means of counter narratives and alternative narratives

Support and scientific supervision of pilot projects on counter narratives and alternative narratives	FSIO (Youth and media platform)	Organisations in civil society, cantons, communes, cities
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## Disengagement and reintegration

### M 21: Measures to encourage disengagement and reintegration

#### a) List of interdisciplinary disengagement and reintegration measures

<i>RAN manual «Reactions to returning foreign combatants and their families»</i>	Radicalisation Awareness Network <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/ran_br_a4_m10_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/ran_br_a4_m10_en.pdf</a>
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#### b) Disengagement measures for children and adolescents

Radip	Centre for Children and Adolescent Forensics (Zentrum für Kinder- und Jugendforensik), Canton of Zurich
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### M 22: Competent authority for the treatment of radicalised persons outside of criminal proceedings and the execution of sentences

### M 23: Expert support for families of and others close to radicalised persons

Drafting guidelines	CDSS in cooperation with the COCAP	Cantonal child protection and social work offices Adult and child protection authorities
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Instrument	Provider	User
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### M 24: Creating a national pool of experts on disengagement and reintegration

### International cooperation

#### M 25: International exchange of information and experiences

Swiss commitment at a multilateral level and development of its policy of respect for human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism

*United Nations*

Confederation: Switzerland is a member.

*Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF):* In this Forum, national and international needs in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism are identified, expedient solutions devised (for example by combining various good practices) and the capacities of states interested in this area enhanced.

Confederation: Switzerland is a member.

Direct exchange of experiences and information between local authorities from various countries and cities

*Strong Cities Network (SCN)*  
<http://strongcitiesnetwork.org/>

City of Bern

*European Foundation for Democracy*  
<http://europeandemocracy.eu/>

City of Zurich

*Radicalization Awareness Network the EU (RAN)*  
[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation\\_awareness\\_network\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network_en)

City of Bern (Office for Adult and Child Protection), City of Winterthur (Prevention and Addiction Assistance). Switzerland is not formally part of RAN, but experts from Switzerland can contribute to the work done by the various working groups. To do this, they must contact the organisers themselves.

*European Forum for Urban Security*  
<https://efus.eu/en/>

Swiss crime prevention

#### M 26: Foreign policy engagement to prevent violent extremism

Prioritisation of the prevention of violent extremism in the commitment to peace and development in the Dispatch on International Cooperation 2017–2020

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/sdc/strategy/legal-bases/message-international-cooperation-2017-2020.html>

DFA

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