

Measures to prevent radicalisation

The current situation in Switzerland
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For better reading purposes, we refrain from using both the feminine and masculine genders simultaneously in this document.
The exclusive use of the masculine form refers to both genders equally.

Preface

Terrorism has not simply come to Europe, it lives and thrives on our continent too. The terror attacks of recent years, especially those in January and November 2015 in France and in March 2016 in Belgium, provided clear evidence that many of the perpetrators have lived in Europe for years and become radicalised here, in affluent European societies, in our midst.

The topic of radicalisation and its prevention has gained considerably in importance in the context of the war on terror. It is justifiably receiving more and more attention when setting political objectives and when implementing specific measures. This is reflected for instance in Switzerland's strategy to fight terrorism approved by the Federal Council in 2015, which includes both measures to prevent radicalisation and to encourage de-radicalisation. But it is equally expressed in Switzerland's foreign policy action plan on preventing violent extremism, with its focus on other countries, and the present report on preventive measures, with its domestic focus.

The fight against radicalisation does not begin with the security authorities. This insight led the Security Core Group in the autumn of 2015 to commission the Delegate of the Swiss Security Network to prepare a review of existing measures for preventing radicalisation beyond the jurisdiction of the courts and the law enforcement authorities and to draw up recommendations for the cantons on proven methods and approaches. Intelligence investigation and criminal prosecution of terrorists are of course the key elements in combating terrorism, but they come into play relatively late in this battle, only after radicalisation or terrorist motivation has already become apparent.

Once a person decides to become active as a terrorist, radicalisation has already taken place. If radicalisation can be prevented, this will keep a person from turning violently against society. This report therefore covers existing preventive measures that focus on preventing radicalisation but do not involve the courts and the law enforcement authorities. With its overview and analysis of these approaches, the report will encourage those involved to share their experiences with these methods. Thus the report itself will contribute significantly towards the prevention of radicalisation. Indeed, this report can and should give important impetus towards establishing an anti-terror strategy for society as a whole, which will also be essential in Switzerland for dealing with the terrorist threat in the long-term.

For the Security Core Group

Dr. Markus Seiler

Director of the Federal Intelligence Service

1. Preamble

Numerous experts and academics have tried to define what is meant by “radicalisation”, which has inevitably led to sometimes differing perceptions of the phenomenon. We have based this report on the definition used by French sociologist Farhad Khosrokhavar in his book “Radicalisation”:¹ *“Radicalisation is the process that leads to an individual or a group to resort to a form of violent conduct that is linked to a social, political or religious ideology (...).”*

Studies and research conducted into the problem of jihadist travellers divide the phenomenon into five different steps:

- radicalisation
- journey to a conflict area
- involvement in the battle zone
- return journey
- re-integration after the journey

However, jihadist travellers are only one group among the radicalised people who show violent extremist tendencies. In fact, the Federal Intelligence Service reports a growing number of people – a greater number than the jihadist travellers – who have not gone to conflict areas and who may never do so.

Aware of the challenges created by these new forms of terrorism, on 18 September 2015 the Federal Council adopted the first Swiss strategy for the fight against terrorism², which is structured around four areas:

- prevention
- law enforcement
- protection
- crisis prevention

The strategic lines of development in the area of prevention of radicalisation includes various measures:

- *“Measures relating to education and (youth) unemployment by creating opportunities in schooling and vocational training and access to the job market.*
- *Measures relating to integration, religions, social welfare and protection for children and adults.*
- *Measures in prisons, youth centres, places of worship, etc. for example through de-radicalisation programmes, awareness and violence-prevention campaigns.”*

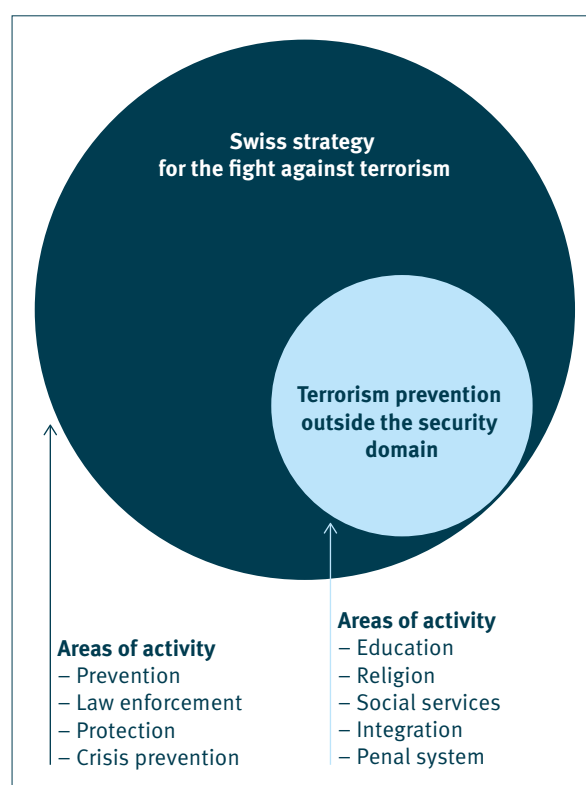
In the foreword to their second report from October 2015³, the Task Force TETRA mentioned: *“The radicalisation phenomenon is a challenge for society as a whole; it goes well beyond the scope of operations of our security authorities and begins long before they get involved.”*

Thus, this report focuses on the tools available outside the security domain (i.e. not involving the Federal Intelligence

Service, the police and the prosecution authorities) that help detect radicalisation at the earliest possible stage. This approach, which is not unique to Switzerland and has been adopted by numerous West European countries, is outlined below.

The experience gained and the work carried out at the international level, e.g. in the context of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), provide guidelines for the prevention of radicalisation and have also served as a leitmotiv for this report:

- There is no typical profile of people who might become radicalised.
- The prevention must be based upon a partnership between the authorities in charge of education, integration and social services.
- Preventive measures must be based on existing structures.
- Answers must be developed at a local level.
- The processes for both the exchange of information on and the early detection of radicalisation must be clearly defined.



¹ Khosrokhavar, Farhad (2014): *Radikalisierung*. Hamburg: CEP Europäische Verlagsanstalt, page 29 (in German).

² Strategie der Schweiz zur Terrorismusbekämpfung, September 2015, pages 7488 und 7492 (in German).

³ Zweiter Bericht der Task Force TETRA, Oktober 2015, page 3 (in German).

2. Introduction

The Core Security Group of the Confederation has given the Delegate of the Swiss Security Network, working with the intergovernmental conferences and the relevant cantonal authorities, the task of preparing an overview of existing measures for preventing radicalisation outside the security domain.

This report has adopted a top-down approach. The Delegate for the Swiss Security Network notified the general secretariats of the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education, the Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Social Affairs, the Conference of Cantonal Justice and Police Directors and the Conference of the Cantonal Governments of Switzerland about the mandate. An initial exchange on existing measures in their areas of responsibility took place. In order to identify further measures to prevent radicalisation, the general secretariats of the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education and the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Social Affairs subsequently carried out a survey among the cantonal authorities concerned.

Further meetings of chairs of expert conferences (delegates for integration, heads of law enforcement agencies, and cantonal migration departments, etc.) were held in order to clarify to what extent these authorities had already dealt with the topic.

Interviews with the relevant people in charge were conducted in order to evaluate existing projects and structures in detail. The Delegate of the Swiss Security Network has compiled a report on measures to prevent radicalisation in the education, social services, religion, integration and law enforcement sectors. The report addresses all actors who are active in these sectors.

Two coordination meetings with representatives of the above-mentioned government conferences' general secretariats and the federal government agencies in charge were held to en-

sure that the various concerns would be taken into account. This report is a catalogue of radicalisation prevention measures and not a scientific study.

The list of measures provided in this report does not claim to be complete. Similar measures are used in other cantons, communes and cities as well. The purpose of this report is to pass on knowledge and ideas.

Chapter 3 describes specific and broad-ranging preventive measures and instruments and identifies issues and shortcomings. The measures and instruments are not assessed because they have not been reviewed for their efficacy. Chapters 4 and 5 deal with the recommendations and need for action that the Delegate of the Swiss Security Network has identified in discussions with experts.

This report does not cover de-radicalisation, which is a highly complex domain: its achievability and probability of success are highly uncertain and there is no consensus among specialists on this matter. However, the actors in charge of the prevention of radicalisation, including those in the law enforcement authorities and mental health services, are likely to be involved in de-radicalisation measures as well.

In September 2015, the Zurich University of Applied Sciences published the study "Background to jihadist radicalisation in Switzerland"⁴, which claims that jihadists do not fit a typical profile but are highly heterogeneous in terms of their social origin, education and socio-economic status. It also highlights that the internet plays an important role in the radicalisation process.

Experiences in our neighbouring countries show that prevention at local level can be particularly effective due to the local knowledge and connections of the actors in charge.

3. Preventive measures

At the outset we wish to point out that when the survey and the discussions with the cantons, communes, cities and external authorities were conducted from September 2015 until April 2016, not many measures specifically targeting the prevention of radicalisation were established yet. However, we noted that after the incidents in France and Belgium the cantons, communes and cities have dealt with the issue in a more comprehensive manner and have considered specific options and measures to prevent radicalisation. This document includes only reports that had been implemented or were in the planning stage by April 2016, and does not take into account the gender-specific aspect in the measures compiled.

In the past few years, Switzerland has developed numerous projects, programmes and measures with the aim of coaching and supporting young people and trying to curb their violent behaviour. However, measures in the activity fields of education, social services and integration are taken separately. Social and education institutions in the public sector are knowledgeable and experienced in dealing with violence and risk behaviour. The national prevention programme “Youth and Violence” (2011–2015) developed projects, measures and structures, gave good practice recommendations in violence prevention within the family, at school and in the community, and established a cantonal and communal violence prevention contact network. Communes, cities and cantons set up contact points and coordination offices and launched projects. These measures and structures can also be used and if necessary adapted for the prevention of radicalisation. This comprehensive approach to violence prevention has the advantage that other current and future forms of violent extremism will not be ignored. It also prevents the stigmatisation of Muslims, which is an essential element of any such preventive policy.

3.1 Integrated approach

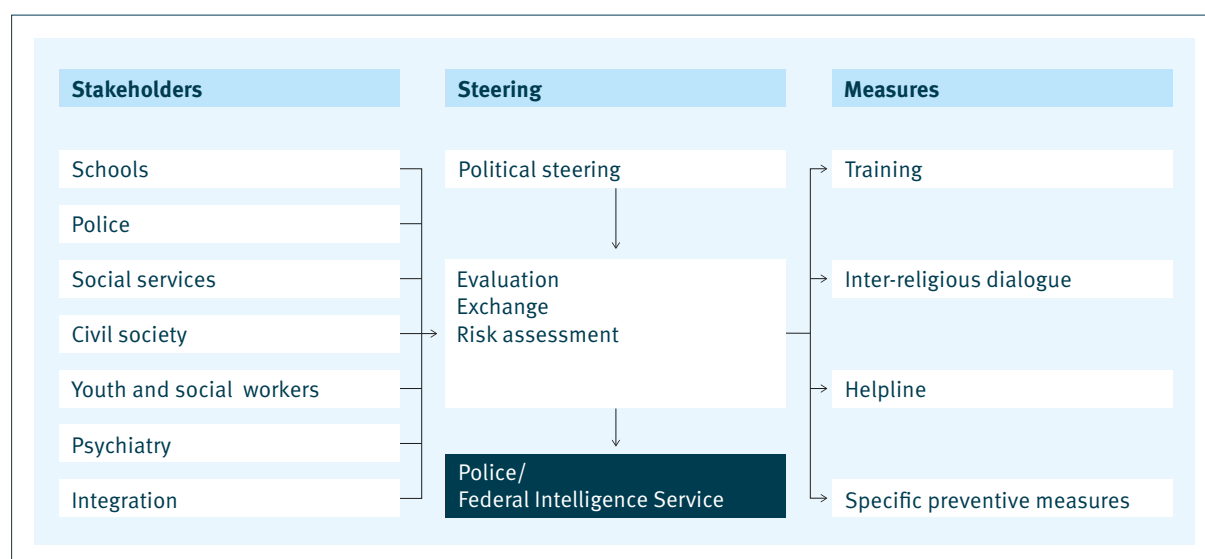
If measures to prevent radicalisation are to be effective, the strategy must be drawn up at a local level (canton, region, city) and primarily focus on linking the different authorities involved. It is essential that the strategy has active support at a political level.

This approach, which numerous West European countries have been pursuing, fits naturally into Switzerland’s federalistic structures. It confirms that preventing radicalisation requires a thorough understanding of local characteristics, which local stakeholders can provide by interacting with the local people.

However, it is essential that this comprehensive strategy be based on clearly structured work processes that define the competences and responsibilities of each party involved. This approach applies not only to the radicalisation problem but to the prevention of violence in general.

In its report of 13 May 2015 on the “Youth and Violence” programme, the Federal Council acknowledges that it is necessary to establish new or use existing institutions that include the major stakeholders concerned for horizontal coordination at cantonal and communal level, and that cantonal prevention activities must be coordinated vertically with those of the cities and communes.⁵ The report also suggests regulating the interaction between prevention, intervention and law enforcement in agreements.

As far as we are aware, the Canton of Geneva is the first canton to introduce a radicalisation prevention strategy (*stratégie de prévention de la radicalisation*). The objective is to establish a common reference framework that allows both the develop-



ment of preventive campaigns and training tools and the ability to support local experts. The strategy has been developed by a political and strategic supervisory group, an operational coordination group, composed of all public stakeholders concerned and a group comprising public and affiliated partners, who are entrusted with the implementation of the measures. These measures include training modules for social workers and teachers, a helpline and an exchange of information between all the partners involved.

The special feature of the Canton of Fribourg's radicalisation prevention programme outside the security domain, seen in the strict sense, is that it is primarily based on *community policing*, in which the police collaborate with various socio-educational partners and religious communities in the canton. Exchanges are also carried out at local level and potential radicalisation cases are discussed at regular meetings of community policing officers. Assessment is subsequently performed at the regular meetings of an ad-hoc task group (uniting the criminal police, the community policing forces and the police of the cantonal intelligence service). The objective is to determine if the suspicions of radicalisation are justified and whether further measures are appropriate, particularly in the security domain (follow-up by intelligence services or opening of criminal proceedings).

The theme of radicalisation can also be embedded in already existing structures. The core group method (*Kerngruppenmodell*) pursued by the City of Zurich integrates various parties from diverse specialist areas. Its objective is the early detection of problematic developments and potential risks of violence through coordinated interdisciplinary cooperation and taking appropriate measures. The core group model identified radicalisation as a phenomenon that needs to be addressed. Based on these findings, the City of Zurich determined the processes to apply and authorities to involve if radicalisation is suspected. As a result, a flowchart (*Ablaufschema und Vorgehen bei Verdacht auf Radikalisierung*) with procedures to be applied when radicalisation is suspected was published as an aid to schools in the city if they suspect radicalisation (see Chapter 3.2). For radicalisation assessment purposes, the City of Zurich Violence Prevention Agency conceived the software *RA-PROF – Radicalisation Profiling*. The software is now available in several languages, including German, French Italian and English at the Swiss Institute for Violence Assessment (SIFG). This tool allows radical tendencies to be detected and addressed at an early stage. The questions asked in the software have been derived from research and checklists of existing guidelines on characteristics of radical tendencies. It is not necessary that the questions be processed by an expert: a person who knows the assessee well can do it as well. Only a licenced expert unit or organisation whose knowledge of local processes for radicalisation is recognised can evaluate the questionnaire. The licenced authority must have or be willing to acquire expert knowledge on the topic.

The Canton of Vaud provides an interesting example of integrating radicalisation prevention into the existing structure,

i.e. the regional councils for prevention and security (*Conseils régionaux de prévention et de sécurité, CRPS*), which are managed at the level of the ten districts and chaired by a prefect. His task is to coordinate the different preventive campaigns and to create information exchange platforms for his district, under the aegis of the Department of Security and Environmental Affairs. In order to fulfil his tasks, he brings together the cantonal and communal police forces, representatives from school authorities and cantonal mental health services as well as socio-educational stakeholders. Thus the regional councils for prevention and security are an excellent platform that facilitates networking and with this the detection of potential radicalisation cases.

The inter-departmental coordination group *Youth Violence (Koordinationsgruppe Jugendgewalt)* in the canton of Zurich has coordinated prevention and intervention measures related to youth violence since 2008. It also coordinates at cantonal level measures designed to prevent jihadist radicalisation among young people. The coordination group has issued "Youth and Extremism – Recommendations for staff members of schools and homes", which provides information on the early detection of radicalisation tendencies, on procedures to follow if radicalisation is suspected and details of contact points. The school course programme "Security and crisis management in schools" also addresses this topic.

The Danish Aarhus model and the Norwegian strategy are international examples of interdisciplinary cooperation.

The *Aarhus model* inspired many stakeholders involved in the development of preventive and de-radicalisation measures. It focuses on the local level and organises workshops and seminars that inform the local authorities and population about radicalisation and raise their awareness of the phenomenon. The Infohouse brings together major stakeholders such as schools, social services, police, youth and social workers, leisure activities organisers, parents, etc. Risk analyses of reported suspicious persons and cases are carried out at the Infohouse by involving these actors. In a third step, the measures decided on (consultation, mentoring programmes, psychiatry, etc.) are carried out to prevent radicalisation in such specific cases. The Infohouse is managed by a steering group.

Worth mentioning is also the Norwegian "Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism" strategy, which was adopted in the aftermath of the attacks in Oslo and on Utøya island. The strategy includes 30 measures to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism that remain applicable in the context of jihadist terrorism. They are based on the national violence prevention programme run by the local security councils under the auspices of the communal authorities. Norway is also committed to improving cooperation between the stakeholders in both the working processes and the exchange of information.⁶

Switzerland is implementing local interdisciplinary projects for *developing and monitoring neighbourhoods*. Integrating

the residents into the public planning of their neighbourhoods promotes the socio-cultural exchange and strengthens social integration. From 2008 to 2015, the Confederation supported some *urban projects* and more have been directly financed by communes and cities.

3.2 Education

First of all it must be noted that the schools have been made aware of the issues of violence and youth violence and have accordingly introduced preventive measures and projects. The national “Youth and Violence” programme supports this development.

Today, most schools have their own aids, such as guidelines and emergency files, and rules for the competent handling of crisis situations. These aids show the procedures to be applied in relation to violent incidents such as bullying, threatening of teaching staff and students, suicide, sexual violence and school shootings. Instructions on how to proceed when radicalisation is suspected could be added as a further chapter or guideline.

The secretariat of the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK) conducted a survey among the cantonal education departments which has revealed that the educational sector does not have many specific measures for the early detection and prevention of radicalisation. Some schools have occasionally organised radicalisation information events for school administrators and teachers or have planned further education studies on the topic.

Specific measures

Flowchart with procedures to be applied when radicalisation is suspected (Ablaufschema und Vorgehen bei Verdacht auf Radikalisierung): The City of Zurich Department of Education and Sport’s Violence Prevention Agency, which is the city’s contact point for questions on radicalisation, has developed the flowchart for teachers, which has already been included in existing emergency files used by the city’s schools and is available in German and French. If adapted according to relevant processes and requirements, the flowchart is also applicable in other domains.

Brochure on extremism – (Terrorismus “sicher!gesund!”, in German only): This series of brochures is part of a joint programme by the Canton of St. Gallen’s departments for primary school education, health care, social services, and the cantonal police advisory service for public safety and security. The brochures are published on a website for school managements and administrations, teaching bodies and social workers. The brochure on extremism and terrorism, which is

currently being prepared and should be published in 2017, includes basic information on jihadist radicalisation, and prevention and intervention ideas.

Further measures

In the broader sense, by teaching values, politics and religion, and promoting an understanding of democracy, school lessons contribute significantly to preventing radicalisation. Schooling can provide a reflective approach to religion.

After completing compulsory schooling, direct further education (upper secondary school: vocational training, academic secondary school), and providing young people with jobs should also be effective against radicalisation. Having 95% of young people complete upper secondary school is a common objective of the Confederation and the cantons.

Religious education: Since 2003, the Canton of Neuchâtel has been providing education in religious and humanitarian cultures (*l’enseignement des cultures religieuses et humanistes, ECRH*) as part of the history syllabus for grades 8 to 11. This includes teaching about world religions from a secular, historical perspective, which encourages students to accept both religious pluralism and the characteristics of all religions. With the introduction of the curriculum *Plan d’études romand (PER)*, this programme has been implemented in all cantons of western Switzerland.

The study programme *Lehrplan 21* adopted by the schools in the German speaking part of Switzerland focuses on topics such as *religion and culture* or the special topics: *ethics, religions and the community of world religions*. The object of these courses is to promote mutual understanding of different views on life and values, and higher respect towards different religious traditions and beliefs. The Canton of Ticino study programme (*Piano di studio*) includes such lessons as well.

Media education and social media: In these lessons, which are included in the curricula of all Swiss language regions, the students are shown and explained what changes and threats e.g. through propaganda the internet and social media contain.

Political education: Curricula of all language regions in Switzerland include basic knowledge of politics, democracy and human rights.

Press articles and school materials, for example, are in particular used in senior classes to discuss extremism, terrorism and jihadist radicalisation.

Youth debates: This method of debating contributes to both the student’s political education and their understanding of

democracy. By collecting information in order to form and explain their personal opinion, the young people learn to recognise and accept different views and with this to reconsider stereotypes and biased views. In order to support the integration of this method in the curricula, *youth debates* instructs some 400 teachers annually in three national languages and provides them with course material. Every two years, a national competition for young people is held in Bern.

Youth project LIFT: Target audience of LIFT are students in grade 7 or older who, based on teaching staff's assessments, may not be able to successfully transit to working life. The aim of the LIFT programme, which is funded by the federal government and the cantons, is to promote early self- and social skills of young people and thus assist them in transitioning to working life as efficiently as possible. LIFT students dedicate two hours of their spare time a week to work in an enterprise and receive support from their school. By April 2016, the LIFT programme has been implemented in 140 schools.

Case Management in vocational training: From 2008 to 2011, the federal government supported the introduction of this programme, which is managed by the cantonal education departments. It supports educationally and often significantly socially disadvantaged young people aged 15 to 24 who face multiple problems. In a structured process, a case manager assists the young people to in starting an apprenticeship or a job and supervises the cooperation between all the parties involved during both the job finding process and the apprenticeship. This programme requires close cooperation between all the parties involved, including educational authorities.

Findings

Parents and schools can be exemplary role models in children's social and school education as regards living together in a diverse society. Schools, as the places where knowledge is transferred and young people spend most of their time, are of general importance in preventive efforts. But parents are important parties in preventive efforts as well. The exchange between teaching staff, school management, social workers and parents is valuable. As parents are usually the first to perceive changes in the behaviour of their children, it is very important for the early detection of possible radicalisation that the schools and the parents work together.

The danger of young people becoming radicalised is just one of the phenomena schools and their teaching staff are faced with. Professional support for children and young people requires knowledge and tools to detect radicalisation early on. Information and further education courses on the topic provide insight and raise awareness.

The existing general violence prevention programmes provide the institutional framework for the schools, but horizontal information exchange efforts, especially with the social services, should be improved.

Emphasis should also be put on the time after completion of the mandatory school education. At that point, young people's integration in educational institutions varies greatly. Therefore vocational schools, for example, where young people spend single days, should be familiar with the topic and if a case of radicalisation is suspected increase the exchange of information with youth and social workers, the apprenticeship firm and if necessary the security authorities.

Young people can be radicalised via the internet and social media. Knowledge about the social media and their use should in general be improved not only among students but also among teachers, youth and social workers and parents. The national "Youth and Media" programme for the improvement of media competence (2011–2015) is worth mentioning in this context. This programme promoted children's and young people's safe, age appropriate and responsible use of digital media and provided specific information, support and advice for parents, teachers and specialists on how to give appropriate guidance to children and young people. These tried and tested supportive measures are being continued, with an emphasis on informing the public and raising awareness.

3.3 Religion

The fact that most jihadists were not particularly religious before they were radicalised shows that there is no direct connection between the strong faith of Muslims and a radical interpretation of Islam that espouses violence. Nevertheless, the importance of integrating Muslim associations into the prevention measures is revealed by the first report of the Task Force TETRA, completed in February 2015; its findings were confirmed in the interviews conducted.⁷

Due to their ethical diversity and the different orientations and interpretations of Islam, Muslim communities in Switzerland are very heterogeneous and are mostly organised locally and cantonally. Their integration in official structures therefore varies from canton to canton. Article 72 of the Swiss Constitution states that the regulation of the relationship between the church and the state is the responsibility of the cantons; however this varies depending on the historical background of each canton. Whereas the Catholic and the Protestant Evangelical churches are officially recognised in most cantons, the cantons of Geneva and Neuchâtel, where religious organisations under public law only qualify as associations or foundations, are an exception.⁸ The constitutions of the cantons of Basel-Stadt and Vaud regulate both the relationship between recognised churches as institutions under public law and the public recognition of other religions.⁹ The long-term objective of the Muslim umbrella association "Union Vaudoise des Associations Musulmanes UVAM" for example, is public recognition, the secondary form of recognition. Contrary to other cantons, the Canton of Vaud subsidises recognised religious communities, which make a non-profit contribution for the benefit of all, like the officially recognised churches. The recognition includes special rights such as access to pastoral care in hospitals and prisons.

Specific measures

Delegate for religious affairs in the Canton of Vaud: The delegate is in charge of matters concerning relations between religious communities in the canton. This officially institutionalised contact point is very beneficial for preventive purposes, e.g. as coordination authority that ensures Muslim pastoral care in penitentiaries and asylum centres¹⁰, and for the network between religious and government institutions.

The Swiss Centre for Islam and Society (SZIG) at the University of Fribourg is working with Muslim communities and other universities of applied sciences and universities in Switzerland and abroad to develop an academic self-interpretation of Islam in Switzerland, which is embedded in the university's inter-disciplinary context. The SZIG concentrates on research, teaching and continuous education for social workers, media representatives and public authority employees. Radicalisation is a topic that has been included in the further education programmes.

As of June 2016, the SZIG, in cooperation with the Muslim umbrella organisations and other partners, is offering workshops as part of the "Muslim organisations as social actors" programme, which is supported by the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) and the federal government's Service for Combating Racism (SCR), on topics such as youth work, media education and prevention.¹¹ The basic aim of the programme is to offer appropriate and fair further education options and as a result to develop the dialogue, the networking and the capabilities of Muslim and other protagonists.

Further measures

Islamic religious education in the Kriens commune: The Muslim community in Kriens has begun its own programme of religious education. The optional 2-hour lessons each week are given in German at the school on an afternoon outside school hours. The religious education lessons are open to first to fifth graders at several schools in Kriens. The commune provides the room and infrastructure, distributes registration forms and is in informal and supportive contact with the teacher, who is paid by the Islamic community of Lucerne (IGL). Schoolbooks are acquired from "Institut für Interreligiöse Pädagogik und Didaktik (IPD)" in Cologne, Germany, which also provides related distance learning programmes.

Law on recognising the communities of different religions: Muslim communities in the Canton of Neuchâtel will be entitled to be officially recognised. The law is currently in the consultation process.

Public relations: As a public relations exercise, the Muslim associations provide information about the Islam religion and allow public access to mosques. Around Switzerland, various events have been organised, often on a regular basis, e.g. visitor's days at the mosque.

Exchange options between representatives of the Muslim communities and the authorities: After Swiss voters accepted the initiative to introduce a ban on the construction of minarets in November 2009, in addition to forums in the cantons and communes, talks that had been started in September 2009 between Muslim representatives and the federal authorities were continued from May 2010 until April 2011. These talks, called the "Muslim dialogue", actively supported integration and religious peace. Today, the exchange takes place exclusively at cantonal and communal levels. Some of these exchange platforms are:¹²

Inter-religious dialogue in the Canton of Schaffhausen: Initiated in 2004 and coordinated by the "Integres", an organisation specialising in integration matters, the inter-religious dialogue focuses on establishing a network for the various religious communities that aims to promote common understanding. After the attacks in Paris in January 2015, a subgroup was set up to work the subject of perceptions of Islam.

Round table of the religions of the two Basels: This round table includes fifteen religious communities and umbrella organisations. It was founded in 2007, is supported by the cantonal integration offices in Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft and headed by the coordination official for religious affairs from the Basel-Stadt presidential department. The objective of the round table of the religions of the two Basels is to consolidate the working relationship between the religious communities, the cantonal authorities and the public.

Working group for multi-cultural integration and cohesion: Since 1996, this working group in the Canton of Neuchâtel has run a *Muslim contact group*. All Muslim communities are invited to this group, which includes authority representatives,

⁷ Erster Bericht der Task-Force Tetra, Februar 2015.

⁸ Hafner Felix und Georg Gremmelspacher (2005): Beziehungen zwischen Staaten und Religionsgemeinschaften in der Schweiz. In: Buser, Denise/Berger, Natalie/Hafner, Felix/Mund, Claudia/Speiser, Béatrice (Hrsg.) (2005): *Menschenrechte konkret – Integration im Alltag*. Basel: Helbing Lichtenhahn Verlag, page 67.

⁹ Loi sur la reconnaissance des communautés religieuses et sur les relations entre l'Etat et les communautés religieuses reconnues d'intérêt public du 9 janvier 2007.

¹⁰ Access to provide pastoral care in such institutions in principle with official recognition (see "Loi sur la reconnaissance des communautés religieuses et sur les relations entre l'Etat et les communautés religieuses reconnues d'intérêt public du 9 janvier 2007").

¹¹ Folgeprojekt "Muslimische Organisationen als gesellschaftliche Akteure" des Schweizerischen Zentrums für Islam und Gesellschaft, Beginn März 2016 (in German).

¹² Note the results of the survey among the integration offices of the cantons and communes of 30 June 2015. The overview is available on request from the Conference of the Cantons (mail@kdk.ch).

among them the schools director and the police commander, and whose objective is to establish a permanent dialogue.

Findings

In some of the meetings with the cantonal authorities, the need for a national contact centre for religious affairs has been voiced. This would be useful in so far as it could act as a centre of expertise that monitors the extent to which freedom of religion, religious peace and the prohibition of discrimination are respected in Switzerland. As a minimum, official national contacts for religious issues should be appointed and be made known to the cantons.

Within the existing structures, institutions like the *Centre intercantonal d'information sur les croyances* could be consulted for support and on specific problems.¹³

The national umbrella organisation, the Federation of Islamic Organisations in Switzerland (FIOS), and the cantonal umbrella organisations are striving to unite member associations despite the high level of fragmentation of the Muslim communities in Switzerland, and to maintain contacts with the authorities and actively contribute to combatting jihad-motivated radicalisation. However, the lack of professional structures and resources, and the limited networking between them and with external and government institutions make the dialogue required at this level more difficult.

In the context of regulating the relationship between the state and Muslim communities, the issue of the training of imams is also relevant. However, it goes beyond purely legal and organisational aspects and must be discussed in a broader perspective.

In its report of April 2016 on Islam-related further education in Switzerland, the Swiss Centre for Islam and Society points out that the various activities of Muslim organisations at the interface between state and religious communities have not yet been included in any agreement between the state and the religious communities. As part of the existing options, it is therefore advisable to recognise, pay for and integrate Muslim volunteers' activities in national institutions like hospitals and prisons into the existing structures of pastoral care.¹⁴

Furthermore, the analysis of the current situation and the requirements for Islam related further education devised by the Swiss Centre for Islam and Society shows that there is a serious need for further education options for imams and other persons who are active in Muslim associations.¹⁵ Since the demands made and activities of the imams in Switzerland go beyond religious and advisory activities, further education options related to Islam and society would both help imams to integrate more fully into society and to master a national language. Offering further education options to people who do other tasks in Muslim associations would also help to clarify areas in which imams should work and ease their work load.

The lack of resources available to Muslim communities has an effect not least on the provision of professional religious education to Muslim children and the professional work with young people. In both areas, a solid basis should be established that allows young Muslims to deal with religious and societal issues in an informed, autonomous and responsible way.

Muslim societies can also play an important role in offering easily accessible online services in the widest variety of languages that cover various aspects of Islam, and also contribute crucially to the integration of young Muslims. Worth mentioning here is the report on the Muslim dialogue of 2010¹⁶, which states that equal opportunities in economic, social and cultural life is important in preventing radicalisation.

3.4 Social services

Social services mainly focus on social and youth work and the public institutions that support children and young adults and organise prevention campaigns aimed at young people. It was clear that the authorities, youth workers and social workers know very little about Islam, as so far religious issues have not been part of their vocational training. Experts notice this ignorance as regards religion (Islam) in their daily work, dialogues and confrontations with young people. With a few exceptions, social and youth workers have no opportunities to train in the prevention of radicalisation.

Specific measures

The Lucerne School of Social Work, part of the University of Lucerne, offers a multi-perspective seminar for specialists who work with young people: "*Herausforderung (radikalisierter) Islam – mehrperspektivisches Fachseminar für die Jugendarbeit*". This seminar provides detailed information on Islam and migration and gives the participants advice on how to deal with young people in matters regarding religion, the Quran and signs of radicalisation.

The *School of Social Work at the Zurich University of Applied Sciences* offers workshops on the subject of radicalisation, and participates with cantonal authorities, communes, associations, and foundations, in information events for specialists and representatives of authorities and Muslim associations.

The *Swiss Centre for Islam and Society* at the University of Fribourg also offers courses for stakeholders from the social services (see Chapter 3.3).

The *Swiss Institute for Violence Assessment* holds seminars and symposia on the subject of radicalisation for social workers, school teachers, and other specialists.

City of Bern advice centre on radicalisation: The City of Bern's Office for the Protection of Adults and Children has established a special office to deal with radicalisation issues.

City of Winterthur contact and advice centre on radicalisation:

As of autumn 2016, the City of Winterthur plans to set up a contact and specialist office for authorities, specialists and the public into the social services office of their Department for Social Affairs.

Further measures

Alter Connexion is a programme that was established in the City of Neuchâtel in 2004 and in Le Locle in 2008. This mentoring programme supports young people (immigrants in particular) under the age of 30 who have completed their compulsory school education but have no regular job and are not doing vocational training. Alter Connexion primarily aims to (re-) integrate adolescents and young adults into society by establishing and maintaining a relationship between a young mentor and a young person who has problems. The mentors are socially and professionally well integrated and active in diverse foreign communities and their sport and cultural activities.

The SEMO bridging programme: SEMO is a motivation semester that supports school graduates without a plan for their further education and school and apprenticeship dropouts who have not graduated from secondary school II up to age 25, in finding a solution to shape their future (apprenticeship or general education). Usually, SEMO is partitioned into education, review of individual position including coaching, and a practical part in internal shops or external enterprises. As of February 2016, 75 of these programmes are underway in Switzerland with the financial aid of the Confederation. The Information Centre of the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers has made a list of further cantonal bridging programmes that combine school and practical work and integration bridging programmes for young people who do not speak a Swiss language (see Chapter 6).

Cooperation agreement between the police and social services:

Detecting radicalisation often requires an exchange between social workers and the police which may seem counterintuitive often gives rise to mutual mistrust. Many people involved have told us how difficult the exchange is, even though there are joint forums that bring people involved in prevention together. The Canton of Geneva issued a cooperation agreement in 2008 which defines the arrangements for the exchange of information and thus simplifies cooperation between the parties.

Findings

While young people are bound into structures during compulsory education and can be assisted by teachers and so-

cial workers, this is not necessarily the case once they leave school. Social and youth work tries to close this gap in the environment outside of families and schools with freely accessible recreational programmes but cannot reach all adolescents and young adults. For the early detection and prevention of radicalisation of adolescents and young adults they must have instruments (knowledge, contact points) available. The fact that the City of Bern advice centre dealing with radicalisation issues and the City of Zurich Violence Prevention Agency receive requests for support from other cantons and communes shows that cantonal and communal social services, schools and youth work departments is a crucial requirement need these contact centres.

Many social services experts consider the lack of knowledge about Islam as a disadvantage in confrontations with adolescents and young adults. They are calling for religion to be taught as a subject in the basic training of youth workers and social workers, and welcome courses and further education offers on radicalisation.

Specialists who are themselves migrants (second generation) are now recognised as a very valuable resource for the social services. Their knowledge of Islamic values, culture and religion and their contact with Muslim communities help to prevent radicalisation. Social services often assist people from Muslim countries who are at a structural and language related disadvantage. Therefore, there is a need to intensify cooperation with Muslim societies and their communities of origin. Contact persons from both the Muslim communities and the communities of origin must be appointed.

Social services experts know that horizontal coordination with other sectors could be improved. Sometimes existing methods do not function smoothly and data protection often prevents necessary information from being exchanged. Cooperation agreements between the various stakeholders (e.g. Canton of Geneva) can formally regulate the exchange of information. By weighing up the legal interests, it should also be possible to comply with the rules on data protection while still acting to prevent radicalisation.

3.5 Integration

In general it must be said that the integration policy Switzerland has implemented for many years now is certainly one of the reasons that the number of persons who have been radicalised or have travelled to battle zones is relatively low.

¹³ Currently, we know of three offices that treat the theme sects: Centre intercantonal d'information sur les croyances, infoSakta and Relinfo.

However, they are not particularly familiar with the problem of jihadist radicalisation and therefore do not provide specific advice.

¹⁴ Schmid, Hansjörg et al. (2016): *Islambezogene Weiterbildung in der Schweiz. Bestandsaufnahme und Bedarfsanalyse*. Universität Freiburg, page 99.

¹⁵ Ebd., page 75.

¹⁶ Bericht "Muslim-Dialog 2010. Austausch zwischen den Bundesbehörden und Musliminnen und Muslimen in der Schweiz". Bern, Mai 2011.

In order to strengthen social cohesion, the Confederation, cantons and communes have demanded and encouraged efforts to integrate immigrants for many years. The aim of integration is to achieve the co-existence of the native Swiss and foreign population on the basis of the values contained in the Federal Constitution and those of mutual respect and tolerance. Integration should enable foreign nationals to participate in the economic, social and cultural life of Switzerland. Integration requires not only willingness on the part of the foreign nationals. It is a joint process and requires participation on both sides – immigrants and Swiss nationals alike.

Basically, integration is encouraged in all sectors of society and is primarily a task for the existing structures such as schools, day care centres, businesses, hospitals, etc. It takes place in a partnership between the public and private sector and is most evident in the areas of education, work and social integration. In cooperation with the Confederation and the communes, the cantons promote integration through specific services e.g. pertinent basic information and advice for newly arrived immigrants and language and integration courses. All 26 cantons have combined similar services in cantonal integration programmes since 2014.

The cantonal integration offices play an important role, especially through measures that some of them have carried out for many years already. In fact, radicalisation could be avoided upstream among young people by avoiding discrimination, which can increase feelings of rejection and of alienation from society and family and push young people to identify or even join an organisation like the Islamic state.

Specific measures

The *Brückenbauer Centre (Fachstelle Brückenbauer)* run by the Canton of Zurich Police: This office is attached to the protection against violence service in the Canton of Zurich Police and uses existing integration measures rather than developing its own integration services. When invited, the Brückenbauer will visit asylum organisations in the canton of Zurich, mosques and cultural associations (e.g. Egyptian, Alevi, Eritrean, Serb, Somali, Turkish). Their main goal is to build trust with the foreign communities and particularly with the various associations that represent these communities. This allows their representatives to discuss concerns with the regional representatives and furthers the detection of potential problems, one of which is upstream radicalisation.

Integration agreements: The cantons have options for making more assertive demands for integration, e.g. by concluding integration agreements with persons from third countries (non-EU/EFTA member states) that include integration measures, such as taking language lessons, as a binding requirement. Persons from third countries who are performing a caring or teaching activity, like imams, etc., can be forced to commit to such an agreement. In addition to acquiring knowledge of the national language spoken at the work place at B1 level in accordance with the Common European Framework of Refer-

ence for Languages, they are made familiar with the Swiss legal and social value system.¹⁷

Further measures

Native language courses: One of the aims of the Canton of Geneva's integration programme is to encourage children of immigrant families to learn the native languages of their country of origin. This can favourably influence the development of their dual identity feeling, strengthened through the secular school system.

All of the cantons focus on *courses in the language spoken in the host region*. Young people aged from 18 to 25 are the most vulnerable and susceptible to radicalisation and therefore acquiring language knowledge in this age group is even more crucial than during compulsory school education. In this respect, language remains one of the most important integration vectors and it is important that young people continue to improve their language skills after completing compulsory schooling. The Canton of Vaud has therefore established language courses for 18-year olds and older and for older women, who usually have little social contact, as well as citizenship workshops. Also promoted is *encouragement at a young age*, which puts children into contact with French very early, i.e. before the start of schooling.

The Heroes Project: Several cities in Germany have implemented this equal opportunities project. Young men from cultures with patriarchal structures discuss issues like honour, identity, gender roles and human rights in regular training sessions. At the end of their training they are certified "heroes" and able to manage workshops on their own in schools, training facilities and youth centres. The aim of these workshops is to encourage girls and boys to question aspects of society and provide them with different points of view. Adapting such projects to Swiss standards and introducing them with government support should be given serious consideration.

Findings

The role of the integration authorities in the cantons and large cities in the prevention of radicalisation was discussed at the national conference in April 2016. It would be too prescriptive to expect that the delegates assume responsibility for coordinating preventive measures. With their cross-functional capacities and excellent knowledge of socio-educational structures, however, they should rather play an important role in the implementing local strategies.

Ironically, since the children of immigrant families learn the language of their host region quickly, they often have to deal with the bureaucratic formalities that their parents cannot handle because they lack the language skills. According to integration specialists, this situation can weaken the children because the task can be too overwhelming for them when they receive negative responses to admis-

sion or employment applications. It is also essential that measures are taken to make learning the language easier for the parents.

3.6 Penal system

After the attacks in Paris on January 2015, the question of radicalisation in prisons was widely reported in the media and made prisons appear to be main breeding ground for radicalisation. In the meantime, this perception has changed. While prisons are indisputably places where inmates are susceptible to radicalisation, they are not predominantly so. However, there is evidence that most of the perpetrators who orchestrated the recent attacks in Paris and Brussels had a criminal history, but the radicalisation took place outside the prison.

In accordance with the Ordinance on the Conduct of Federal Statistical Surveys of 30 June 1993 (SR 431.012.01), the Swiss Federal Statistical Office does not record data on the religious background of inmates in Swiss prisons. Nevertheless, a study on the social challenges of religious pluralisation in prisons published by the Swiss National Science Foundation in 2011, which is based on data provided by several institutions, suggests that around 30% of inmates are Muslim. However, the rate may vary significantly from one penal institution to the other.¹⁸

The stakeholders we talked to underlined that the relatively low number in Swiss prisons in comparison to international penal institutions guarantees good social control inside prison walls and ensures that the prison staff are keenly aware of the detainees' individual behaviour patterns. Despite that, they are fully aware that radicalisation in the penal system cannot be excluded.

Specific measures

Training module for prison staff members: Taking account of the extent to which Islamist terrorism has developed, the Swiss Prison Staff Training Centre has devised a further education course that is especially dedicated to the phenomena of radicalisation. The courses, held in both German and French, will be launched in 2016. Basic training includes a module that introduces participants to the key issues of Islam.

Further measures

Spiritual assistance for Muslim inmates: Currently, imams are not members of the Swiss Association of Prison Chaplains, so they cannot be officially recognised as chaplains. In order to provide Muslim inmates with spiritual care ad hoc and pragmatic solutions have been adopted. However, this has led to substantial disparities concerning status in the cantons concerned, in particular with regard to the imams' pay.

The *Penal Institution of Pöschwies, Zurich*, is an exception, as it has successfully implemented spiritual care for their Muslim detainees by employing an imam who enjoys the same rights as the chaplains from other religions. Unlike the other chaplains, however, the Canton of Zurich pays the imam by the hour. Some prisons still treat Muslim chaplains like regular visitors and do not pay them for their services.

Findings

The fact that imams who provide spiritual care in prisons are not officially recognised is unsatisfactory even though the solutions developed ensure that overall all Muslim inmates have the option of receiving spiritual care.

Reasons for the lack of official recognition for imams is found generally within the criteria mentioned in Chapter 3.3. Most probably this issue will not be successfully settled in the short-term. Therefore, general conditions for Muslim prison chaplains should be laid down and they should be acknowledged a status equal to that of their colleagues in other religions.

¹⁷ Integration agreements: The Foreign Nationals Act may require foreign nationals who request a short stay or residence permit to attend a language or integration course. This obligation may be laid down in integration agreements. The Confederation advises the cantons to enforce an integration agreement for foreigners who want to immigrate to Switzerland in order to carry out a teaching assignment in their native language and culture or provide religious care.

¹⁸ Studie "Religion in Schweizer Gefängnissen: Gewandelte Gefängnissozialisation und neue religiöse Akteure" des Schweizerischen Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung, April 2011 (in German).

4. Recommendations

The measures and findings listed below should be regarded as advice and the stakeholders concerned must make their own decision whether they want to follow up on them and integrate them into their efforts to prevent radicalisation.

4.1 Integrated approach

- The integrated approach, or more particularly interdisciplinary and inter-institutional cooperation and exchange of information between prevention stakeholders and if need be the justice and security authorities must be supported and reinforced in order to develop measures for the early detection and prevention of violent extremist radicalisation. Representatives of Muslim communities and the communities of origin must be included wherever possible.
- For the specialists who work with young people, the flow-chart developed by the City of Zurich already mentioned and the RA-PROF software (see Chapter 3.1 and 3.2) are useful for the early detection and identification of radicalisation. In order to use these tools and apply the correct procedures if radicalisation is suspected, it is essential to define the stakeholders and specialist offices that must be involved and clarify the processes.

4.2 Education

- Both the internet and social media play an important role in the radicalisation process. Developing media skills, and the ability to make use of the internet and social media among young people, parents and teachers remains a must. Preventing radicalisation, including the counter discourse, must be included as a preventive measure among the activities to protect young people from harmful media carried out by the Federal Social Insurance Office (FSIO).

4.3 Religion

- Establishing a national contact office in the sense of a centre of expertise that deals with religion-related questions of national concern from cantonal and communal authorities as well as Muslim associations must be considered.

4.4 Integration

- Language courses for young children, adolescents and parents should continue to be promoted as an integration tool.

4.5 Recommendations for various sectors

- Awareness for the radicalisation problem must be raised in schools, including non-compulsory institutes, and in the social services. For the early detection of radicalisation, both the teaching staff and social service experts should be provided with information, instructions and instruments by the cities, the communes, the cantons, the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education or the Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Social Affairs.
- Being able to identify radicalisation tendencies at an early stage is important for professionals working with adolescents and young adults. The cantons can instruct their educational institutions (universities and universities of applied sciences) to make further education courses available in this domain.
- At local, cantonal and inter-cantonal level, specialised contact points must be set up to deal with specific questions from the public, professionals and institutions and give advice on jihadist radicalisation. It is not essential to establish new expert offices but it must be made clear, which authorities are in charge. The cantonal and communal contact offices for violence prevention could for example be given these responsibilities.
- The process and motives for the jihadist radicalisation of young men tends to differ from those for women and older adults. This is a fact that must be taken into account in preventive and de-radicalisation measures.

5. Required action

- We must make better use of the experience and insight gained by other countries in both the prevention of radicalisation and in de-radicalisation efforts. The opportunity of international exchange with UN organisations, the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) must be exploited. The Intergovernmental Conferences, the Swiss Union of Cities and the Association of Swiss Communes must be made aware of the knowledge gained at the meetings with international bodies.
- Recognised education opportunities for Muslim chaplains must be established and their access to existing further education programmes, e.g. the Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) programme on spiritual care in the judicial and penal system offered by the University of Bern in German, must be examined.
- The dialogue between the Muslim communities and the public authorities at local, cantonal and national levels must be developed.
- The cantons must be informed about persons who provide services as imams.
- Issues arise to the origin of funds used to finance religious foundations. The Confederation should assess if monitoring the funding process is feasible and reasonable.

6. Preventive measures overview

The authorities mentioned in this report and the list have given their consent to publishing their contact data.

Measures	Canton, city, commune, association	Contact
Education		
Specific measures		
Ablaufschema und Vorgehen bei Verdacht auf Radikalisierung <i>Flowchart</i>	City of Zurich Violence Prevention Agency	Daniele Lenzo daniele.lenzo@zuerich.ch
Software Radicalisation Profiling RA-PROF	Swiss Institute for Violence Assessment	SIFG info@sifg.ch
Themenheft Extremismus – Terrorismus Brochure on extremism – terrorism	Canton of St. Gallen	Norbert Würth norbert.wuerth@sg.ch
Further measures		
Plan d'études romand éthique et cultures religieuses/éducation aux médias/éducation à la citoyenneté	Romandie French speaking cantons	Plan d'études romand ciip.support-per@ne.ch
Lehrplan 21 Ethik, Religionen, Gemeinschaft/Medienbildung/Demokratie und Menschenrechte	German speaking cantons	Lehrplan 21 info@lehrplan.ch
Piano di studio Insegnamento religioso/tecnologie e media/educazione alla cittadinanza	Ticino	Piano di studio decs-ds@ti.ch
Jugend debattiert/La jeunesse débat/ La gioventù dibatte <i>Youth debates</i>	Stiftung Dialog, Verein Jugend und Wirtschaft	Jugend debattiert Christian Hachen info@jugenddebattiert.ch La Jeunesse débat Emmanuelle Es-Borrat info@lajeunessedebat.ch La gioventù dibatte Sonzogni Franchino info@lagioventudibatte.ch
Jugendprojekt Lift <i>Youth project Lift</i>	Nationale Geschäftsstelle Lift, Bern	Jugendprojekt Lift Gabriela Walser info@jugendprojekt-lift.ch
Case Management Berufsbildung <i>Case Management in vocational training</i>	Bridging offer in several cantons	Case Management Berufsbildung berufsbildung@sbfi.admin.ch

Measures	Canton, city, commune, association	Contact
Religion		
Specific measures		
Delegate for religious affairs	Canton of Vaud Service des affaires religieuses du canton de Vaud	Eric Golaz eric.golaz@vd.ch
Swiss Centre for Islam and Society (SZIG)	University of Fribourg	Hansjörg Schmid hansjoerg.schmid@unifr.ch
Further measures		
Islamic religious education in the Commune of Kriens	Public school in Kriens	Ines Brandenburg ines.brandenberg@volksschule-kriens.ch
Inter-religious dialogue	Integrationsfachstelle Integres, Canton of Schaffhausen	Kurt Zubler kurt.zubler@integres.ch
Runder Tisch der Religionen beider Basel <i>Round table of the religions of both Basel</i>	Expert office for diversity and integration of the Canton of Basel Stadt	Lilo Roost Vischer lilo.roost@bs.ch
Communauté de travail pour l'intégration et la cohésion multiculturelle <i>Working group for multi-cultural integration and cohesion</i> Loi sur la reconnaissance des autres communautés religieuses <i>Law on recognising the communities of different religions</i>	Département de l'économie et de l'action sociale du canton de Neuchâtel, Service de la cohésion multiculturelle	Céline Maye celine.maye@ne.ch

Measures	Canton, city, commune, association	Contact
Social services		
Specific measures		
Herausforderung (radikalisierter) Islam – mehrperspektivisches Fachseminar für alle, die mit Jugendlichen arbeiten	Hochschule Luzern – Soziale Arbeit, Weiterbildung Lucerne School of Social Work, University of Lucerne	Rebekka Ehret rebekka.ehret@hslu.ch
Workshops and information events	School of Social Work, Zurich University of applied sciences Zurich	Miryam Eser Davolio eser@zhaw.ch
Symposiums, seminars on the topic radicalism	Swiss Institute for Violence Assessment	SIFG info@sifg.ch
Fachstelle gegen Radikalisierung <i>Advice centre on radicalisation</i>	Stadt Bern Amt für Erwachsenen- und Kinderschutz <i>City of Bern Office for the Protection of Adults and Children</i>	Ester Meier ester.meier@bern.ch
Anlauf- und Fachstelle Radikalisierung und Gewaltprävention <i>Contact and advice centre on radicalisation</i>	City of Winterthur	Françoise Vogel francoise.vogel@win.ch
Further measures		
Alter Connexion, mentoring programme	Ville de Neuchâtel	Yves Scheidegger yves.scheidegger@ne.ch
Brückenangebot SEMO	Several cantons	SEMO Liste von Brückenangeboten in den Kantonen
Convention de collaboration entre police et intervenants sociaux <i>Cooperation agreement between the police and social services</i>	Canton de Genève	Nicolas Roguet nicolas.roguet@ge.ch

Measures	Canton, city, commune, association	Contact
Integration		
Specific measures		
Fachstelle Brückenbauer <i>Centre Brückenbauer</i>	Kantonspolizei Zurich, Präventionsabteilung Dienst Gewaltschutz, Fachstelle Brückenbauer Police of the Canton of Zurich, protection against violence service, Brückenbauer Centre	Thomas Gerber brueckenbauer@kapo.zh.ch
Further measures		
Cours de langues maternelles <i>Native language courses</i>	Canton of Geneva	Nicolas Roguet nicolas.roguet@ge.ch
Encouragement précoce d'apprentissage de la langue <i>Encouragement at a young age</i>	Canton de Vaud	Amina Benkais amina.benkais@vd.ch
Heroes	Several cities in Germany	www.heroes-net.de
Penal system		
Specific measures		
Training module for prison staff members	Schweizerisches Ausbildungszentrum für das Strafvollzugspersonal Swiss Prison Staff Training	Thomas Noll info@prison.ch
Further measures		
Pastoral care for Muslim detainees	Pöschwies prison	Andreas Nägeli info-poeschwies@ji.zh.ch

Measures	Canton, city, commune, association	Contact
Integrated approach		
Aarhus model	Denmark Aarhus	Infohouse ojyl-kriminalpraeventiv@politi.dk
Kerngruppenmodell <i>Core group model</i>	City of Zurich Violence Prevention Agency	Kerngruppenmodell Daniele Lenzo daniele.lenzo@zuerich.ch
Koordinationsgruppe Jugendgewalt <i>Coordination group youth violence</i>	Canton of Zurich	Enrico Violi enrico.violi@bi.zh.ch
Conseils régionaux de prévention et de sécurité	Canton of Vaud	André Etter andre.etter@vd.ch
Community policing	Police cantonale de Fribourg <i>Cantonal police of Fribourg</i>	Jacques Meuwly Jacques.meuwly@fr.ch
Stratégie de prévention de la radicalisation <i>Radicalisation prevention strategy</i>	Canton of Geneva	Yann Boggio yann.boggio@fase.ch
Projets urbains Projekte der Quartierentwicklung <i>Urban projects for the development of neighbourhoods</i>	Several cities and communes	Projets urbains
Programm Jugend und Gewalt <i>Youth and Violence Programme</i>	Federal Social Insurance Office	For inquiries on the 2011–2015 programme Liliane Galley liliane.galley@bsv.admin.ch
	Swiss Criminal Prevention	Management of the Network and Website since 1 January 2016: Schweizerische Kriminalprävention (SKP) Martin Boess mb@skppsc.ch
Programm Jugend und Medien <i>Youth and Media Programme</i>	Federal Social Insurance Office	Programm Jugend und Medien Liliane Galley liliane.galley@bsv.admin.ch

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