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ANNEX 1

ANNEX

State of play of implementing the actions set out in the Commission Communication on supporting the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism

to the

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council

Eighth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union

**STATE OF PLAY OF IMPLEMENTING THE ACTIONS SET OUT IN THE COMMISSION COMMUNICATION ON
SUPPORTING THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION LEADING TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM
(COM(2016) 379 final of 14.6.2016)**

Key Actions	Timing	Description/State of play
1.1. Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) Centre of Excellence to provide support to Member States in designing and implementing effective prevent work.	Ongoing	In 2016, the Radicalisation Awareness Network has provided 19 support services to Member States. In 2017, the Radicalisation Awareness Network is planning to provide 20 such support services through workshops, train-the-trainer events and expert missions.
1.2. The Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence to provide guidelines and handbooks for establishing multi-agency structures.	Ongoing	In 2016 and 2017, the Radicalisation Awareness Network issued a number of topical papers (including on addressing radicalisation in the prison and probation context, on how to set up multi-agency cooperation structures at local level, counter narratives, training for police officers, addressing radicalisation in schools, etc.) which are accessible under: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-papers_en On 19 June 2017, the network presented a “Responses to Returnees” manual to support Member States in addressing the challenges posed by returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters. The manual provides an overview of approaches from practitioners to address different scenarios of persons returning from conflict zones.
1.3. The Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence to create a platform for exchange of experiences and practices, through further mapping of research on radicalisation.	Ongoing	In 2016, the Radicalisation Awareness Network mapped the latest research findings and gaps in research areas relevant for the work of the different Radicalisation Awareness Network working groups.
2.1. Establish a repository of prevent strategies at national level, regional or local level.	Ongoing	First version of the repository of national prevent strategies was established and is online: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-and-member-states/repository/index_en.htm). The content will be regularly updated.
2.2. Establish networks of practitioners	Ongoing	The Radicalisation Awareness (RAN) Network Centre of Excellence has been established supporting the RAN. RAN continues to offer to tailor made support for Member States for, amongst others, establishing national networks of practitioners.
2.3. Establish national/regional contact points in Member States	Ongoing	Launch of the network of prevent policy makers in February 2017.

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3.1. Mobilise research under Horizon 2020 on the complex root causes of violent radicalisation in order to deliver concrete tools to allow better informed policy interventions.	Ongoing	<p>The "Secure Societies" Work Programme of Horizon 2020 for 2016-2017 includes a topic on the development of a comprehensive approach to violent radicalisation in the EU. Four projects of total amount of EUR 12 million were recently selected: PERICLES, MINDb4ACT, PRACTICIES and TRIVALENT.</p> <p>The Commission is now launching the reflection on the 2018-2019/20 Work Programme where research on anti-radicalisation will play a key role.</p> <p>The 'Inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies' work programme of Horizon 2020 for 2016-2017 includes two relevant research topics on the societal contexts of radicalisation and on the interplay between global trends of secularisation and religious radicalisation.</p> <p>Further research is conducted also within the Eurydice network, which provides information on education systems and policies in the EU.</p>
4.1. Under the EU Internet Forum: to develop a Joint Referral Platform to improve the speed and effectiveness of the referrals process	Ongoing	Four of large companies (Facebook, Twitter, Google and Microsoft) have developed the prototype of a "database of hashes" which helps prevent terrorist content removed from one site simply being re-uploaded onto another. The tool is operational and companies are now looking into bringing other smaller companies on board.
4.2 Under the EU Internet Forum: to set up a civil society empowerment programme to significantly ramp up the training and support for civil society partners in order to enhance the volume of effective positive alternative narratives delivered online.	Ongoing	The kick-off of the Civil Society Empowerment Programme (CSEP) took place on 15/16 March 2017, with the objective to help civil society actors to challenge more effectively the terrorist narrative online. It will include trainings by the Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence, supported by the European Strategic Communications Network and in close collaboration with industry partners. A call for proposals will be launched in a second phase (Q2/3 2017) and the effectiveness of the programme will subsequently be evaluated.
4.3 Additional action within Key Action 4: Conduct targeted research on terrorists' use of the Internet.	Ongoing	The Framework Programme 7 Project Voxpol presented and delivered a first round of research to the EU Internet Forum on 8 December 2016. The research focused on an overview of terrorism and violent extremism in 2016, the online behaviours of convicted terrorists, and future trends.
5.1. The Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre	Ongoing	The Radicalisation Awareness Network "Education" working group organised a large scale

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of Excellence to provide for a platform of exchange of experiences and best practices in enhancing media literacy and critical thinking on the internet.		meeting on citizenship, media literacy and critical thinking in November 2016. Under the Education and Training 2020 Working Group on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education, a peer learning event was organised in The Netherlands on media literacy in April 2016, followed by Council conclusions by the Education Council in May 2016.
5.2. The Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence to develop an EU-wide campaign with a view to strengthening resilience against radicalisation online to provide alternative narratives or alternative actions (Exit Hate campaign).	Ongoing	The "EXIT HATE" six-week pilot campaign, a platform to showcase initiatives and positive stories (including for and by youngsters) from around Europe that promotes alternatives to extremist propaganda, was launched in September 2016.
6.1. Commission and relevant IT companies to monitor the public commitments in the code of conduct countering illegal hate speech online, including their impact.	Ongoing	The results of the a second monitoring of the implementation of the Code of Conduct was presented on 31 May 2017 and showed significant progress in terms of removal rates and speed. At the same time, work needs to further focus on improving transparency and feedback to users (see point 6.2). The Council reached a general approach on the proposal for a revised directive on Audio Visual Media Service (AVMS) on 23 May 2017. One of the objectives to the proposed amendments to the AVMS Directive is to ensure that video-sharing platforms be required to take appropriate measures to protect citizens from incitement to violence or hatred (flagging and/or reporting).
6.2. Commission and relevant IT companies to improve transparency in the application of notice and take down procedures.	Ongoing	Further work with the IT Companies will focus on procedures vis-a-vis specific users affected by notifications as well as against the general public and encourage counter and alternative narratives. The mid-term review on the implementation of the Digital Single Market Strategy issued on 10 May 2017 confirmed the need to continue working towards minimum procedural requirements for the 'notice and action' procedures of online intermediaries.
<i>Additional action 1 on online dimension:</i>	Ongoing	In 2017, the Commission has increased the funding devoted to combat racism and xenophobia to EUR 7 million, out of which EUR 1,5 million is allocated specifically to

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Support civil society in monitoring and diminishing the attraction and impact of hate speech through the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme		counter hate speech online including through the development of counter-narratives.
<i>Additional action 2 on online dimension:</i> Continue financing the Strategic Communications Advisory Team/Strategic Communications Network, to develop the appropriate policy framework, communication campaigns or individual initiatives	Ongoing	The European Strategic Communications Network (ESCN), a Belgian-led project, builds on the Syria strategic communication advisory team (SSCAT) project tasked with organising and facilitating a Network of Member States to share best practice on the use of strategic communications in countering terrorism and violent extremism. It is co-financed by the Internal Security Fund-Police (ISF-Police) action grant (maximum amount of EUR 1.150.000).
7 The Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence to exchange good practices and formulate policy recommendations on the prevention of radicalisation for first-line practitioners (including where appropriate judges and prosecutors), covering the prison and probation sector.	Ongoing	<p>The Radicalisation Awareness Network working group on Prisons and Probation continues to foster exchanges of best practices amongst practitioners and will report on its activities at the end of 2017.</p> <p>The Justice programme provides operating grants to the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris) which brings together prison administrations and to the Confédération Européenne de Probation (CEP). Those organisations organise regular meetings amongst practitioners to discuss issues relating to radicalisation.</p> <p>The Erasmus+ programme supports training programmes in prisons aimed at preventing and tackling radicalisation. The Radicalization Prevention in Prisons (R2PRIS) Project was launched in December 2015 to help frontline staff (correctional officers, educational staff and psychologists, social workers, etc) to identify, report and interpret signals of radicalisation and respond appropriately. The project is implemented in five countries, (Portugal, Norway, Turkey, Belgium and Romania) and will include 160 training session by August 2018.</p>
8 Provide financial support to help Member States to develop risk assessment tools.	Ongoing	<p>In line with the strategic focus on preventing radicalisation in prisons and integrating rehabilitation into the criminal justice response, the Commission launched two calls for proposals in 2015 through the Justice Programme 2014-2020:</p> <p>a) JUST/2015/JCOO/AG/TERR: Action grants to support judicial cooperation in</p>

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		<p>criminal matters relating to the criminal justice response to terrorism and violent radicalisation. (budget of EUR 1 million; three projects selected).</p> <p>b) JUST/2015/JTRA/AG/EJTR: Action grants to support European judicial training. (budget of EUR 1,5 million available for the part on “judicial aspects of the fight against terrorism and organised crime” and “prevention of radicalisation in detention”- five projects selected)</p> <p>In 2016, there was a single call for judicial cooperation (JUST-JCOO-TERR-AG-2016) with a budget of EUR 4 million which also includes judicial training in the area of radicalisation (10 projects were selected and three were put on the reserve list).</p> <p>In the 2017 Justice annual work programme (under Judicial cooperation in criminal matters), priority is given to the efficient contribution to the European Agenda on Security as regards the judicial responses to terrorism, notably on countering terrorist financing and on reinforcing the prevention of radicalisation, especially in prisons.</p>
9 Support the development of education and training programmes in prison (including vocational training) to enable detainees to ease their reintegration into society.	Ongoing	<p>Erasmus+ can support adult learning projects which can target up-skilling and reintegration measures in prisons. Several projects (selected under the 2016 Erasmus+ social inclusion call) were launched in January 2017, for a total of EUR 1,3 million.</p> <p>The European Social Fund supports a wide range of social inclusion measures related to de-radicalisation and professional reinsertion after prison.</p>
10. Support the development of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners by Member States and the exchange of best practices and policies in the field of the execution of penal sanctions.	Ongoing	Funding for the development of rehabilitation programmes and exchanges of best practices is provided by the Commission, see key action 8.
11 Promote the sharing of information at Eurojust by specialised prosecutors.	Ongoing	<p>Eurojust will continue to gather its national correspondents for terrorism matters to continue exchanging views at tactical meetings. Eurojust will continue issuing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Terrorism Conviction Monitor (TCM) • the Foreign Fighters reports

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<p><i>Additional action on prisons:</i></p> <p>Support training of prison and probation staff and of judges and prosecutors.</p>	Ongoing	<p>In May 2016, the Commission has organised a conference for training providers to counter terrorism and radicalisation in May 2016 and is collaborating with the European Network of Penitentiary Training Academies (EPTA), Europris and the Confédération Européenne de Probation to establish more sustainable cross-border cooperation on training for prison and probation staff on de-radicalisation measures.</p> <p>The RAN, EuroPris and EPTA are preparing a collection of training interventions and activities for prison professionals.</p> <p>RAN and IMPACT Europe consortium have been offering training to stakeholders in Member States in evaluating interventions to prevent and counter radicalisation in the prison and probation context.</p> <p>To speed up the setting-up of all the projects that are emphasised in the Council Conclusions on Criminal Justice, the Commission is making financial resources available (more than EUR 6.5 million in 2015 and 2016).</p>
<p>12 Propose a Council Recommendation to enhance social inclusion and promote Europe's fundamental values through education and non-formal learning.</p>	End of 2017	<p>Preparatory work is on-going, in particular in the ET 2020 Working Group on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education. A 12-week online public consultation was launched on 19 May 2017.</p>
<p>13 Make available through Erasmus+ more than EUR 400 million in 2016 to transnational partnerships to develop innovative policy approaches and practices at grass-root level, prioritising social inclusion, the promotion of common values and intercultural understanding. Erasmus+ will scale up actions developed at grass-root level with a dedicated envelope of EUR 13 million in 2016.</p>	Ongoing	<p>The implementation of the Paris Declaration is a cross-cutting priority of the Erasmus+ programme. Targeted calls for proposals have been launched to support inclusion and fundamental values (Key Action 2, with more than EUR 200 million devoted in 2016). The projects selected in 2016 have started or will start in 2017.</p> <p>In addition,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A EUR 13 million call to disseminate, replicate and upscale existing good practices at grass-root level (Key Action 3) attracted a great interest from stakeholders and was concluded in July 2016 (with 35 projects selected). - Two priorities focusing on specific objectives of the Paris Declaration in a multi-sector call for European policy experimentations with 5 projects selected (4 on education and training, 1 on youth).

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		<p>In 2017, the Erasmus+ continues to support transnational partnerships as a cross-cutting priority (Key Action 2). Moreover, EUR 10 million will be spent on disseminating, replicating and upscaling existing good practices at grass-root level (Key Action 3) to promote inclusive and democratic schools (call closed in May 2017, selection ongoing).</p>
<p>14 Establish a network to facilitate direct contacts with positive role models in schools, youth, sport clubs and prisons.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The aim of the action is to set up pools of role models at national level to embark on activities to promote social inclusion, prevent exclusion and radicalisation as well as encourage active citizenship and commitment to shared values. The initiative is rolled out gradually by Erasmus+ National Agencies throughout 2017-2018.</p> <p>The “RAN Young” platform to empower young people to take an active role in the prevention of radicalisation has been launched at the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN). High Level Conference on Radicalisation on 9 November 2016. As a result, RAN Young Ambassadors will elaborate recommendations and co-organise meetings where participants are asked to provide their views and recommendations on policy responses and practitioners' work. RAN Young is interacting with other organisations and initiatives such as the <i>Extremely Together</i> initiative of the Kofi Annan foundation, YouthCAN and the OSCE Youth Ambassadors.</p>
<p>15 Promote the award of student credits for volunteering and the development of curricula that combine academic content with civic engagement through Erasmus+.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Commission, in close cooperation with Erasmus+ National Agencies and higher education institutions, will raise awareness on how to award European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System for non-formal learning, including volunteering. Within the ongoing review of the Diploma Supplement (higher education supplement used within the 48 countries of the Bologna process/European higher education Area), the Commission will promote recognition of "volunteering" or similar non-formal learning activities that are part of a qualification.</p>
<p><i>Additional action 1 on Education:</i></p> <p>Equip teachers to address diversity in the classroom and pass on common values to pupils and to detect early signs of radicalisation</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Funded under the Erasmus+ programme, eTwinning is an online platform which for the past 12 years has connected more than 470 000 teachers and 180 000 schools across Europe. The potential of eTwinning will be fully exploited with a greater focus on themes linked to citizenship with the objective of empowering teachers to become active agents for a more inclusive and democratic education. To that end, the 2017 annual theme is inclusion.</p>

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and to continue supporting exchanging of best practices through eTwinning and within the The Radicalisation Awareness Network working group on education (RAN EDU).		In 2017, the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) "Education" working group will focus mainly on types of training for teachers, on the role of higher education in the fight against radicalisation and on media literacy and critical thinking. In 2017, RAN Manifesto will be updated ("Education Manifesto 2.0") offering practical guidelines for schools, lessons learned and policy recommendations.
<p><i>Additional action 2 on Education 2:</i></p> <p>Work closely with the Council of Europe and UNESCO to better implement existing tools designed to support teachers.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Within the ET 2020 Working Group on citizenship and common values, the Commission is collaborating closely with Council of Europe and UNESCO to better exploit synergies and make best use of existing tools (including teachers' guide).</p> <p>The Radicalisation Awareness Network has provided expertise for the UNESCO teacher's guide "A teacher's Guide on the Prevention of violent radicalisation", published in 2016, which provides guidance, inter alia, related to the management of classroom discussion and the key messages to deliver.</p>
16 Continue to work with the European Parliament and the Council towards the adoption of the anti-discrimination directive.	Ongoing	Commission to continue to provide technical support to the Council Presidencies to improve the text of the draft Directive, while working towards building political agreement within the Council.
17 Foster social inclusion of disadvantaged groups through policy measures and the European Social Fund (ESF) and Programme for Employment and Social Innovation.	Ongoing	<p>Under the framework of ET 2020 dedicated Working Groups (on schools and on citizenship education) focus on inclusion of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>The European Social Fund as well as Employment and Social Innovation programme are investing in social inclusion of disadvantaged groups (poverty network, capacity building for Non-Governmental Organisations dealing with these groups, specific projects in the Member States through ESF, awareness raising activities, etc.).</p>
18 Enhance support to youth workers and organisations, particularly by developing a toolkit.	Ongoing	A report with practical toolbox was published in February 2017. The toolbox aims at providing youth workers with guidance and advice when working with young people at risk of violent radicalisation. The policy recommendations addressed to authorities from the local to European level focus on the cooperation among various sectors to effectively prevent violent radicalisation of young people.

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		The Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) working group on Families, Youth and communities will build on the toolbox to develop a RAN manifesto on involving young people and empowering youth work to prevent radicalisation .
19 Strengthen the European Voluntary Service by increasing its budget.	Ongoing	<p>In 2016, priority was given to projects supporting the implementation of the Paris Declaration.</p> <p>In 2017, the budget of the European Voluntary Service (EVS) has been substantially increased.</p> <p>Since the launch of the European Solidarity Corps in December 2016, about 30,000 young citizens from all Member States have registered for participation. It is expected that by 2020, in total 100,000 young citizens will have participated in its volunteering and occupational strands.</p>
20 Propose to revise the Schengen Information System to further improve its added value for law enforcement and counter-terrorism purposes.	Ongoing	Legislative proposals were adopted by the Commission on 21 December 2016. Ongoing legislative negotiations.
21 Member States should proactively exchange all relevant information with other Member States, and Europol where appropriate, on released convicts suspected of radicalisation or known radical individuals, in order to ensure close monitoring of those representing a high risk.	Ongoing	<p>Within the Radicalisation Awareness Network's work on guidance papers and toolkits for policy makers in establishing multiagency structures, the issue of improved information sharing on radicalised people is one of the priorities. The outcome of this work was presented and discussed at the last Radicalisation Awareness Network High Level Conference in November 2016.</p> <p>The European Counter-Terrorism Centre (ECTC) at Europol aims to become a central information hub in the fight against terrorism in the EU, including information to the Focal Point Travellers as well as analysis of radicalisation risks. The Europol Information System (EIS) is positioned to serve as a central repository of law enforcement data, including the consolidated list of all known or suspected Foreign Terrorism Fighters.</p> <p>The Directive on combating terrorism, adopted on 7 March 2017, reinforces the obligation</p>

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		on Member States to proactively transfer all relevant information on terrorist offences to other Member States. It also introduces a duty for the Member State receiving the information to take appropriate follow-up action.
22 Supporting international organisations in their work to counter violent extremism.	Ongoing	<p>The EU actively works with the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in their efforts to counter violent extremism.</p> <p>The Commission co-manages a related programme with the Council of Europe on human rights and citizenship education,.</p> <p>The Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence has established working relationships with international organisations to create synergies in the work on countering violent extremism, including Europris, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Council of Europe (including in particular activities of the Congress of Cities)</p>
23 Additional initiatives to focus EU's external financial instruments on the prevention of violent radicalisation.	Ongoing	<p>At the international level, the EU is promoting a strong focus on the prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE) into political dialogues and assistance programmes. The EU has supported the UNSG Plan of Action for Preventing Violent Extremism and the development of national and regional P/CVE action plans. The EU is mainstreaming P/CVE. The EU has reinforced the capacity of the StratComm Task Force South, including in Arabic to promote positive narratives. With regard to financial instruments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa has provided a unique opportunity to engage intensively with third countries at risk and addressing root causes of radicalisation. Efforts continue to be made to draw on the experiences gained inside the EU (e.g. through the RAN) in an external context. - In 2016, the Radicalisation Awareness Network supported expert missions on radicalisation to Turkey and Tunisia. Follow-up engagement with both these countries will continue in 2017. Efforts in Western Balkan countries to establish policies and framework conditions for multi-agency cooperation are supported via the First Line Project as well as assistance from the Radicalisation Awareness Network.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instrument for Pre Accession (IPA): One regional IPA project was approved in 2016 to support prevention and countering of violent extremism in the Western Balkans to share the Radicalisation Awareness Network approach, enhance resilience by involvement of communities and society more broadly; raising awareness on the risks inherent to radicalisation at schools and among youngsters, deliver countering violent extremism training for religious leaders and create web platforms on prevention and countering violent extremism and counter-terrorism. - Through IPA national programmes, the EU will support Kosovo in strengthening de-radicalisation measures in the correctional and probation services; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the implementation of the national strategy for fight against terrorism; in Albania via the EU police assistance project "PAMECA"^[1] assistance to the law enforcement authorities and intelligence services will be provided on the fight against terrorism. - The EU Delegation in Albania provided two grants of 300,000 euro each to empower civil society organisations and public security institutions on countering extremism and radicalisation. - In Bosnia and Herzegovina there is an EU-funded project, on radicalisation risk in Zenica prison, in cooperation with the Islamic Community, engaging youth in preventing radicalisation is planned. - The EU is also mainstreaming counter-terrorism/countering violent extremism matters in projects with civil society and non-security actors. Through the IPA Regional civil society facility (TACSO) dedicated countering violent extremism programmes are launched at country (in Albania for instance) or at regional level. - European Neighbourhood Instrument: UNICRI pilot project (EUR 5 million) on preventing violent extremism in the Sahel and Maghreb region. - The Commission is financing a large number of programmes, e.g. in the Middle East and North Africa region or in Africa (Maghreb, Sahel, Nigeria, Niger, Chad). <p>The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) also support relevant programmes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging Youth for Human Rights and Social Cohesion (EUR 600 000 - to be launched

^[1] For more information, see <http://pameca.org.al/>.

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		<p>and running until 2019). Implementing partner: Generations for Peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beyond Radicalisation: Youth in Lebanon Speak Up! (EUR 600.000 to be launched and running until 2019). Implementing partner: Deutsche Welle. - <i>La jeunesse sahraouie, acteur central de la résolution pacifique du conflit - Algérie, Tindouf; civil society</i>" - targeting Sahrawi refugee camps, in Tindouf (EUR 96 000; 2016 – 2018). Implemented by Oxfam-Solidariteit. - Voix du Sud, Voix du Nord pour un meilleur vivre ensemble en Algérie pour garantir la démocratie en Algérie (EUR 0.5 million; to be launched and running until 2018).
24 Continue support to the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) initiatives working on preventing and countering violent extremism.	Ongoing	<p>The EU provides continued support to preventing and countering violent extremism at the community level through the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) inspired initiatives including Hedayah - the International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism and the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF). Specifically, the Hedayah grant mechanism is now supporting grass root initiatives in Central Asia, the Western Balkans and Georgia with EU funding. The EU is also supporting GCERF activities in in Bangladesh, Kenya, Kosovo, Mali, and Nigeria as well as an innovative private sector initiative to mobilise co-financing from the private sector for GCERF activities.</p> <p>The EU is co-chair of the GCTF Horn of Africa working group (with Turkey) and a member of the GCTF working group on countering violent extremism. Prevention and countering of violent extremism related issues (including Youth and Women) are a major element of work within the Horn of Africa working group. The EU is organising in summer 2017 two workshops for key stakeholders in the region to promote the Global Counter Terrorism Forum 'Life Cycle of Radicalisation' – a set of best practice documents.</p>
25 Extending further eTwinning Plus networks to selected countries of the EU's neighbourhood.	Ongoing	The eTwinning Plus tool (which already covers Tunisia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Armenia and Moldova) will be further extended to other countries of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Discussions have already started with Algeria.
26 Launch a feasibility project for Erasmus+ Virtual Exchanges to promote online engagement of young people with the aim of reaching 200,000 young people by 2019.	Ongoing	The feasibility study has been finalised. It gives options on how to pilot and then fully roll out the initiative, covering key aspects such as recruitment of participants, recruitment and training of facilitators, what content is required to ensure intercultural awareness of participants is increased, the necessary IT platforms, and how participants will be

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		recognised for their involvement. The objective is to begin the pilot with 1000-2000 young people in 2018, and broader roll out up by the end of 2019.