

PEACE & LOVE VECTOR



Strategic Partnership project “Peace and Love Vector” is implemented by More Mosaic in cooperation with its partners and co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.

Non-violent approach, peace-building and promotion of human rights

THREATS

- **Intolerance**
- **Culture of violence**
- **Isolation, fear of otherness**
- **Misinformation on media and social network**
- **Refugee crisis**
- **Extremist movements**

REACTIONS

- **Gather youth workers and activists**
- **Transnational cooperation**
- **Non-violent communication**
- **Conflict transformation**
- **Youth participation**
- **Change discourse**

Objectives of Peace & Love Vector

Main objective → reduce growing radicalization and extremism among young people.

Best practices → improve and professionalize the cooperation among partner organizations in the area of work with young migrants and IDPs.

Networking → develop a network of stakeholders willing to contribute to migrants, IDPs, refugees' integration processes.

International networking → improve transnational cooperation through mobility, exchanges, innovation to establish a working reference group.

Competence → bring together youth leaders and workers in the field of non-formal education from partner organizations in order to develop new competences.

Knowledge → increase knowledge of the participants in confronting violent extremism and hate speech towards migrants, misinformation and xenophobic discourse by drawing attention to positive contributions.

Methods → empower youth leaders to contribute to crisis' resolution influencing local and national policy-making.

SURVEY - Radicalization and culture of violence among youth in Sweden

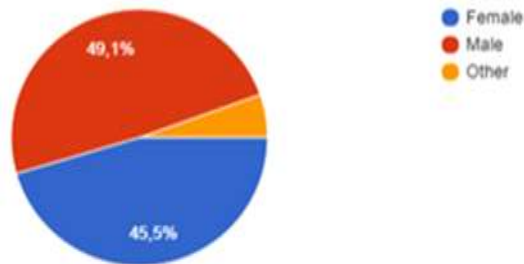
This questionnaire is designed with an aim to reveal existing trends and patterns of radicalization and manifestation of violence among the youth living in Sweden. It was run by More Mosaic among 60 participants.



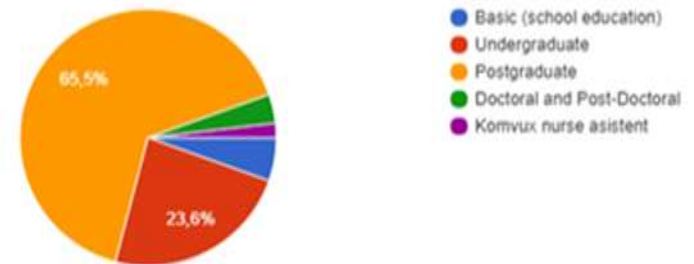
The information gathered through this survey will be used for the evidence-based research and design of projects and strategies for overcoming radicalization among the youth.

1. General profile of respondents

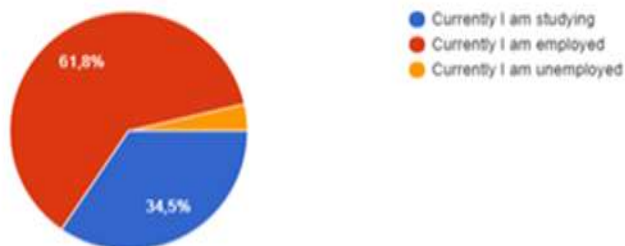
Q 1: Sex



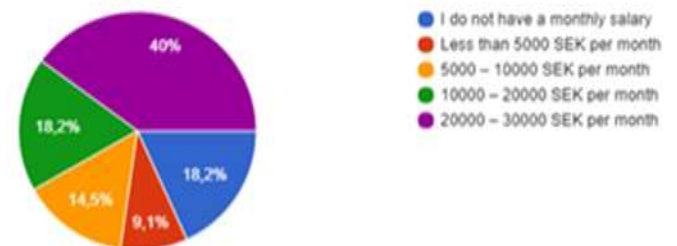
Q 3: Education



Q 4: Employment and occupation

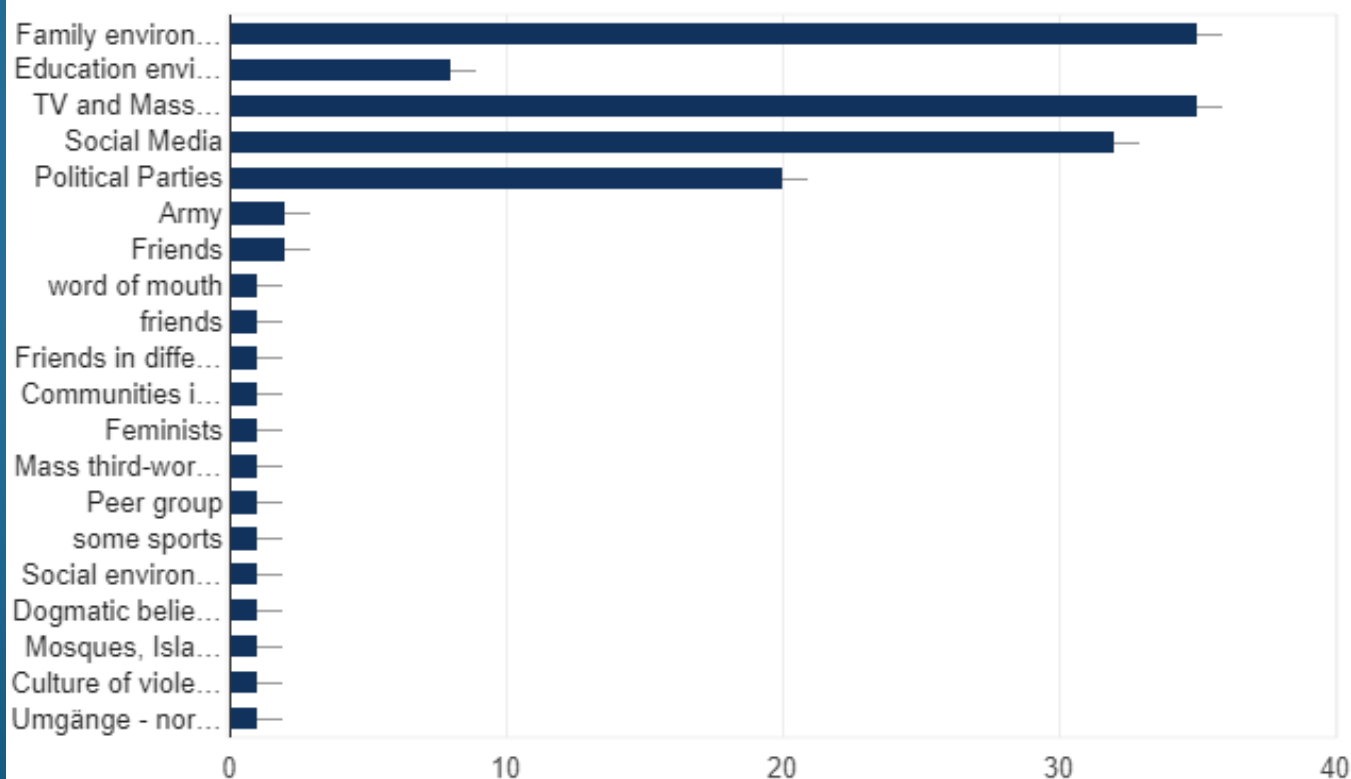


Q 5: Your average monthly salary is



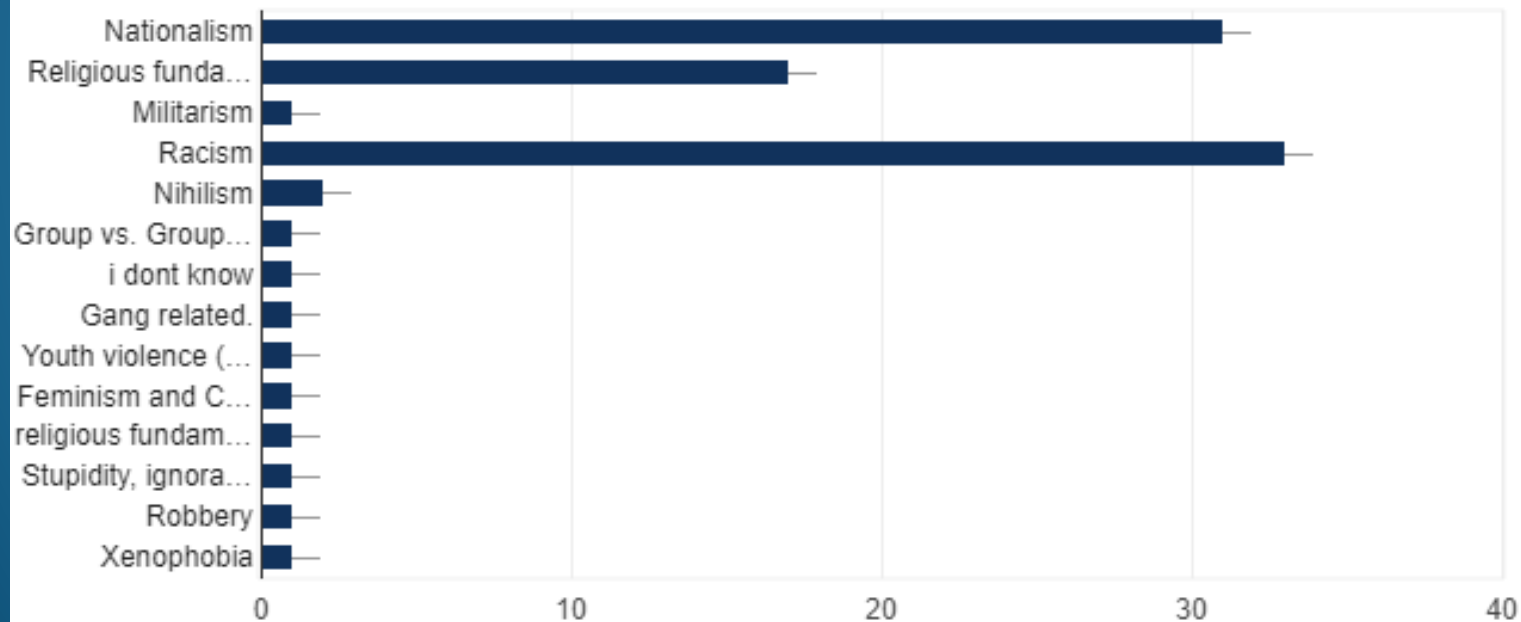
2. Causes of violence and intolerance spread

Q 8: In your opinion, which of the following contributes to the spread of violence and normalization of violence...? (Please, choose maximum 3 options)



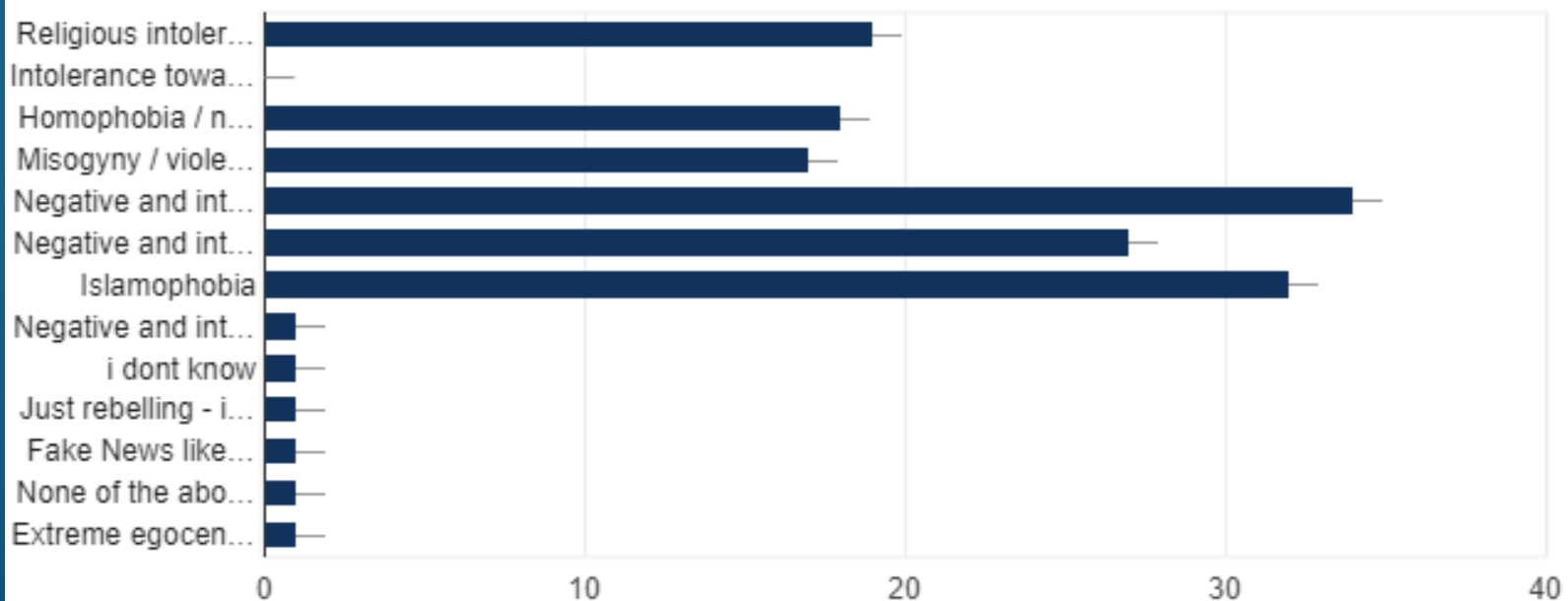
3. Trends of radicalization

Q 10: In your opinion, which of the types/trends of radicalization are the most widespread among the youth in S... (Please, choose maximum 2 options)



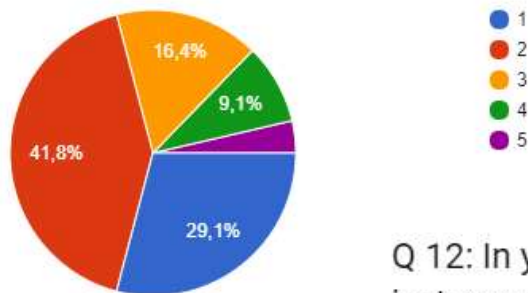
4. Manifestations of intolerance

Q 11: In your opinion, which of the manifestations of intolerance are the most widespread among the youth in S... (Please, choose maximum 4 options)

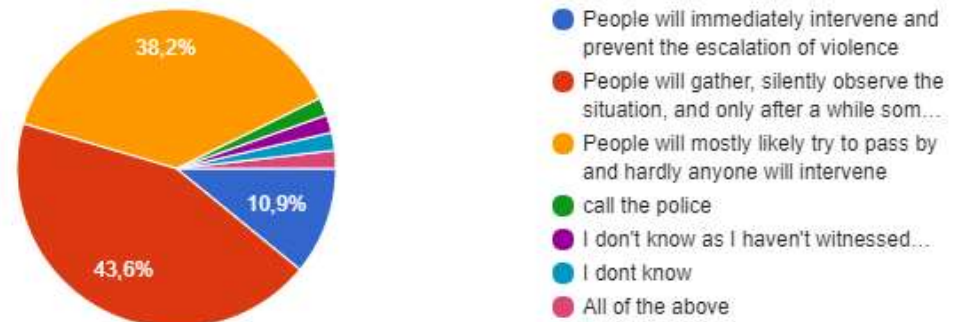


5. Frequency rate and reactions to intolerance/violence

Q 13: How would you rate the frequency of instances of violence happening in your community? (within a range fr...NT and widespread in your community)



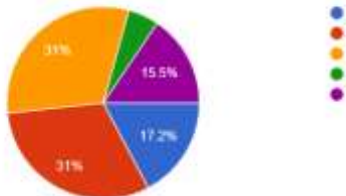
Q 12: In your opinion, which of the following is more likely to happen if an instance of violence and intolerant be...on of aggression and oppression, etc.)



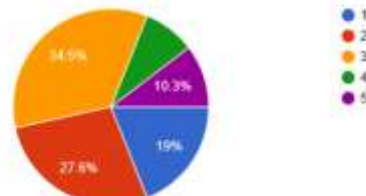
6. Targets of intolerance/violence

Rate the possibility of violence and intolerance towards the mentioned groups by the youth in your community

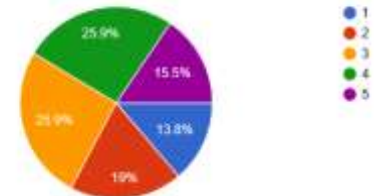
Representatives of other nationalities/foreigners



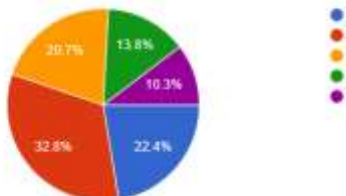
National and ethnic minorities



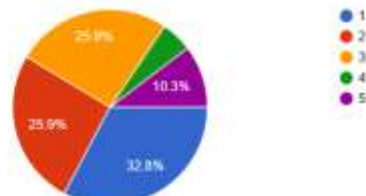
Refugees



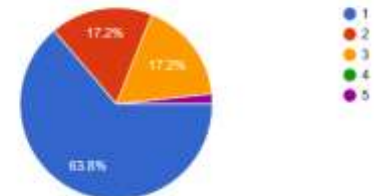
Women



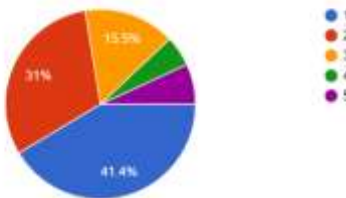
LGBTI people



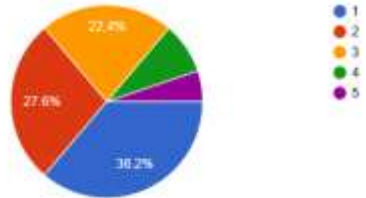
Elderly people



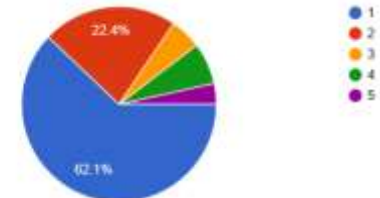
Activists and human rights defenders



Persons involved in politics



People with disabilities



Useful links

SEC - “How to build students’ resilience to extremism”

<http://www.sec-ed.co.uk/best-practice/how-to-build-students-resilience-to-extremism-1/>

Internet Matters - “Radicalisation of young people through social media”

<https://www.internetmatters.org/hub/expert-opinion/radicalisation-of-young-people-through-social-media/>

Unesco - “Internet and the Radicalization of Youth: Preventing, Acting and Living Together”

<https://en.unesco.org/ConfQcUNESCO/home>

Rand - “Radicalisation in the Digital Era”

<https://www.rand.org/randeurope/research/projects/internet-and-radicalisation.html>

Salto Youth - “Young People and Extremism Resource Packs for Youth Workers”

<https://www.salto-youth.net/rc/cultural-diversity/publications/youngpeopleandextremismpack/>

Swedish national coordinator for protecting democracy against violent extremism - “National

Strategy” <http://media.samordnarenmotextremism.se/2016/08/Nationella-strategin-engelska.pdf>

Various Reports (in Swedish and English)

<http://www.samordnarenmotextremism.se/kunskap/rapporter-och-utredningar/>

World Health Organization - Resources, materials and essays

http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/en/