



IPS1

Terrorism and Radicalization in Prisons
An International High Level Conference

ISRAEL 2018

**A multi-level in-prison
radicalisation
prevention approach**



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45
2
1+1
1-1
16
29
36
38
+400





 UniCredit

A research and consulting firm in correctional services, community sanctions and measures, juvenile justice and law enforcement.



Sectors



Services



Projects



Justice Trends



Location



News/Media

Policy development Criminal Justice Reform

A research and consulting firm in correctional services, community sanctions and measures, juvenile justice and law enforcement.



Sectors



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News/Media

Radicalisation Prevention in prisons and the community

A research and consulting firm in correctional services, community sanctions and measures, juvenile justice and law enforcement.



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prison and probation Digital transformation

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Sectors



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Projects



Justice Trends



Location



News/Media

Mental health, aging and palliative care

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JUSTICE TRENDS // ISSUE / EDICIÓN Nº. 1 / JUNIO / JUNE 2010

Sectors **Services**

Projects **Justice Trends**

Location **News/Media**

JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN TRANSITION
SISTEMAS DE JUSTICIA EN TRANSICIÓN
 Contemporary models, demands and challenges
 Modelos contemporáneos, demandas y desafíos

FEATURED INTERVIEW / ENTREVISTA DESTACADA
Věra Jourová
 EU Commissioner for Justice
 Comisaria de Justicia de la UE

IPS INNOVATIVE PRISON SYSTEMS

JUSTICE TRENDS // ISSUE / EDICIÓN Nº. 2 / JULY / JULIO 2010

JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN TRANSITION
SISTEMAS DE JUSTICIA EN TRANSICIÓN

FEATURED INTERVIEW / ENTREVISTA DESTACADA
Arkel Benítez Mendizábal
 Secretary General of OPM JB
 Secretario General de la OPM JB

**"Promoting a more cohesive legal space in Ibero-America and beyond
 Promoviendo un espacio jurídico más cohesivo en Iberoamérica y más allá"**

IPS INNOVATIVE PRISON SYSTEMS

JUSTICE TRENDS // ISSUE / EDICIÓN Nº. 3 / JUNE / JUNIO 2010

JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN TRANSITION
SISTEMAS DE JUSTICIA EN TRANSICIÓN

FEATURED INTERVIEW / ENTREVISTA DESTACADA
Koen Geens
 Minister of Justice, Belgium
 Ministro de Justicia, Bélgica

**"Strategic planning and the development of the Belgian correctional system
 Planificación estratégica y desarrollo del sistema correccional belga"**

IPS INNOVATIVE PRISON SYSTEMS

January 01, 2016 - September 03, 2018

All perpetrator groups

Filter by location

3 738 attacks, 28 050 fatalities

SEP 3, 2018

Location: **Kirkuk, Iraq**
Group: **Islamic State**
Fatalities: 7

7 people were killed when Islamic State militants stormed a village in Kirkuk and started shooting..

SEP 2, 2018

Location: **Kandahar, Afghanistan**
Group: **Taliban (suspected)**
Fatalities: 0

7 police officials were injured when 2 IEDs exploded in the city of Kandahar, Afghanistan, no group has claimed responsibility yet for the...

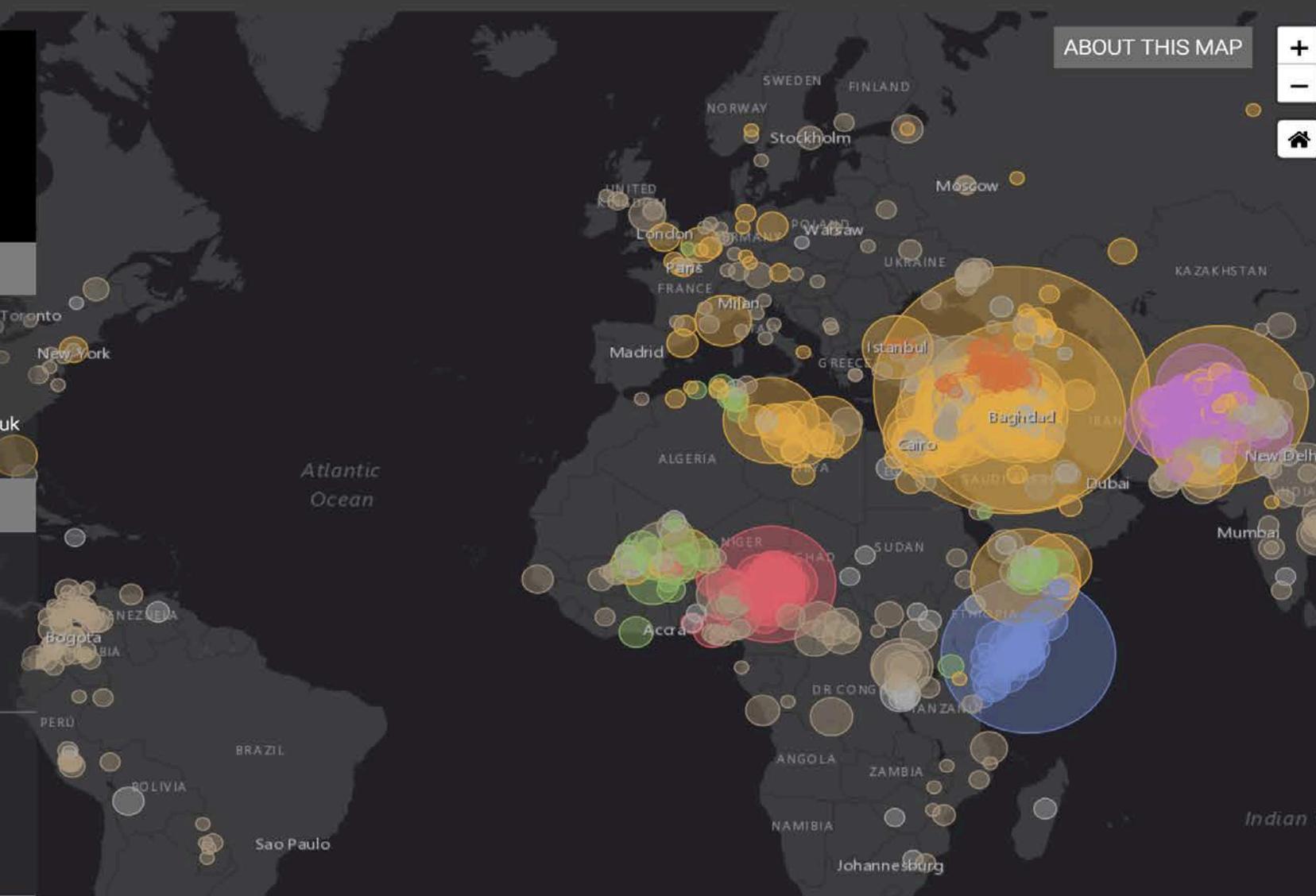
Location: **Mogadishu, Somalia**
Group: **Al-Shabaab**
Fatalities: 7

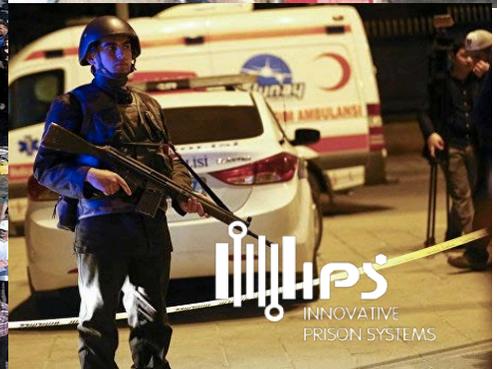
A suicide car bombing hit a government office in Mogadishu, causing a nearby school to collapse and killing at least 7 and injuring 14..

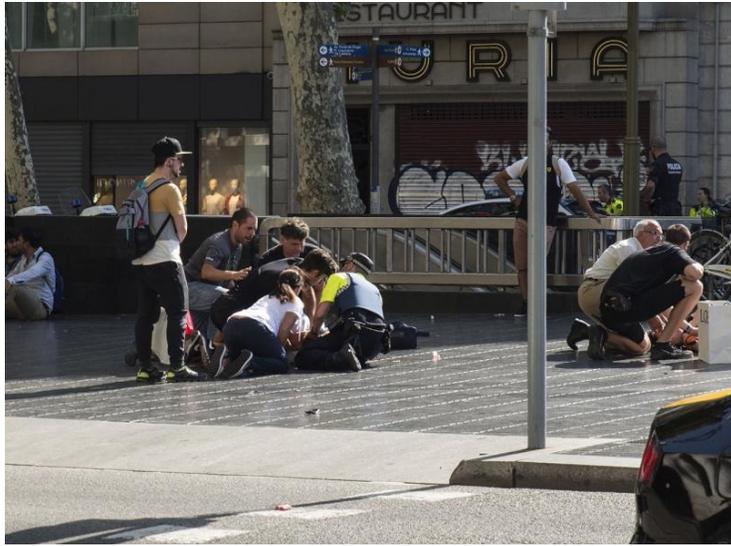
Location: **Sāmarrā', Salah ad Din, Iraq**
Group: **Islamic State (suspected)**
Fatalities: 3

A bomb exploded while farmers were collecting firewood killing 3 and

ABOUT THIS MAP













“

...a challenge that goes beyond national borders, that requires collective efforts across Member States, at different levels of government, and through agencies and different sectors.”

- Dimitris Avramopoulos









Prisons played an **enormous role in the narratives of radical and militant movements** in the modern period...



... imprisonment was a traumatic turning point in the histories of their movements.



HOODLIGANS GEGEN SALAFI



gemeinsam







Yes, gangs
are a
different
story...





JIHAD

UMMAH

**ISLAMIC
EMIRATES**

**ISLAM
WILL DOMINATE
THE WORLD**



JIHAD AGAINST





USA Patriot Act

“On October 26, 2001, **President George W. Bush** signs the **Patriot Act**, an anti-terrorism law drawn up in response to the attacks on the Pentagon and World Trade Center on **September 11, 2001**.

The USA PATRIOT Act, as it is officially known, is an acronym for "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism." Bush hoped the bipartisan legislation would empower law enforcement and intelligence agencies to prevent future terrorist attacks on American soil.

The law was intended, in Bush's words, to "enhance the penalties that will fall on terrorists or anyone who helps them." The act increased intelligence agencies' ability to share information and lifted restrictions on communications surveillance. Law enforcement officials were given broader mandates to fight financial counterfeiting, smuggling and money laundering schemes that funded terrorists. The Patriot Act's expanded definition of terrorism also gave the FBI increased powers to access personal information such as medical and financial records. The Patriot Act superseded all state laws."

PATRIOT ACT







**Hold on...
Yes. In Europe
we are different!
Aren't we?**

**We all read Kafka,
Orwell, Bentham and
Foucault and
understand the
concepts of the
“society of control”...**

**...we're
different...
aren't we?**





There are more than 50.000 radicals in Europe.
“We do not have exact numbers, but it is not difficult to make some rough calculations. The UK has 25.000. France has 17.000. Spain has less, but we assume around 5000. From Belgium more than 500 persons travelled to fight in Syria and we calculate around 2000 radicals in the country. I would not risk a concrete number but they are thousands, more than 50.000.”

More than 5.000 foreign fighters from Europe
“There is a certain consensus that the number of foreign fighters that travelled from Europe are more than 5000. From these, 1/3 returned home and less than 1/3 died in combat”.



Guillem de Kerchove.

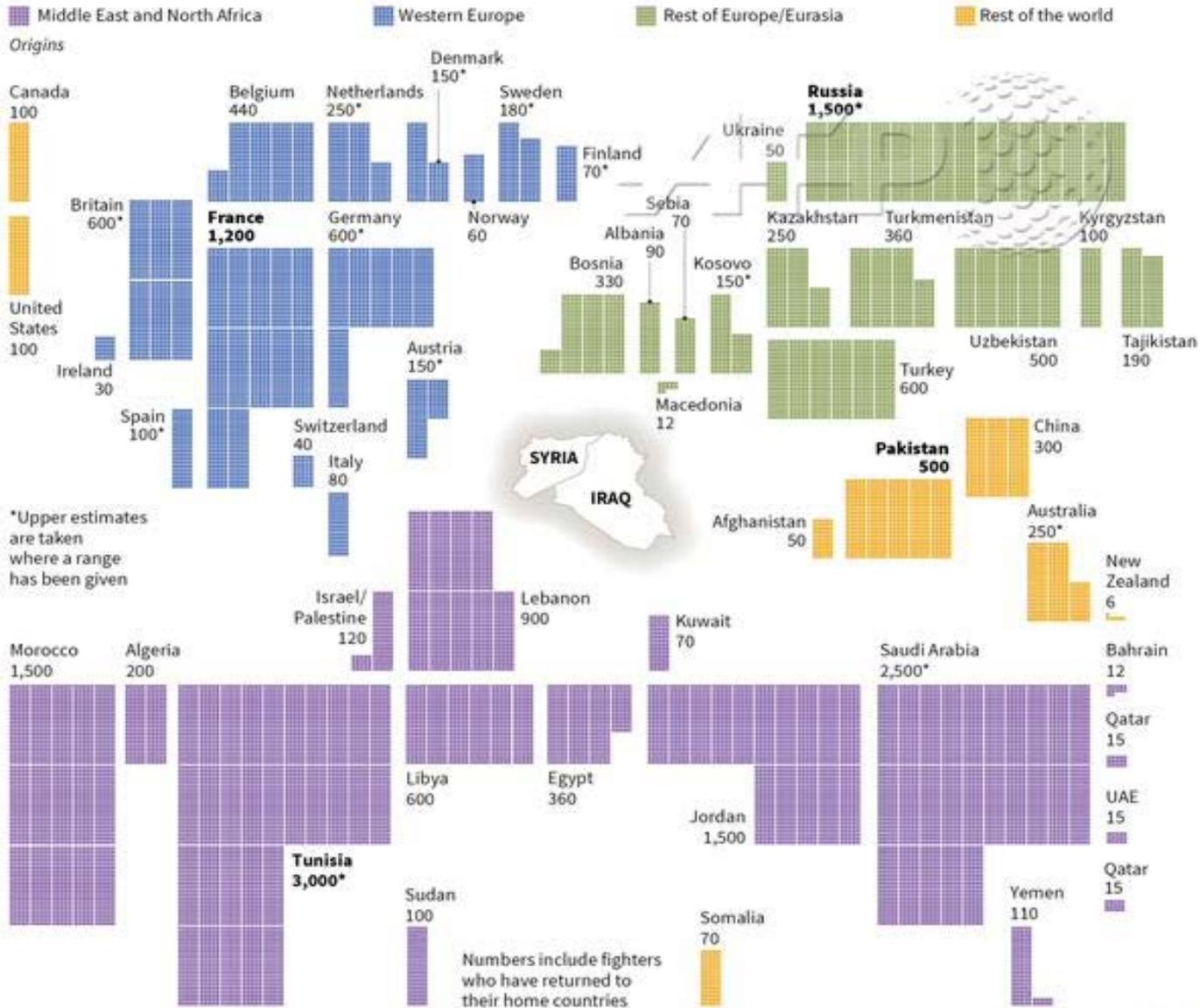
Coordinator of European Counter Terrorism

“What happened in Barcelona will be repeated. There are more than 50.000 radicals in Europe.”.

***El Mundo* 31.08.2017.**

Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq

Estimates and analysis from the London-based International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation



Source: ICSR

AFP







Define elephant by the functions $P(x,y,z); Q(x,y,z); R(x,y,z)$

then $\text{Volume } E = \iint_S z \, dx \, dy$ where $z = f(x,y)$

[Green's theorem in three dimensions has:

$$\iint_S (P \, dy \, dz + Q \, dz \, dx + R \, dx \, dy)$$

$$= \iiint_E \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx \, dy \, dz$$

for $P=x \quad Q=0 \quad R=0$
we get

$$\iint_S x \, dy \, dz = \iiint_E dx \, dy \, dz$$

How to eat an elephant?

functions of an elephant:

- elephant production
- foliage clearance
- vehicle → howdah?
- logging
- circus performer
- remembering lists
- elephanting

$x = a^{\log_a x}$

a logarithm is an exponent which defines to what power the base a must be raised in order to give x , called the antilogarithm.



Home

R2PRIS project

Assessment

Training

Certification

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RADICALISATION PREVENTION IN PRISONS

MULTI-LEVEL IN-PRISON RADICALISATION PREVENTION CERTIFICATION
RRAP - RADICALISATION RISK ASSESSMENT IN PRISONS TOOLSET
R2PRIS ONLINE TRAINING SOLUTIONS

 Select Language ▼

www.r2pris.org





Radicalisation Prevention in Prisons (R2pris) project seeks to reduce radicalisation and extremism inside prisons by enhancing the competences of frontline staff (correctional officers, educational staff and psychologists, social workers) to identify, report and interpret signals of radicalisation and respond appropriately.

- 1. Create awareness** on the broad picture of radicalisation
- 2. Develop the tools and instruments** for prison administration and line-level staff to recognize signs of radicalisation
3. Provide instruments to **help staff report their observations** to the appropriate intelligence staff
- 4. Establish training programmes and tools for all staff** within a prison to respond to potential vulnerable individuals at risk of radicalisation.



R2PRIS RADICALISATION PREVENTION IN PRISONS



R2PRIS RADICALISATION PREVENTION IN PRISONS

Partnership

Associated partners:



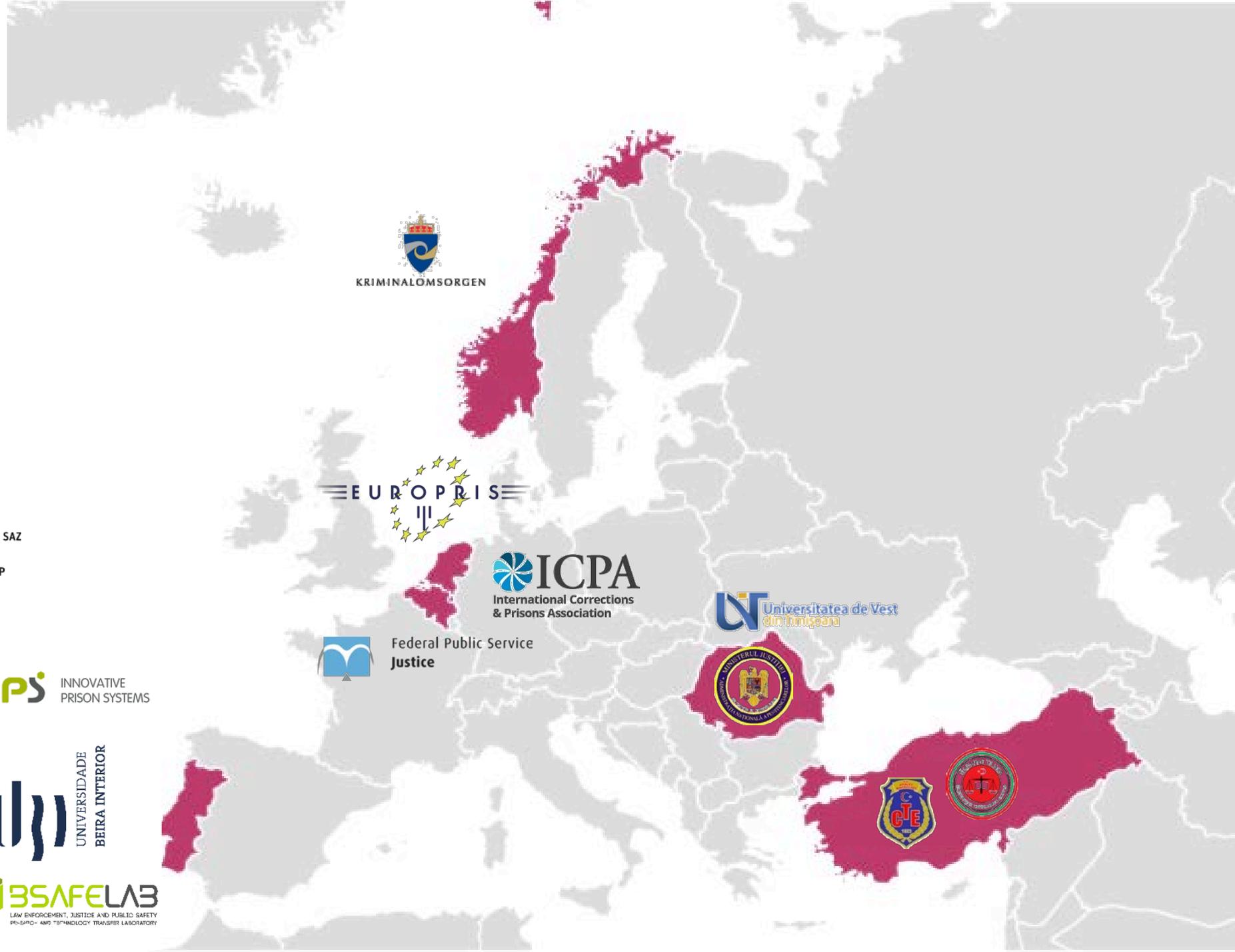
DIREÇÃO-GERAL DE REINserÇÃO E SERVIÇOS PRISIONAIS



Schweizerisches Ausbildungszentrum für das Strafvollzugspersonal SAZ

Centre suisse de formation pour le personnel pénitentiaire CSFPP

Centro svizzero per la formazione del personale penitenziario CSFPP



KRIMINALOMSORGEN



International Corrections & Prisons Association



Federal Public Service Justice



Universitatea de Vest din Timisoara





R2PRIS Outputs

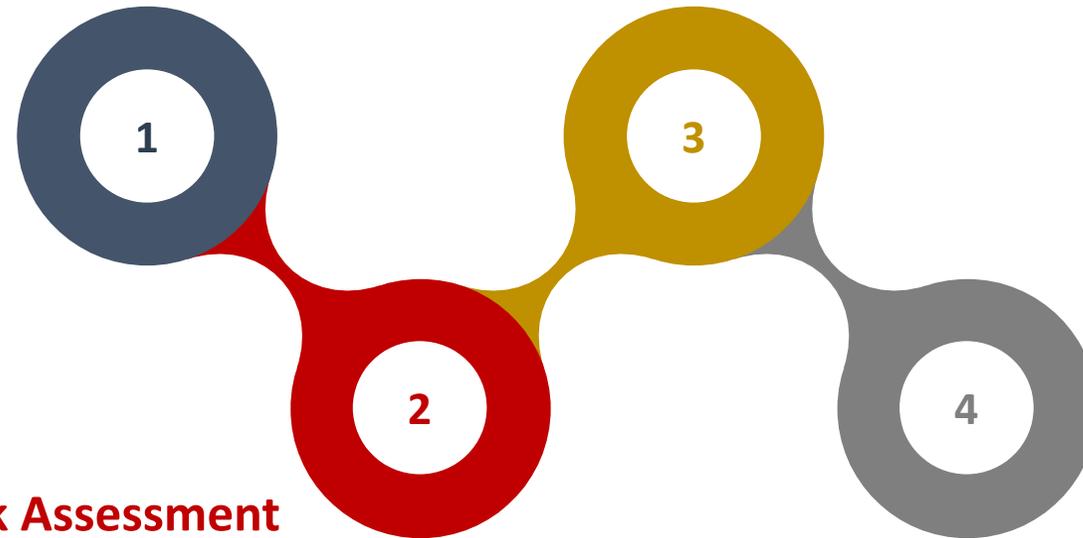


Methodological framework

for analysing de-radicalisation and prevention of radicalisation strategies within prisons

Training programme

- Training course
- E-learning course
- Train the trainer course



The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)

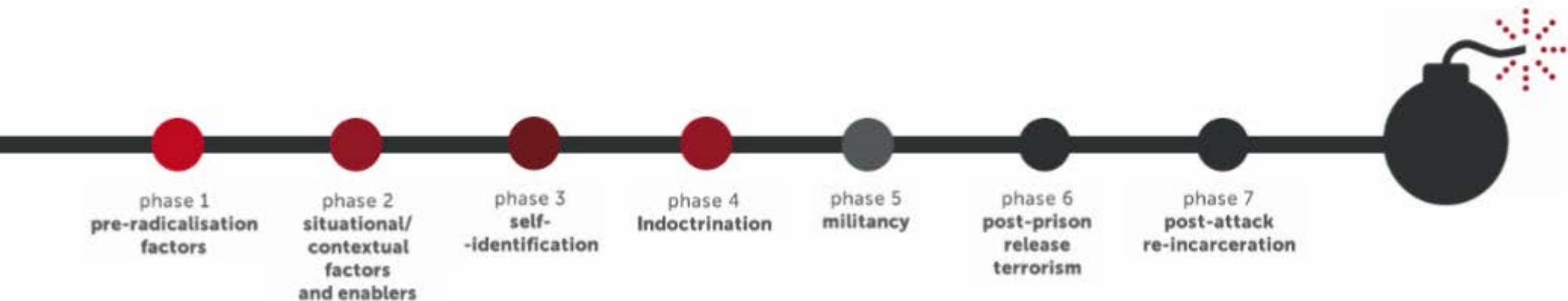
+

CIRA Critical Incidents Readiness Assessment

Handbook and online repository

of "best" practices on radicalisation prevention in prisons

What is behind **radicalisation in prisons**?





phase 1 pre-radicalisation personal factors

Most inmates begin their incarceration with no particularly strong religious or ideological affiliation. However, some characteristics make them potentially susceptible and vulnerable to radicalisation (personal factors) namely:

- 1.** history of violent behaviour;
- 2.** anti-social attitudes;
- 3.** personal crisis and low self-esteem;

- 4.** a small proportion suffers from mental health disorders;
- 5.** sense of victimisation;
- 6.** feelings of compromised identity and alienation;
- 7.** need to belong to an empowering religion/ideology,
- 8.** seek to wipe away previous criminal deeds;
- 9.** spiritual seeking; **10.** need an external entity to blame for their personal problems;
- 11.** political grievances;
- 12.** physical protection.





phase 2 **situational/contextual factors and enablers**

Situational/contextual factors and enablers facilitate the progression of vulnerable individuals in the radicalisation process into violent extremism. Those factors can be:

- 1.** presence of extremist social networks, that provide protection and social support;
- 2.** presence of extremist ideologies;
- 3.** presence of charismatic inmate leaders;
- 4.** presence of extremist prison chaplains;
- 5.** outreach programs by external extremist organisations;
- 6.** presence of terrorist “kingpins”;
- 7.** “virtual” presence by terrorist organisations.



VIOLENCE

INHERENT

THE SYSTEM

phase 3 self-identification

In self-identification is likely to occur and those vulnerable individuals under the influence of situational/contextual factors, begin to:

- 1.** explore extremist ideologies/religions.
- 2.** gravitate away from their identities.
- 3.** associate themselves with like-minded extremists and adopt their ideology.





phase 4 indoctrination

Indoctrination is the next step:

- 1.** intensification of prisoner's extremist beliefs;
- 2.** follower/discipleship under extremist "indoctrinators".





phase 6 **post-prison
release terrorism**

occurs, and radicalised individuals:

- 1.** join an extremist "gateway" organisation;
- 2.** join a terrorist cell;
- 3.** plan to conduct a terrorist attack after their release.





phase 7 **post-attack
re-incarceration**

takes place, if the extremist is not
killed in the terrorist attack and is
apprehended.



The R2pris methodological framework concludes that prison radicalisation is likely to be influenced by 3-level factors:

● Assessing the risk associated with factors related to **PRISON SERVICE/ENVIRONMENT**

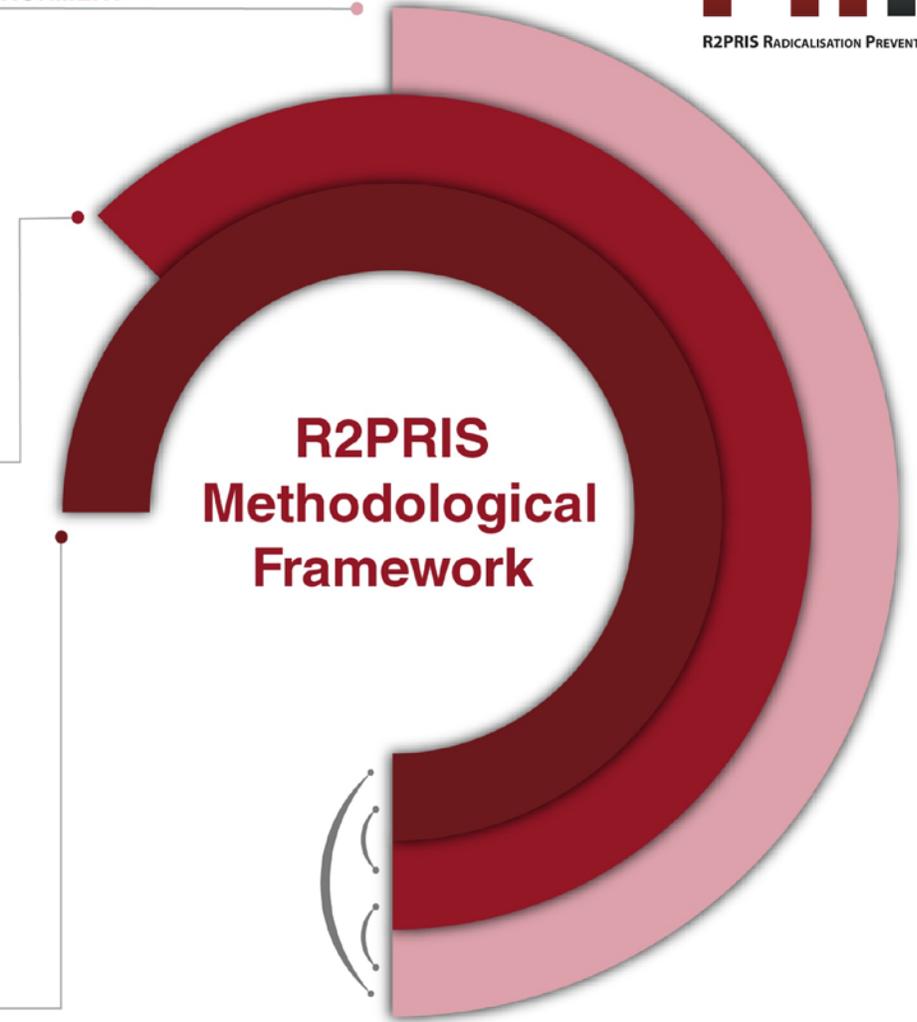
- Prison policies regarding the assessment at entrance, the management and the placement of extremist prisoners
- Degree of under-staffing
- Degree of over-crowding
- Prison staff's ability to recognize and deal with signals of radicalisation
- Presence of cruel, inhuman, and degrading conditions of confinement
- Degree of cooperation between prison service and police and intelligences services

● Assessing the risk associated with factors present **AMONG PRISONERS**

- Presence of extremist social networks, such as religious-based gangs
- Presence of terrorist "kingpins"
- Presence of extremist religions/ideologies
- Presence of extremist prison chaplains
- Presence of charismatic extremist inmate leaders
- "Virtual" presence by terrorist organizations
- Presence of outreach programs by external extremist organizations

● Identifying **VULNERABLE PRISONERS** at risk of becoming radicalised

- Conversion
- Recruitment



Legend:

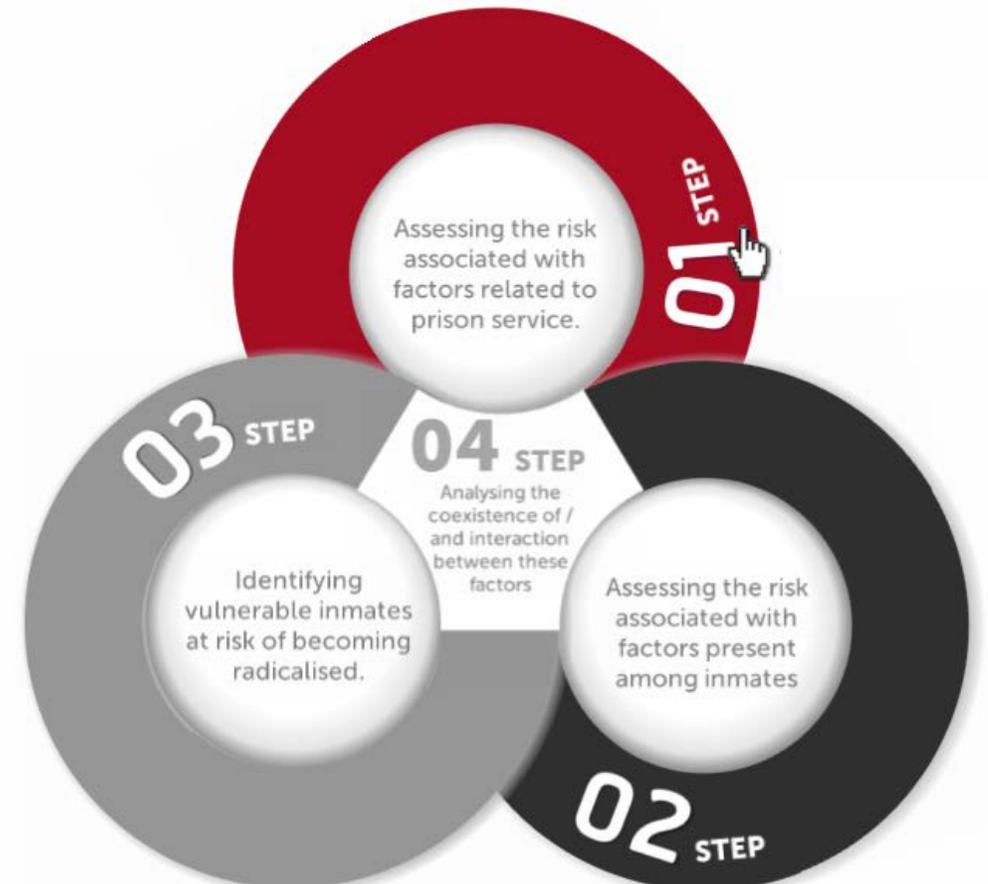
Dynamic interactions



Methodological framework

And recommends a 4-step approach towards effective analysis of radicalisation processes within prisons:

- **Step 1** Assessing the risk associated with factors related to prison service
- **Step 2** Assessing the risk associated with factors present among inmates
- **Step 3** Identifying vulnerable inmates at risk of becoming radicalised
- **Step 4** Analysing the coexistence of / and interaction between these factors



The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



Helicopter View
Prison governors and management teams



Frontline Behavioural Observation Guidelines
Frontline staff
(prison officers, social workers, educators, etc...)



Individual Radicalisation Screening
Technical, specialized staff
(mainly psychologists)



CIRA
Critical Incidents Readiness Assessment
Prison governors and management teams





The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)

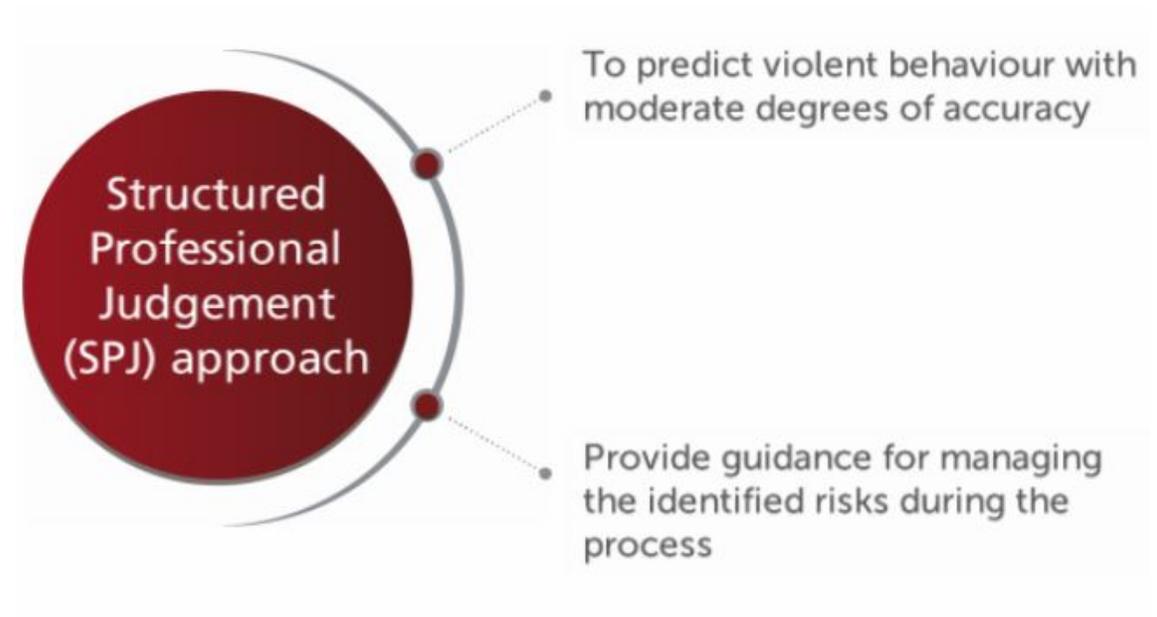


The RRAP approach

The RRAP Tool Set suggests a **structured professional judgement (SPJ) approach** where:

- the professional is systematically guided
- the professional has to decide about the presence and absence of risk factors
- the risk level is judged by a decision maker, using different categories of risk/needs for intervention

The tools provide the basis for further interventions. Prison systems can adapt interventions based on the assessment.

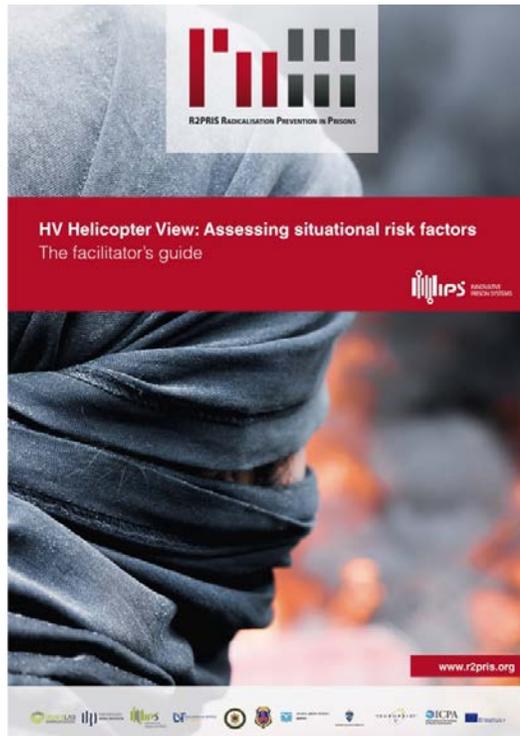


2

The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)

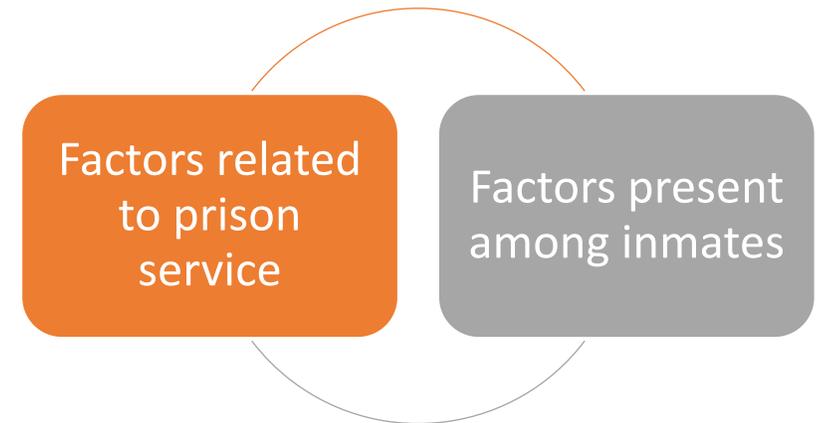


2.1 Helicopter View



Objectives:

- **Raise the awareness of prison governors/prison system administrators** regarding radicalisation in prisons and to support the assessment of the first two (situational) dimensions:
 - factors related to prison/prison service and those present among inmates
- **Identify the strategies and action plans** to implement





The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



Q1. Prison policies regarding the assessment at entrance, the management and the placement of violent extremist prisoners.

In order to prevent them to radicalise and recruit other prisoners to their cause, violent extremist offenders must be first identified and then placed and managed appropriately.

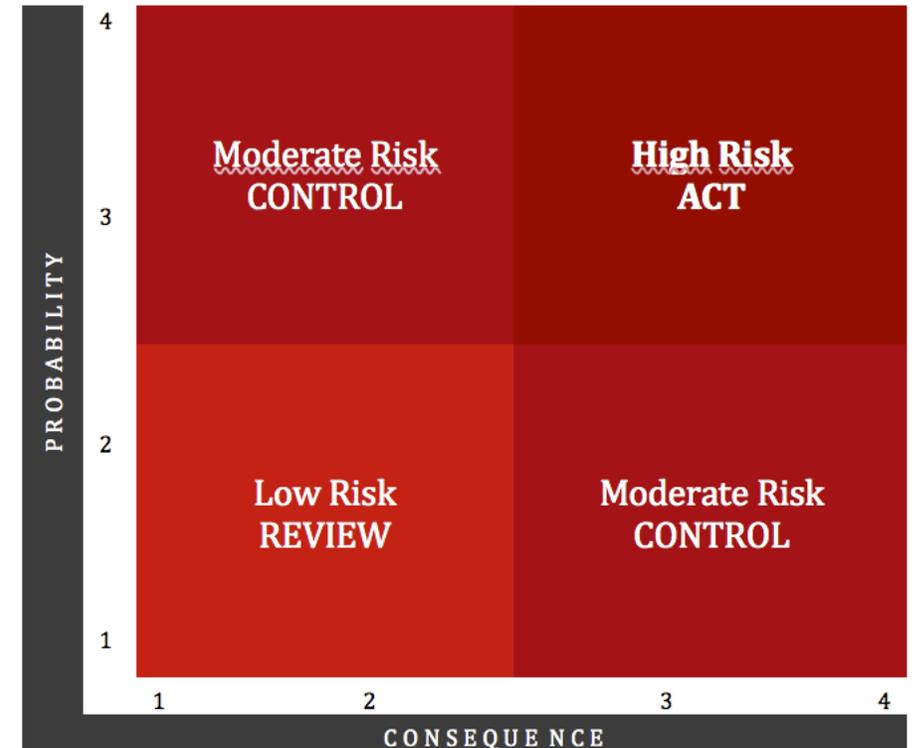
Insert factors that need to be assessed (sub-questions)	Probability What is the probability of existing/happening and creating a problem?				Consequence How serious will the consequences be, how urgent do we need to deal with it?			
	1 Less probable			4 High probability	1 Less serious			4 Very serious
	Q1.1.E.g. access to information about inmates prior history of extremist actions...							
Q1.2.								
Q1.3.								
Q1.4.								
Add as many lines as needed...								

What does this factor mean?

- Do we have information about prisoners prior extremist violent actions (even though they may not have been convicted for crimes related to these? Do we have access to the information we need (medical information, network, historic events, police records etc.)?
- Are we mapping? Is the mapping good in the sense that it is done by the people who has the right position, the right skills and have the right knowledge to know what they are looking for? Do we have the tools we need (forms, software etc.)? Do we have the time to do this? Are we using the information the mapping gives us?
- Is the information shared with the right people? How do we communicate about risk found in the mapping? Do the people who make the decisions know of this information and is it available for them, and are they using it?
- Is the information updated when there are changes?
- Are we thinking of mapping and placement only at entrance?

Keywords for discussion:

Mapping; Placement; Information Access; Up-to-date Information; Communication.

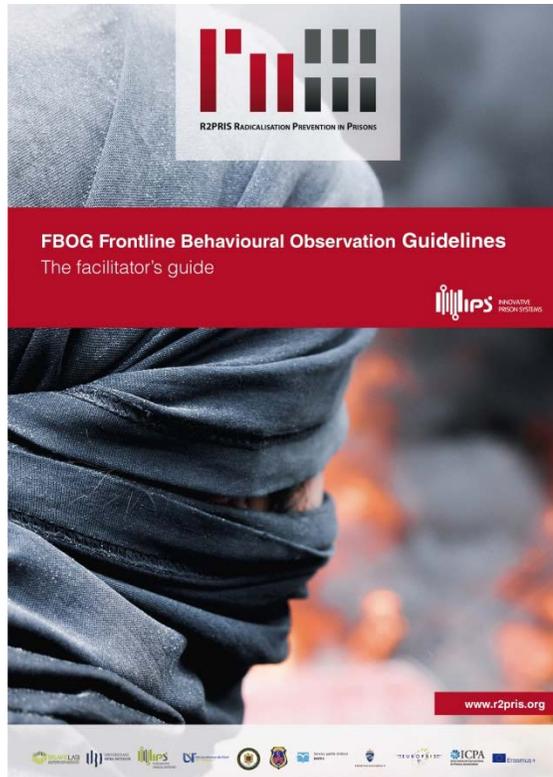


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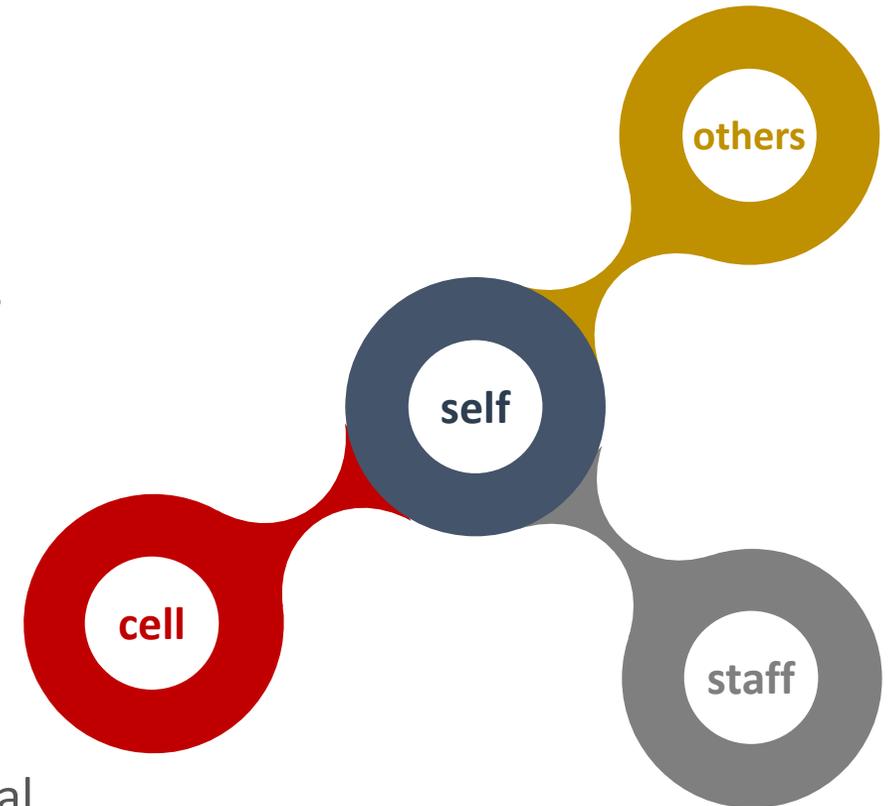
The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



2.2 Frontline Behavioural Observation Guidelines



- It is targeted at frontline staff (i.e.: prison officers, educators, teachers, social workers, etc.) and describes **behaviours/changes in behaviours that can represent the externalisation of cognitive radicalisation in inmates**
- The checklist may change from country to country giving the cultural background, prison context/dynamics, etc.





The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)

2.2 Frontline Behavioural Observation Guidelines

- A list of possible observable behaviours is provided for the construction of the final checklist
- This list **must be validated by frontline staff** and upgraded with contributions according to their experience
- The list has space to add the date and notes of the observed behaviours

Focusing on:

1. **Inmate's physical appearance**
2. **Decoration of the cell and objects in its possession**
3. **Daily routines**
4. **Way of relating to other inmates, prison staff, relatives and others**
5. **Speech**

4. Way of relating to other inmates, prison staff, relatives and others

Give some examples of changes in his/her way of relating to people (other inmates, prison staff, family and friends who visit him/her)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Example:

- Starts trying/intending to establish a connection with terrorist leaders or radical kingpins (guidance);
- Starts imitating the behaviour/attitude of a certain terrorist leader or radical kingpin;
- Starts giving/getting presents from terrorist leaders or radical kingpins;
- Starts rejecting contact and does not talk to woman, even if she is a prison officer;
- Sees himself/herself as being superior to others;
- Changed his/her name;
- Begins to have an arrogant attitude and tends to discriminate others;
- Other inmates cannot talk directly to him/her. In order to send them a message or communicate, they have to talk to inmates who were "selected" by him/her;
- Establishes a hierarchy/internal rules that other inmates should respect and obey;
- Is strongly biased (racist, homophobic, etc.);
- Starts refusing to cohabit with non-Muslims inmates in his/her cell;
- Begins to isolate himself/herself from other inmates/prison staff;
- Moves away from his family or old friends (ex: stops making phone calls, does not receive visitors);
- Begins to relate to people identified as being registered in terrorist networks; ...

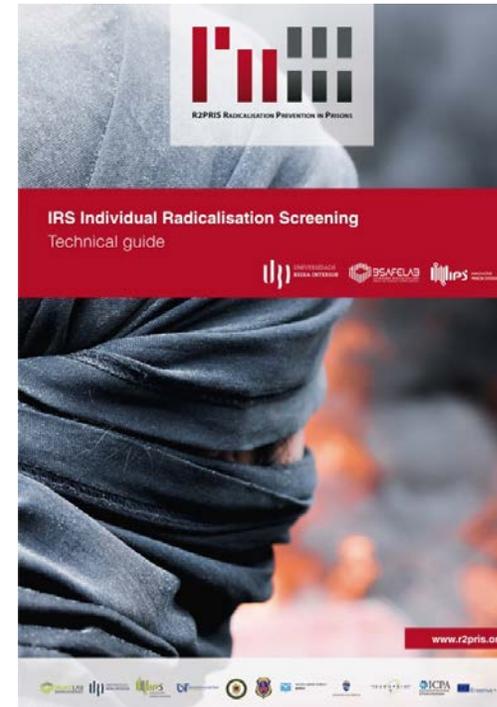


The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



2.3 Individual Radicalisation Screening

- It is targeted at technical staff, mainly psychologists or staff training in the use of psychologic assessments (advanced degree in the social, medical, or behavioural sciences; experience with forensic populations).
- Focus on **cognitive radicalisation**
- Comprehends questions regarding **previously identified dimensions of inmate radicalisation risk (9 dimensions – 39 items)**:
 - **Also considers protective items** (ex. Family support for non-violence; Involvement with non-violent, de-radicalisation, offence related programmes)



Pre-Radicalisation personal factors



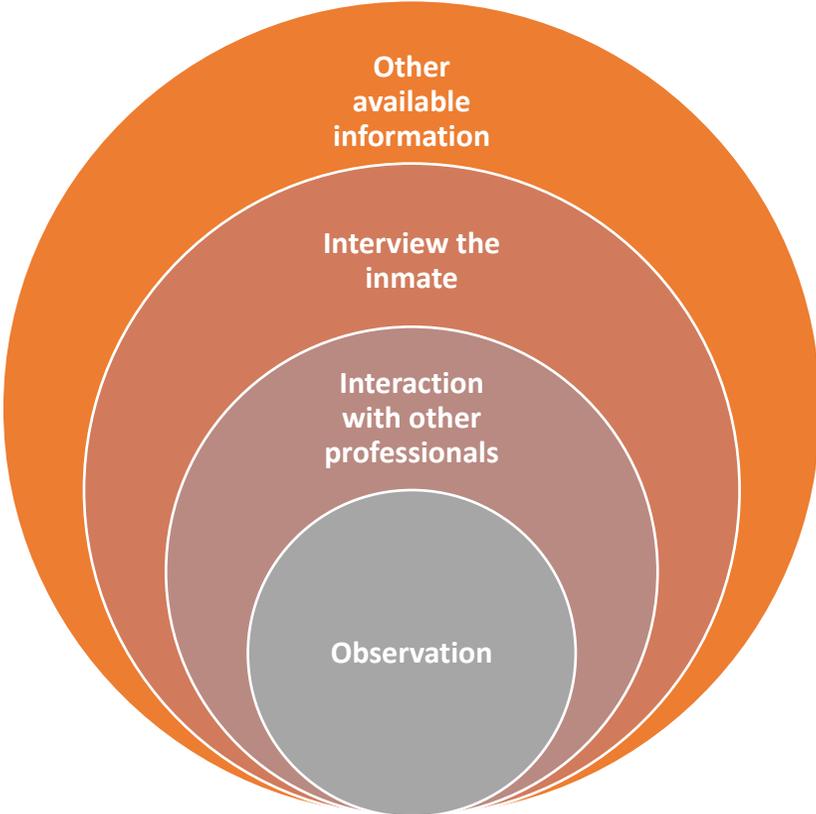


The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



An iterative process that requires **interviewing the inmate, observation, interaction with other professionals** (e.g, frontline staff), and **the check of available information** (from other assessment tools from the psychiatric and psychological domains, to the prison records available that provide behavioral information about the inmate being assessed).

The professional should **avoid the “I don’t have this information”** option and search for available information.



Pre-Radicalisation personal factors





The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)

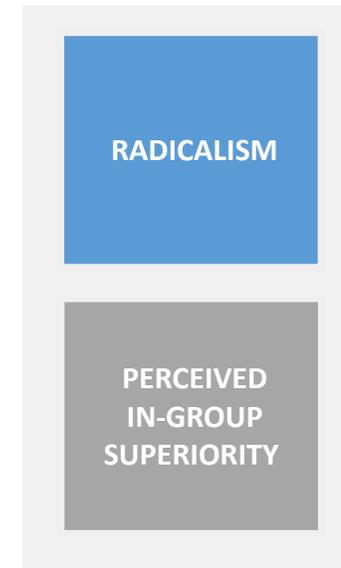
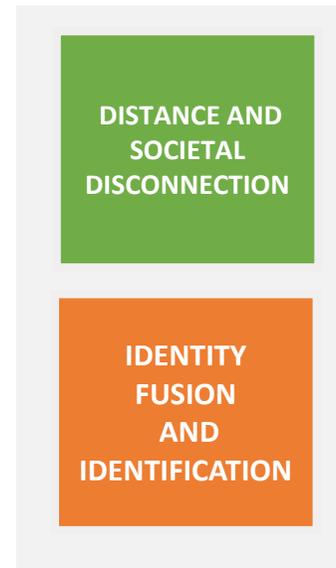


Radical Belief System

Pre-Radicalisation personal factors

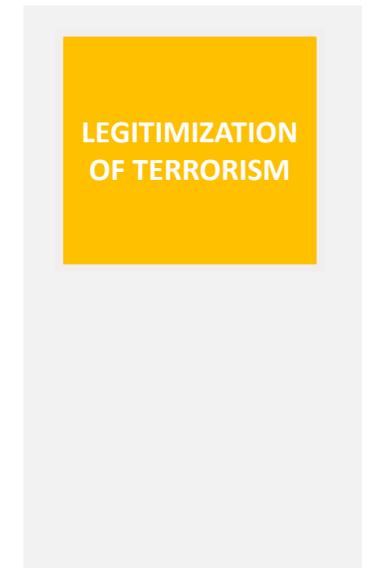


Self-identification



Indoctrination

Militancy



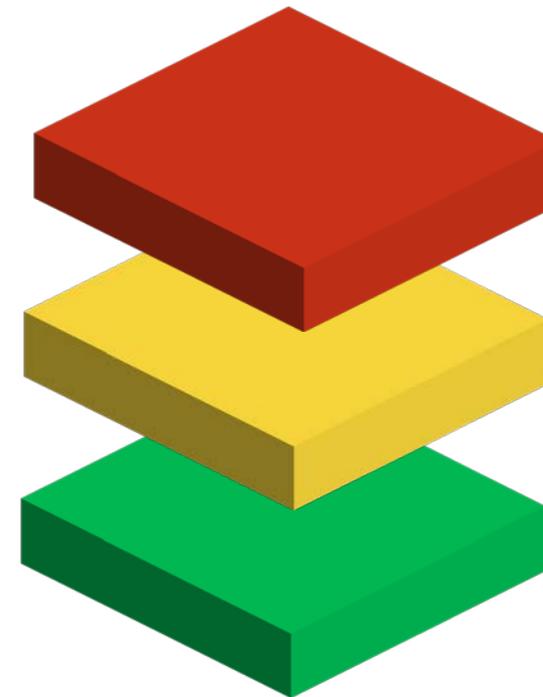


The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



2.3 Individual Radicalisation Screening

- Every answer must be supported by evidence (the form includes space to register justifications/evidence of the answer)
- Training and access to the **coding and conversion sheet is provided to the respondent**. This sheet helps converting the (qualitative) answer to a number.
- The risk scale is automatically calculated automatically through the online tool, as well as a global score for each individual.



High Vulnerability

Punctuation range:
3,5 - 5



Moderate Vulnerability

Punctuation range:
2,5-3,4



Low Vulnerability

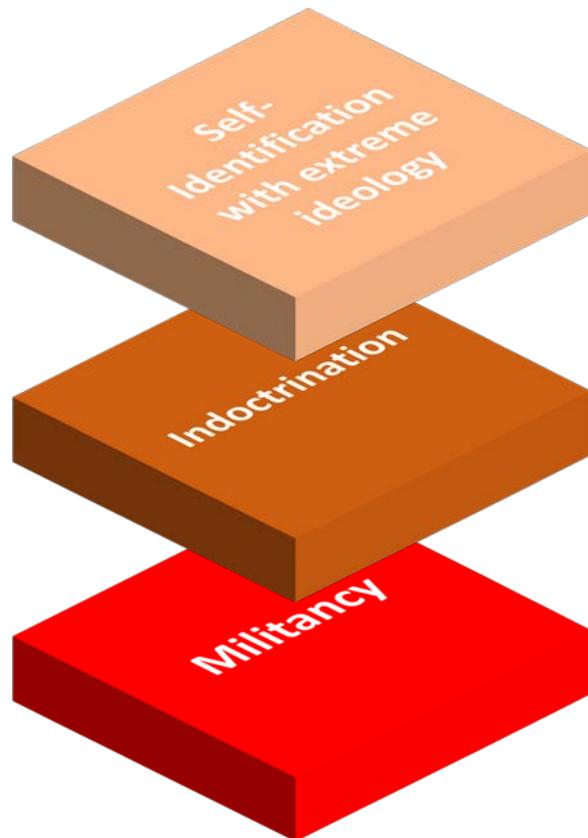
Punctuation range:
1 - 2,4



The Radicalisation Risk Assessment in Prisons (RRAP Tool Set)



The analysis of the different dimensions suggests that the inmate **may/may not be** in a certain stage of the radicalisation process.



Self-Identification with extreme ideology the inmate is starting to explore extremist ideologies, distancing himself/herself from old identities, rejecting the norms and values of the country he/she lives in.

Indoctrination the inmate is reinforcing its extremist beliefs, while contacting with extremist leaders or materials that are indoctrinating him/her into the extremist ideology.

Militancy the inmate already adopted an extremist political or religious ideology, is fully indoctrinated into that ideology, and feels the duty to actively defend or fight for the cause. The inmates sees terrorism and violent actions as an acceptable mean to pursue political/religious goals.

Radicalisation Screening Technical Assessment



Response form

Name of the inmate:

Number:

Respondent (person filling the instrument):

I've been trained in the use of this instrument, read carefully its advantages, limitations and instructions of use.

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Never	Almost Never	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always	I don't have this information	Protective Item [1]
1	2	3	4	5		

Need to belong						
NB 1	Has a strong "need to belong" to a political/religious group.					
Comment/Evidence:						
NB 2	Worries about whether other people care about him/her.					
Comment/Evidence:						
NB 3	Wants other people to accept him/her.					
Comment/Evidence:						
NB 4	Tries hard not to do things that will make other people avoid or reject him/her.					
Comment/Evidence:						
NB 5	Gets angry when he/she is not included in other people's plans.					
Comment/Evidence:						

Radicalisation Screening Technical Assessment

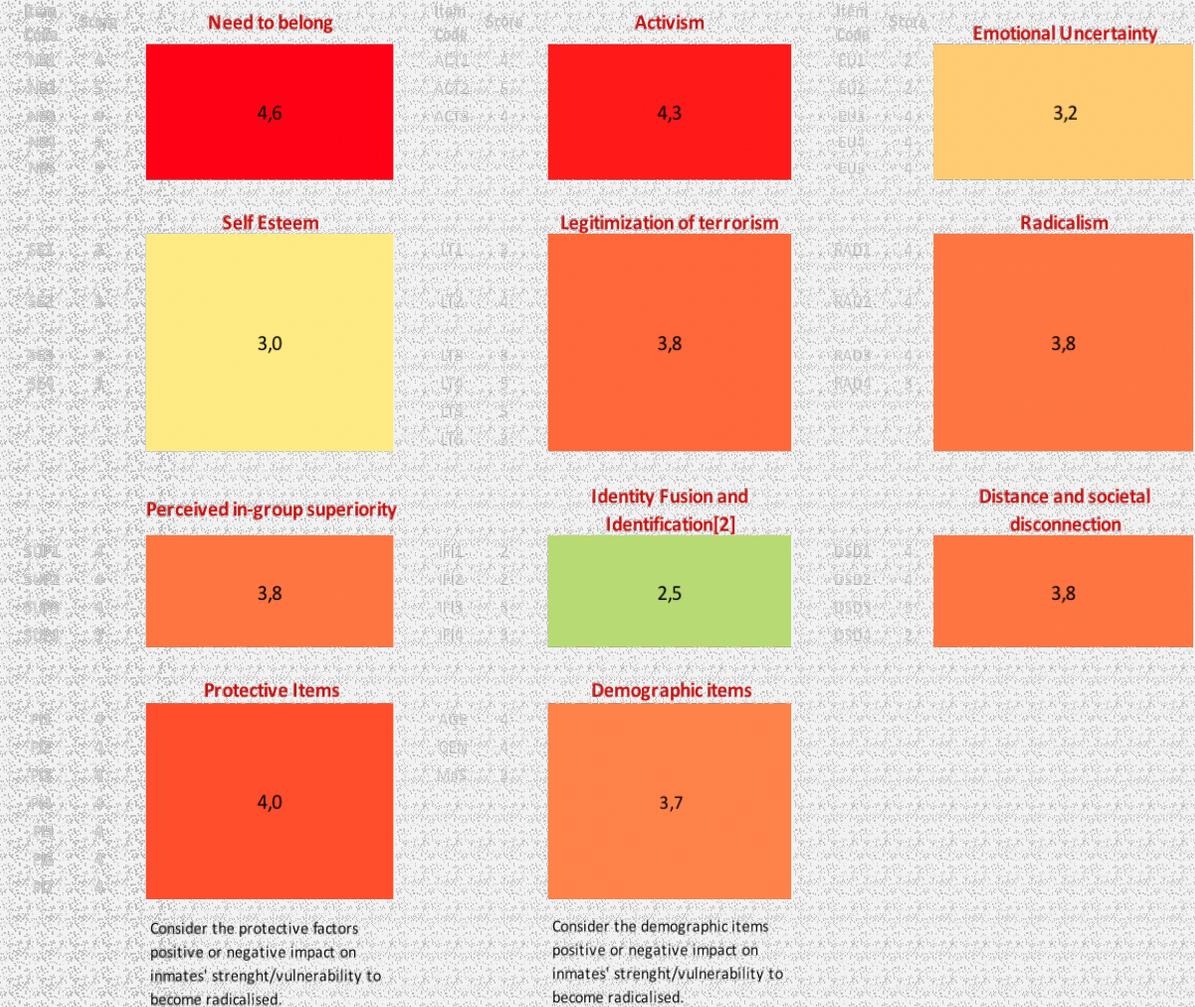
Results report



Name of the inmate:	0
Number:	0
Respondent (person filling the instrument):	0

(PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SHEET)

Levels of Risk



Consider the protective factors positive or negative impact on inmates' strength/vulnerability to become radicalised.

Consider the demographic items positive or negative impact on inmates' strength/vulnerability to become radicalised.

Vulnerability

3,8



Low vulnerability – a low vulnerable inmate is an inmate with a good/high self-esteem, emotional stability, that doesn't have a strong need to belong to some empowering political/religious ideology and group. Additionally, this inmates keeps a strong relationship with prosocial friends and family.



Moderate vulnerability – a moderately vulnerable inmate is typically someone with some degree of emotional instability, low self-esteem and a moderate need to belong to an empowering political/religious ideology and group. This inmate can still have some sort of links with non-radicalised friends and family.



High vulnerability – a high vulnerable inmate is an inmate with low self-esteem, highly instable in terms of behaviour and emotions, with a strong need to belong to an empowering political/religious ideology and group. This need to belong led him/her to some form of activism, supporting radical organizations. Additionally, this inmates can maintain connections with radicalised friends or family.

Vulnerability



Radicalisation Stage

Radicalisation stage

Self-identification with extreme ideology

3,9

Indoctrination

3,4

Militancy

3,5

Which dimension(s) has the highest score?

Distance and Societal Disconnection and/or Identity Fusion and Identification - **Self-identification with extreme ideology** – at this stage, the inmate is starting to explore extremist ideologies, distancing himself/herself from old identities, rejecting the norms and values of the country he/she lives in.

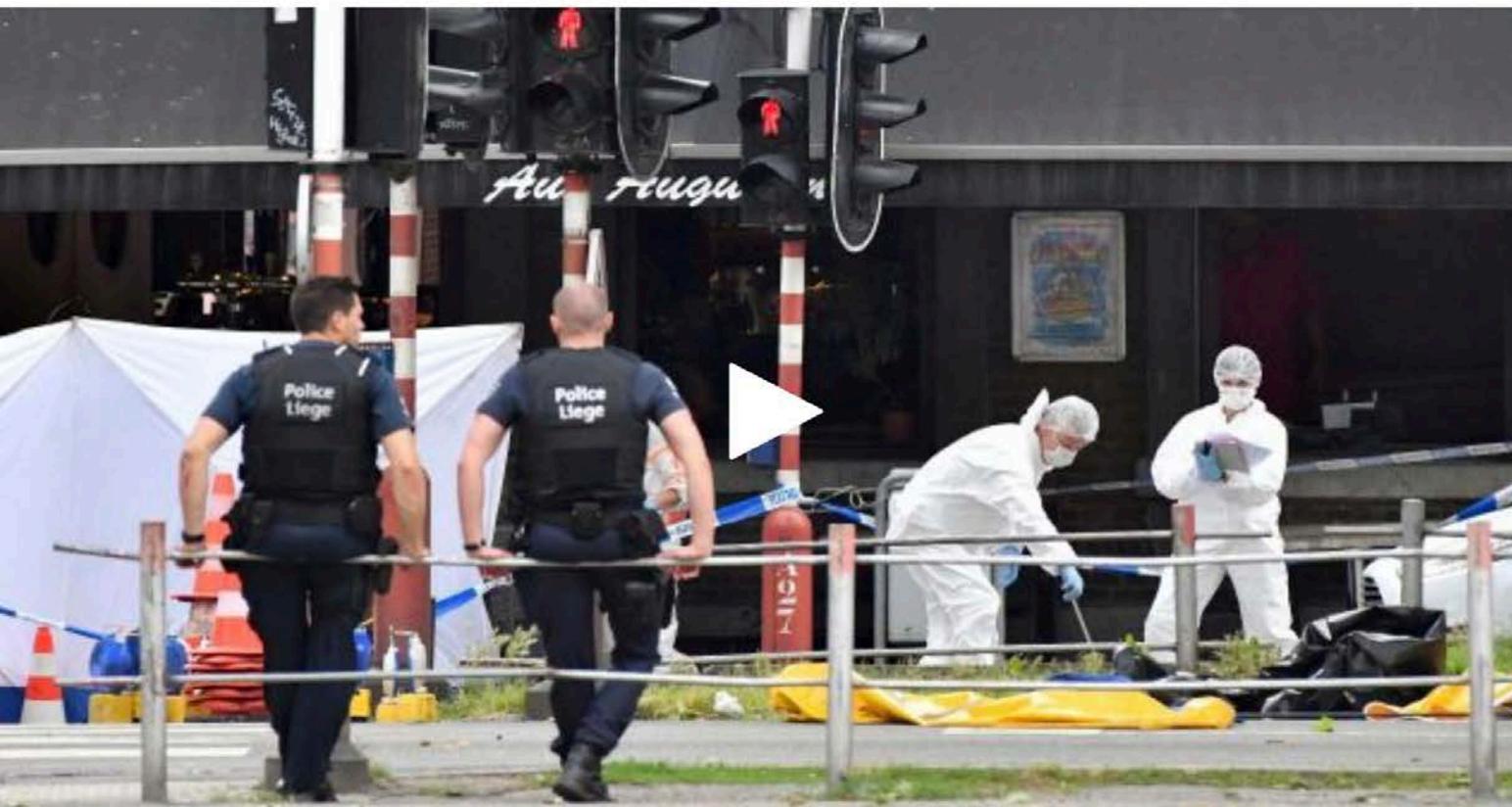
Peceived in-group superiority and/or radicalism - **Indoctrination** – at this stage, the inmate is reinforcing its extremist beliefs, while contacting with extremist leaders or materials that are indoctrinating him/her into the extremist ideology.

Legitimization of Terrorism - **Militancy** – at this stage, an inmate already adopted an extremist political or religious ideology, is fully indoctrinated into that ideology, and feels the duty to actively defend or fight for the cause. The inmates sees terrorism and violent actions as an acceptable mean to pursue political/religious goals.

Suspect accused of killing 3, including 2 cops, in Belgium mentioned in radicalization reports



By Ryan Gaydos | Fox News

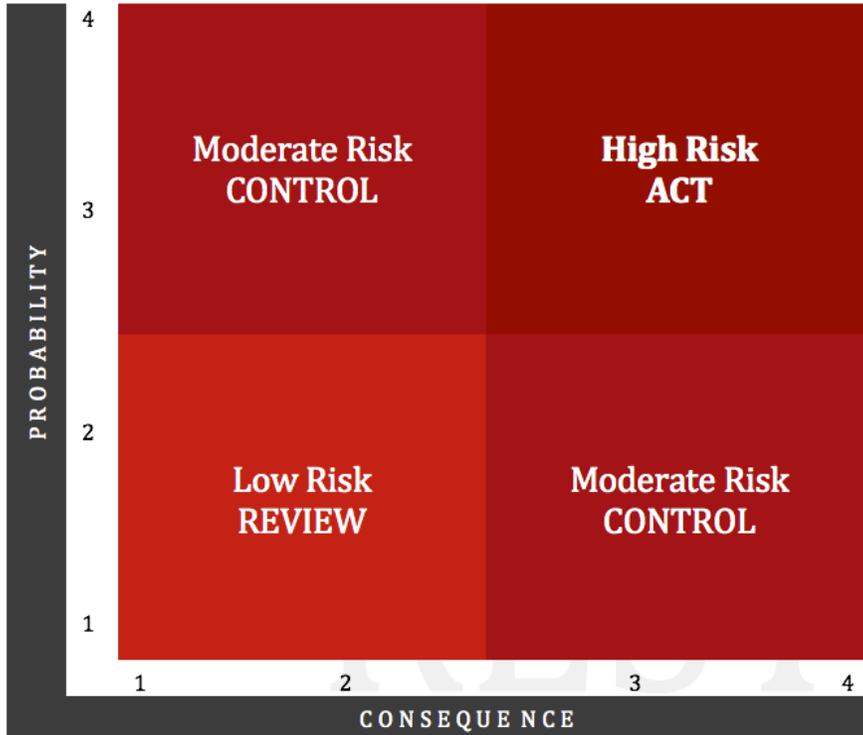


Trending in World



Anti-Kremlin Russian journalist shot and killed in Ukraine





Insert the assessment results of each question/sub-question in the quadrant:

Low Risk/REVIEW

No need for immediate action until new reassessment of the situation.

Moderate Risk/CONTROL

Probability is high but the consequences are not serious / Probability is low, but consequences are very serious.
The situation may require some actions and control.

High Risk/ACT

Probability is high and the consequences are very serious. Urgent action is needed.

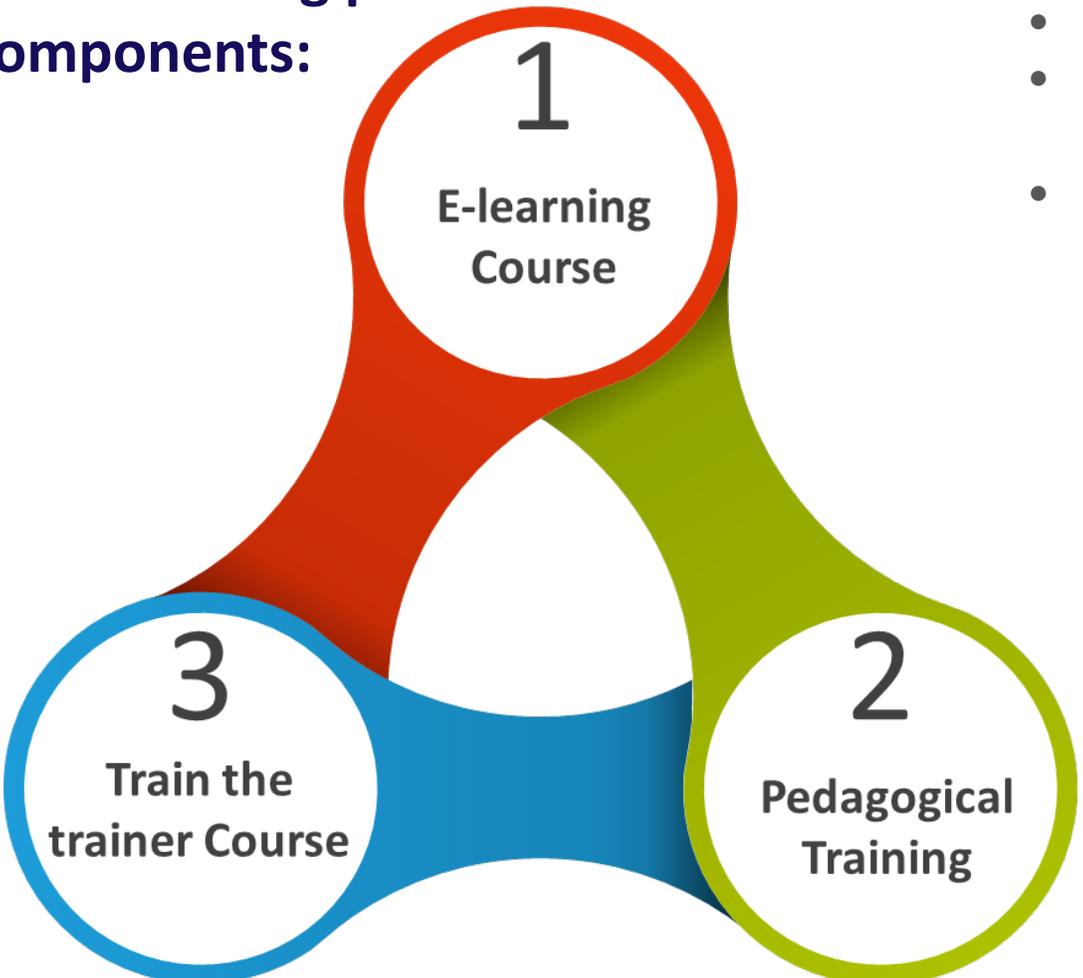
Please write your comments/assessment notes (report from the analysis – summary of discussions) in the text box below:



The training programme

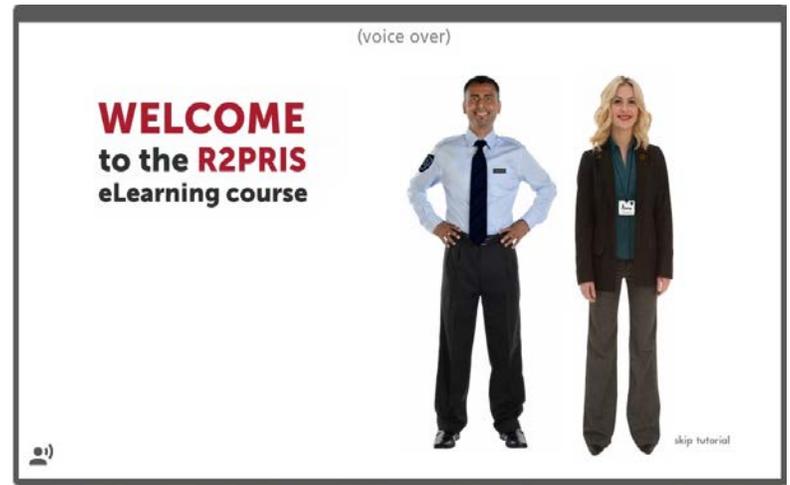


The R2PRIS training pack has 3 components:



Aims to increase the understanding of:

- The radicalisation process in prisons
- Tools and procedures for assessing radicalisation risk
- Existing programmes and intervention strategies of radicalisation prevention for prison and probation services





The training programme

The e-learning course structure



Module I – Radicalisation in Prisons: Awareness

Chapter 1: What is Radicalisation

Chapter 2: Pathways to Radicalisation

Chapter 3: Levels and Mechanisms of Radicalisation

Chapter 4: Radicalisation in Prisons

Module II – Radicalisation in Prisons

Assessment: Tools and Procedures

Chapter 5: Analysing Radicalisation Risk in Prisons

Chapter 6: Radicalisation Risk Assessment tools: the R2PRIS Approach and tool set

Chapter 7: Dynamic Security and Prison Intelligence

Module III – Radicalisation in Prisons: Programmes and Intervention Strategies

Chapter 8: Intervention Principles and Strategies

Chapter 9: Prison Regime Choices

Chapter 10: Exit programmes

Module IV – Critical Incidents readiness assessment

Chapter 11: Critical incidents in prisons

Chapter 12: Operational readiness assessment

Chapter 13: Intervention strategies

Glossary

☰ ↺ || 🔍

MODULE I
PRISON RADICALISATION: AWARENESS

- ✓ What is radicalisation;
- ✓ What are the possible repercussions of radicalisation;
- ✓ The pathways to radicalisation;
- ✓ Levels and mechanisms of radicalisation;
- ✓ Radicalisation in prisons.



☰ 🔍

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Glossary

☰ 🔍

MENU ✕

- Definition
- Core Characteristics
- Differences between Radicals and Terrorists
- Relation between Conversion and Radicalisation
- Association between Radicalisation and Extremism
- Islam and Radical Islamic Extremist Views
- Far-Right Extremism
- Characteristics of Violent Extremism
- The possible repercussions of radicalisation: Homegrown terrorists and Foreign Fighters



☺ 🔍

Glossary

☰ ↺ || 🔍

CHAPTER:
WHAT IS RADICALISATION?

- ✓ Understand the radicalisation concept and its core characteristics;
- ✓ Distinguish the differences between radicalism, terrorism and extremism;
- ✓ Recognise the conversion and radicalisation processes;
- ✓ Identify the characteristics of violent extremism;
- ✓ Comprehend the concept of Islamism and Islamic fundamentalism;
- ✓ Understand what are the possible consequences of radicalisation.



☰ 🔍

☺

Glossary

☰ ↺ || 🔍

Commission urges EU countries to fight rise of extremism

Violent extremism and radicalisation remain a **challenge** to security and the fundamental values that lie at the heart of the European Union.



European Commission
Commission européenne

00:13 / 02:50

Source: EurActiv

☺ 🔍



R2PRIS RADICALISATION PREVENTION IN PRISONS

R2PRIS

Participants

Badges

Competencies

Grades

📁 General

📁 MODULE I Radicalisation
in Prisons: Awareness📁 MODULE II Radicalisation
in Prisons Assessment:
Tools and Procedures📁 MODULE III Radicalisation
in Prisons: Programmes
and Intervention
Strategies

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MODULE II Radicalisation in Prisons Assessment: Tools and Procedures

📁 C5 Analysing Radicalisation Risk in Prisons

In this Module we will learn about the following subjects:

- Analysing Radicalisation Risk in Prisons;
- Radicalisation Risk Assessment tools: The R2PRIS Approach and tool set;
- The tactical self-audit checklist
- Use of dynamic security.

📁 C6 Radicalisation Risk Assessment tools the R2PRIS Approach and tool set (prison governors)

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- Know and understand the different tools, its objectives and target users;
- Understand how the tools relate to each other in order to achieve a holistic view regarding radicalisation risk;
- Comprehend the different assessment dimensions of the tools, namely:
 - Individual factors;
 - Situation contextual factors.

📁 C6 Radicalisation Risk Assessment tools the R2PRIS Approach and tool set (front line staff)

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- Know and understand the different tools, its objectives and target users;
- Understand how the tools relate to each other in order to achieve a holistic view regarding radicalisation risk;
- Comprehend the different assessment dimensions of the tools, namely:
 - Individual factors;
 - Situation contextual factors.

📁 C6 Radicalisation Risk Assessment tools the R2PRIS Approach and tool set (technical staff)

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

- Know and understand the different tools, its objectives and target users;
- Understand how the tools relate to each other in order to achieve a holistic view regarding radicalisation risk;
- Comprehend the different assessment dimensions of the tools, namely:
 - Individual factors;
 - Situation contextual factors.

📁 C7 Dynamic Security and Prison Intelligence

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to:

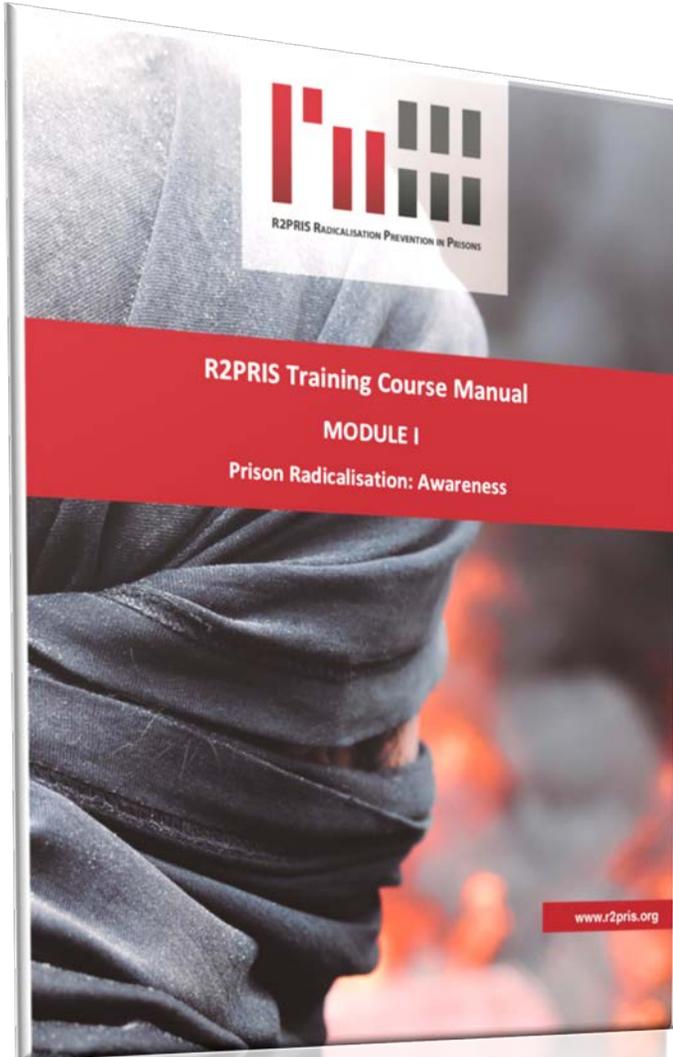
- Comprehend the dynamic security concepts and its bases;

R2PRIS Training and Certification Events

- Lisbon
- Bucharest
- Brussels
- Lisbon
- Oslo



R2PRIS training manuals



Radicalisation Prevention in Prisons
Training Course

MODULE I
Prison Radicalisation: Awareness

MODULE I
Prison Radicalisation: Awareness
welcome

Welcome to the module I of the R2PRIS E-learning Course!
This module focuses on the awareness of radicalisation in prisons.

In this module we will learn about the following subjects:

MODULE I
PRISON RADICALISATION: AWARENESS

- ✓ What is radicalisation;
- ✓ What are the possible repercussions of radicalisation;
- ✓ The pathways to radicalisation;
- ✓ Levels and mechanisms of radicalisation;
- ✓ Radicalisation in prisons.

Project No 2015-1-PT01-KA204-013062
R2PRIS - Radicalization Prevention in Prisons Project

Radicalisation Prevention in Prisons
Training Course

Far-Right Extremism

The terrorist attacks carried out on European soil are not always perpetrated by Islamists, with other ideologies or movements that have been at the root of the radicalisation of individuals, including the **far-right**.

In the United States, for instance, it is possible to perceive that the Islamist radicalisation has been increasing, but still the extreme right continues being the ideology that holds more supporters:

Radicalisation over time: ideologies
Exposure date by ideology 1965-2013 (by percentage)

According to a study that analysed the radicalisation in the USA between 1965 and 2013, by ideology, it is possible to perceive that the Islamist radicalisation has been increasing, but still the extreme right continues being the ideology that holds more supporters.

In the United States, far-right extremists (such as white supremacist, anti-government and neo-Nazi extremists) have been responsible for 73% of the deadly terrorist attacks since September 11, 2001.

Example: August 2017 Vehicle-ramming attack in Charlottesville, Virginia.

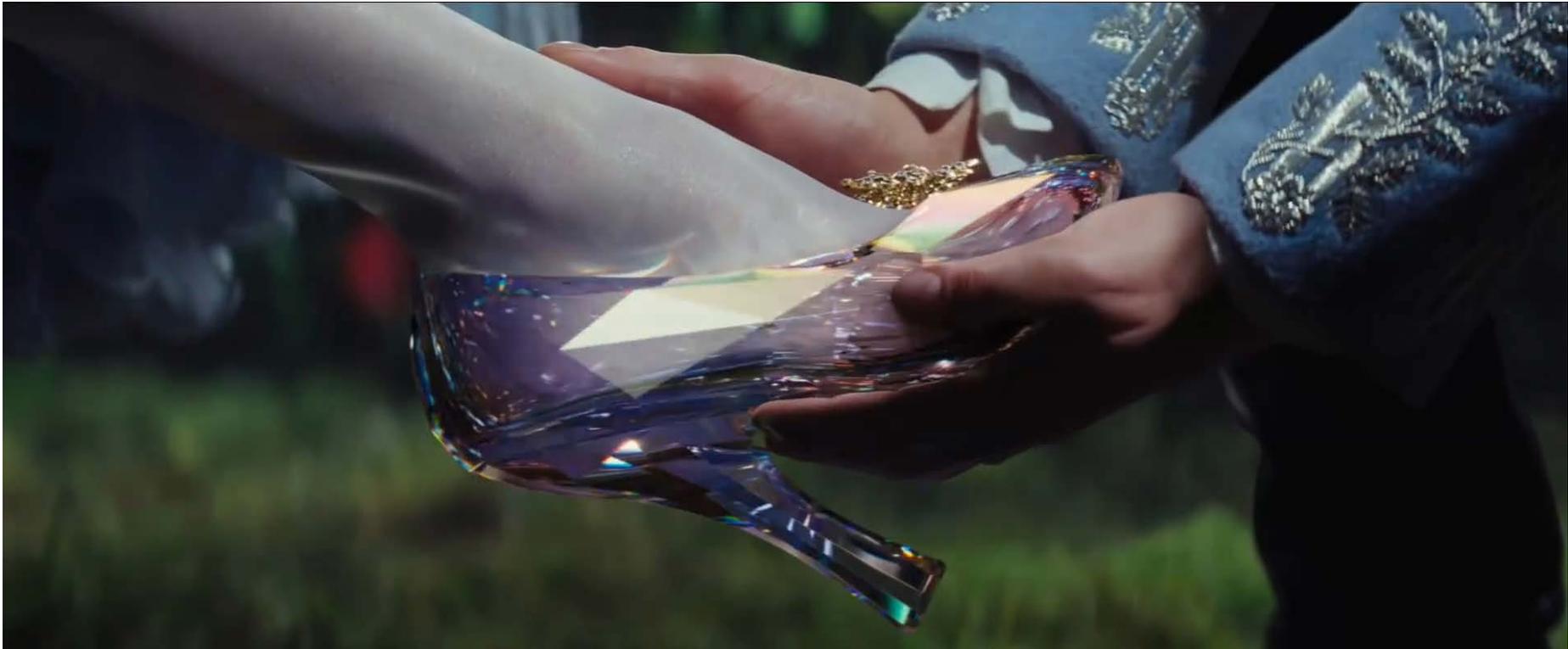
Charlottesville Suspect Said 'Magic Happened' at Concentration Camp, Classroom

Source: Inside Edition

Project No 2015-1-PT01-KA204-013062
R2PRIS - Radicalization Prevention in Prisons Project

There is no one-size-fits all.

- What works in one case may need to be adjusted in another
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing programmes is needed





R2PRIS RADICALISATION PREVENTION IN PRISONS



MULTI-LEVEL IN-PRISON RADICALISATION PREVENTION THE R2PRIS APPROACH AND CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME

PREVENCIÓN MULTINIVEL DE LA RADICALIZACIÓN EN PRISIÓN
EL ENFOQUE Y EL PROGRAMA DE CERTIFICACIÓN R2PRIS

Tools Instrumentos	What is it? ¿Qué es?	Who should attend? ¿Quién debe asistir?	Days of training Días de formación	Follow-up coaching Seguimiento
HV Helicopter view Visión general	<p>An organisational risk assessment tool that aims to raise awareness and support prison governors/prison system administrators to reflect and assess situational dimensions in preventing radicalisation - factors related to prison/prison service and those present among inmates – and to identify the strategies and action plans that need to be implemented.</p> <p>Un instrumento de evaluación de riesgos organizativos que tiene como objetivo concienciar y servir de apoyo a los directores de prisiones / administradores de sistemas penitenciarios para que consideren y evalúen las dimensiones situacionales en la prevención de la radicalización (factores relacionados con la prisión/el servicio penitenciario y presentes entre los reclusos) e identifiquen las estrategias y planes de acción que deben implementarse.</p>	<p>Prison administration professionals, Prison Governors, prison service trainers and change facilitators</p> <p>Profesionales de las administraciones penitenciarias, directores de prisiones, formadores de los servicios penitenciarios y facilitadores de cambios</p>	<p>½ day online training</p> <p>2 days training</p>	<p>½ day online session after first implementation</p>
FBOG Frontline Behavioural Observation Guidelines Pautas de observación del comportamiento en primera línea	<p>An instrument developed to raise awareness about radicalisation in prisons and to support frontline staff (i.e.: prison officers, educators, teachers, social workers, etc.) in signalling behaviours/changes in behaviours that can represent the externalisation of cognitive radicalisation in inmates.</p> <p>Un instrumento desarrollado para concienciar sobre la radicalización en las prisiones y para apoyar al personal de primera línea (es decir, funcionarios de prisiones, educadores, profesores, trabajadores sociales, etc.) en la señalización de comportamientos/cambios de comportamiento que puedan representar la exteriorización de la radicalización cognitiva en los reclusos.</p>	<p>Frontline staff trainers and change facilitators, senior frontline staff</p> <p>Formadores del personal de primera línea y facilitadores de cambios, personal de primera línea especializado</p>	<p>½ día de formación en línea</p> <p>2 días de formación</p>	<p>Una sesión de ½ día en línea tras la primera implementación</p>

<p>IRS Individual Radicalisation Screening</p> <p>Identificación de radicalización individual</p>	<p>Provides a broad assessment based on putative risk dimensions that have been identified in the scientific literature as pathways to radicalisation and violent extremism. Considering different behavioural, emotional and cognitive dimensions related to radicalisation, this assessment will provide a more detailed picture about the risks associated with the specific inmate being assessed identifying the level of vulnerability and the radicalisation stage.</p> <p>Proporciona una amplia evaluación basada en las dimensiones de riesgo putativo identificadas en la literatura científica como vías hacia la radicalización y el extremismo violento. Teniendo en cuenta las diferentes dimensiones conductuales, emocionales y cognitivas relacionadas con la radicalización, esta evaluación proporcionará una imagen más detallada de los riesgos asociados con el recluso específico que se está evaluando, identificando el nivel de vulnerabilidad y la fase de radicalización.</p>	<p>Prison staff with holding an advanced degree in the social, medical, or behavioural sciences and experience with forensic populations</p> <p>Personal penitenciario con un título avanzado en ciencias sociales, médicas o conductuales y experiencia con poblaciones forenses</p>	<p>1 day online training</p> <p>2 days training</p> <p>1 día de formación en línea</p> <p>2 días de formación</p>	<p>Two half day online sessions after first implementation</p> <p>2 sesiones de ½ día en línea tras la primera implementación</p>
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R2PRIS Readiness Assessment | Evaluación de la preparación

<p>CIRA: Critical Incidents Readiness Assessment</p> <p>Evaluación de la preparación para incidentes críticos</p>	<p>An organisational risk assessment tool to raise awareness about risks and support prison governors/prison system administrators to reflect and assess the prison/prison service readiness to contend with major security emergencies.</p> <p>Un instrumento de evaluación de riesgos organizativos para concienciar sobre los riesgos y servir de apoyo a los directores de prisiones/administradores de sistemas penitenciarios para que consideren y evalúen la preparación de las prisiones/los servicios penitenciarios para hacer frente a las principales emergencias de seguridad.</p>	<p>Prison administration professionals, Prison Governors, heads of security, prison service trainers and change facilitators.</p> <p>Profesionales de la administración penitenciaria, directores de prisiones, jefes de seguridad, formadores de los servicios penitenciarios y facilitadores de cambios.</p>	<p>½ day online training</p> <p>2 days training</p> <p>½ día de formación en línea</p> <p>2 días de formación</p>	<p>½ day online session after first implementation</p> <p>Una sesión de ½ día en línea tras la primera implementación</p>
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Towards and Integrated Approach to Radicalisation Prevention

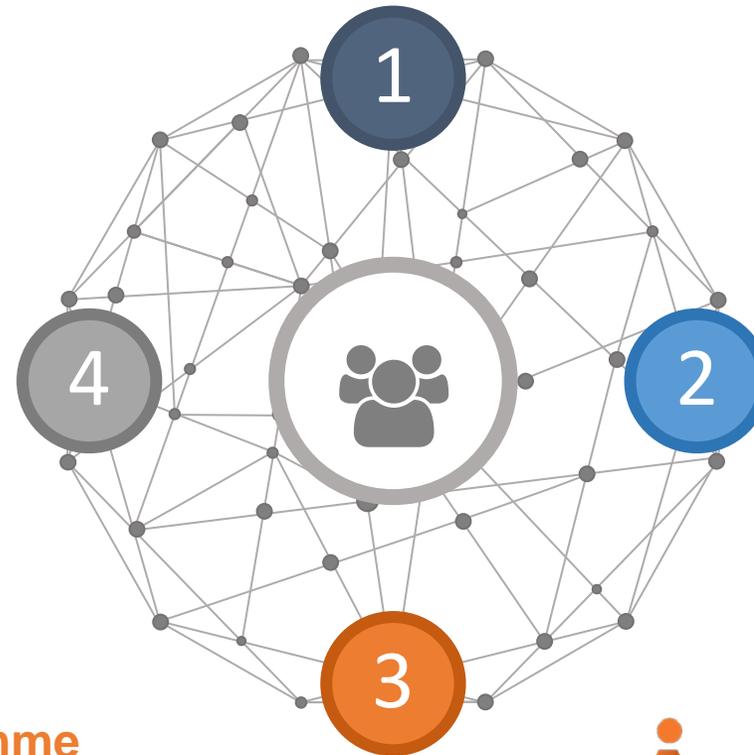


Community

The supporting role of the **wider community**, particularly in the often-difficult transition from prison to release, is vital in the de-radicalisation process. In fact, while the community can act as a powerful and credible support network for former offenders, it can also serve to undo the programmed interventions or 'relationship building' processes done with mentors in the prison.

Family

**WayOut
Integrated Exit Programme
for Prisons and Probation**



Prison

Prison and probation services are primary agencies in fostering exit strategies that can help radicals disengage (renounce violence without giving up the ideology underpinning it) and de-radicalise (renounce both violence and the underlying ideology)

Probation



**Portugal**

- IPS_Innovative Prison Systems
- DGRSP Portuguese Prison Service
- BSAFE LAB of UBI University
Ministry of Justice (Attorney General's Office)
- Amadora City Hall, Portugal

Austria

- Salzburg University of Applied Sciences
- Salzburg Municipality

Belgium

- De Federale Overheidsdienst Justitie – Le Service Public Federal Justice
- TNS Opinion AS
- Maks vzw – Media Actie Kuregem Stad

Bulgaria

- General Directorate "Execution of Sentences"
- CSD – Center for the Study of Democracy
- Bulgarian Association for Policy Evaluation

France

- University Charles De Gaulle Lille 3
- University Grenoble Alpes
- EFUS – European Forum for Urban Security
- ONERA – National Office for Aerospace Studies and Research
- CPDSI – Center of Prevention Against Sectarian Drift Related to Islam
- Toulouse City Hall
- Nice Cote D'Azur Metropolis
- Profil Technology
- Vertical

Germany

- Bremen Senate of Justice and Constitution
- Violence Prevention Network EV

Greece

- KEMEA – Center for Security Studies
- University of Piraeus Research Center

Italy

- Ministry of Justice
- University of Brescia
- University of Calabria
- Agenfor International

Netherlands

- AVANS University of Applied Sciences – Centre of Expertise for Public Safety and Criminal Justice
- EuroPris – European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services
- CEP – Confederation of European Probation
- ICPA International Corrections and Prisons Association

Norway

- Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service
- KRUS University College of the Norwegian Correctional Service

Romania

- National Prison Administration
- West University of Timisoara

Slovenia

- Ministry of Justice, Probation Administration

Spain

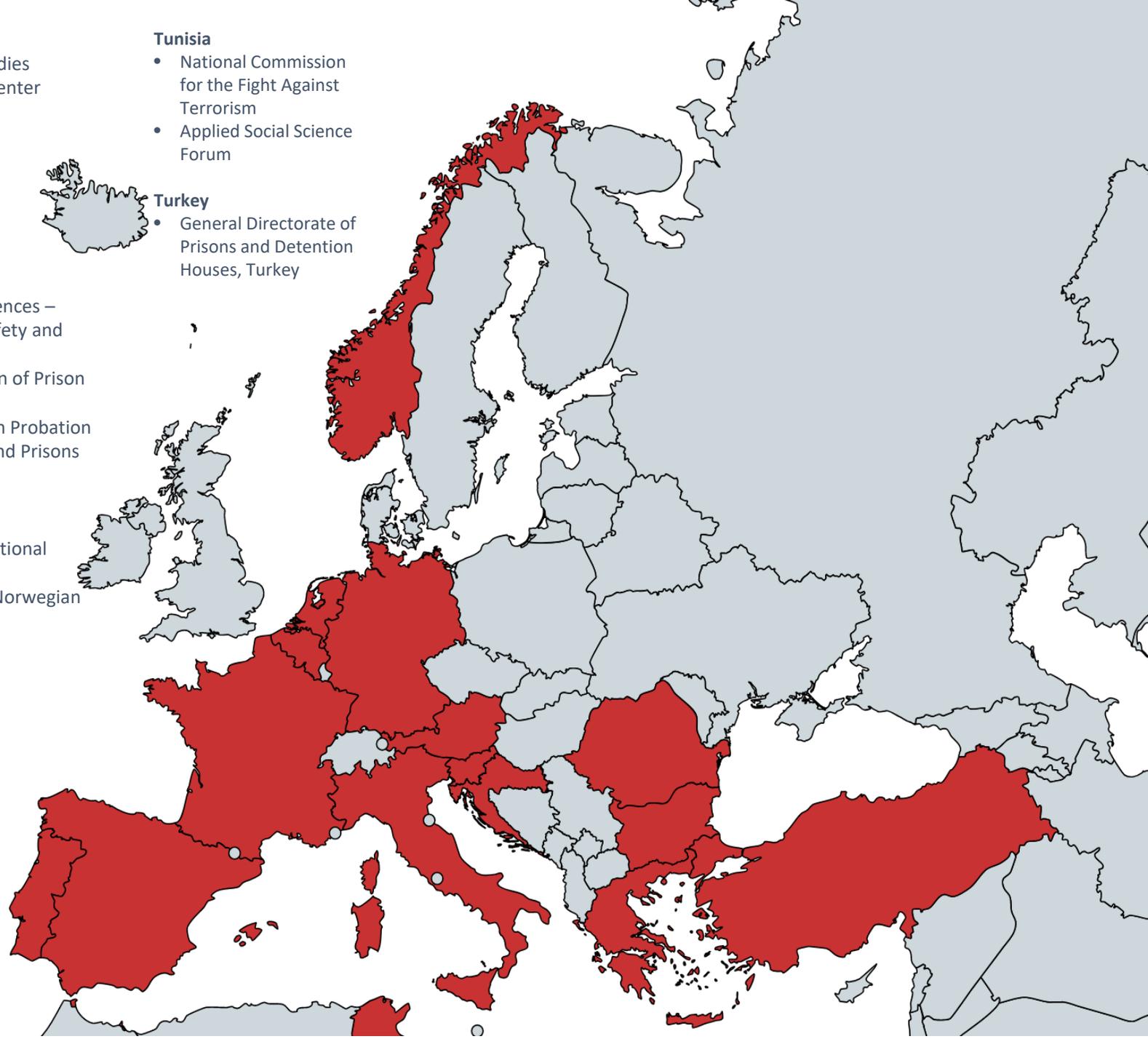
- Ministry of Interior
- University Rey Juan Carlos
- Madrid City Hall
- Fundacion Euroarabe de Altos Estudios

Tunisia

- National Commission for the Fight Against Terrorism
- Applied Social Science Forum

Turkey

- General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, Turkey



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ISSUE / EDICIÓN NR. 3 JUNE / JUNIO 2018

JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN TRANSITION SISTEMAS DE JUSTICIA EN TRANSICIÓN

FEATURED INTERVIEW / ENTREVISTA DESTACADA
Koen Geens

Minister of Justice, Belgium
Ministro de Justicia, Bélgica

“Strategic planning and the development
of the Belgian correctional system

Planificación estratégica y desarrollo
del sistema correccional belga”



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Strategic planning and the development of the Belgian correctional system

NO COMMENTS



Correctional reform in France: more prison places, less incarcerations

NO COMMENTS



Laying the foundations for a new penitentiary model in Paraguay

NO COMMENTS



Israeli Corrections in transition: More prisons but also more alternatives

NO COMMENTS



Modernization, efficiency, and transparency are Morocco's correctional system focus

NO COMMENTS

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Perspectives on the evolution of the American correctional system and the state of New York

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EDITORIAL



EDITORIAL

Prison as a last resort. The "Fata Morgana" of criminal justice systems?

// Editorial Issue #3, June 2018 By Pedro das Neves JUSTICE TRENDS Magazine Founder & Director/CEO of IPS, Innovative Prison Systems The acknowledgement of the negative impact of imprisonment on individuals, families and communities led, over the last three decades, to the development of multiple reports, policy recommendations and initiatives advocating...

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Спасибо תודה धन्यवाद terima kasih
Asante Gracias شكرا mulțumesc hvala
salamat 謝謝 Thank you Danke Hvala
ありがとう Obrigado Merci Grazie 谢谢
dank u ευχαριστώ Благодаря Děkuji
ačiū Tack хвала Sağol تشکر از شما
Дзякуй 감사합니다 dziękuję Спасибі
paldies teşekkür ederim তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ