

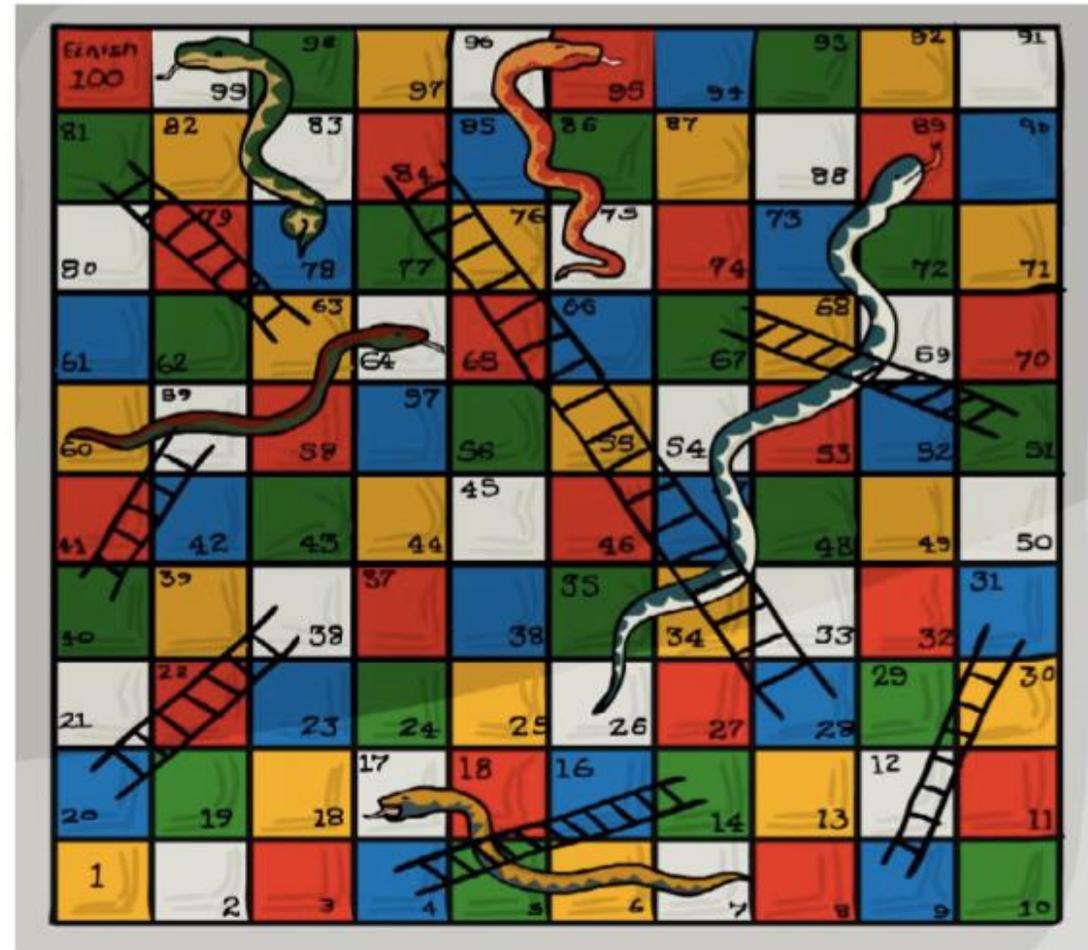
**Juvenile radicalisation –
the most common causes of violence
and types of preventive work**

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Radicalisation is usually a gradual, phased, nonlinear process which can lead to violent extremism or terrorism

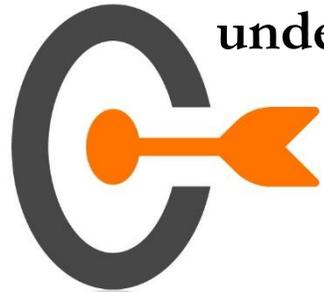
Radicalisation is a path, a journey. There are important moments, meetings, experiences (interventions) that decide if somebody takes a step forward in that process.

It is up to professionals to prevent the building of new ladders, taking away existing ladders and to introduce slides



‘Snakes and stars’ by David Slogett serves as a model for the dynamic process of radicalisation

Radicalised children and young people are not extremist “by birth”



They are “**easy targets**” undergoing influences from political and religious ideologies

They believe that those ideologies providing them with a **significant places and roles in their communities**



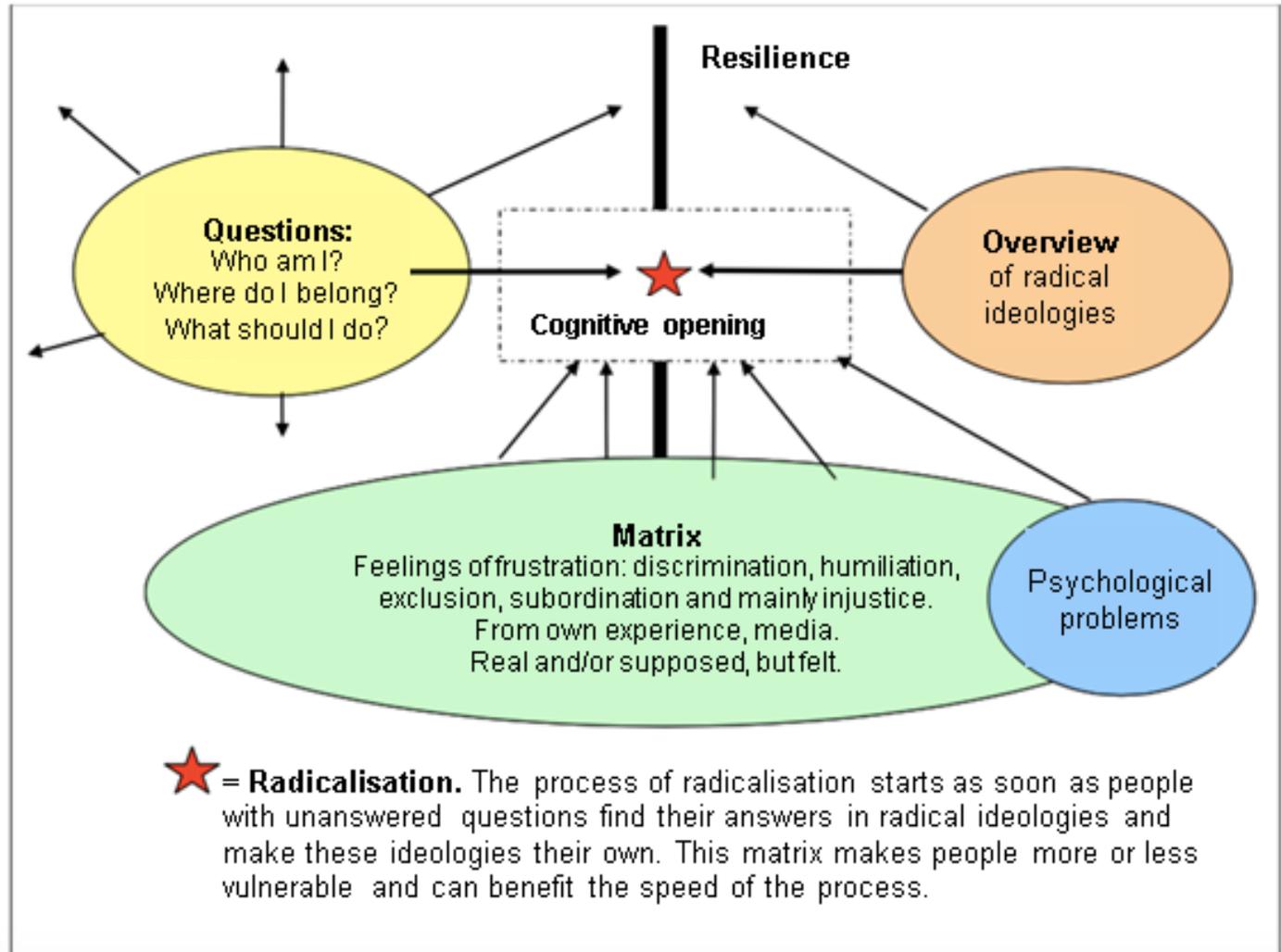
The possibility of signalling and monitoring radicalized individuals is associated with **the knowledge of the individual case**

(Individual characteristics, knowledge of environmental origin as well as with the knowledge of risk factors)

Through the process of identity building, youngsters go through several fases.

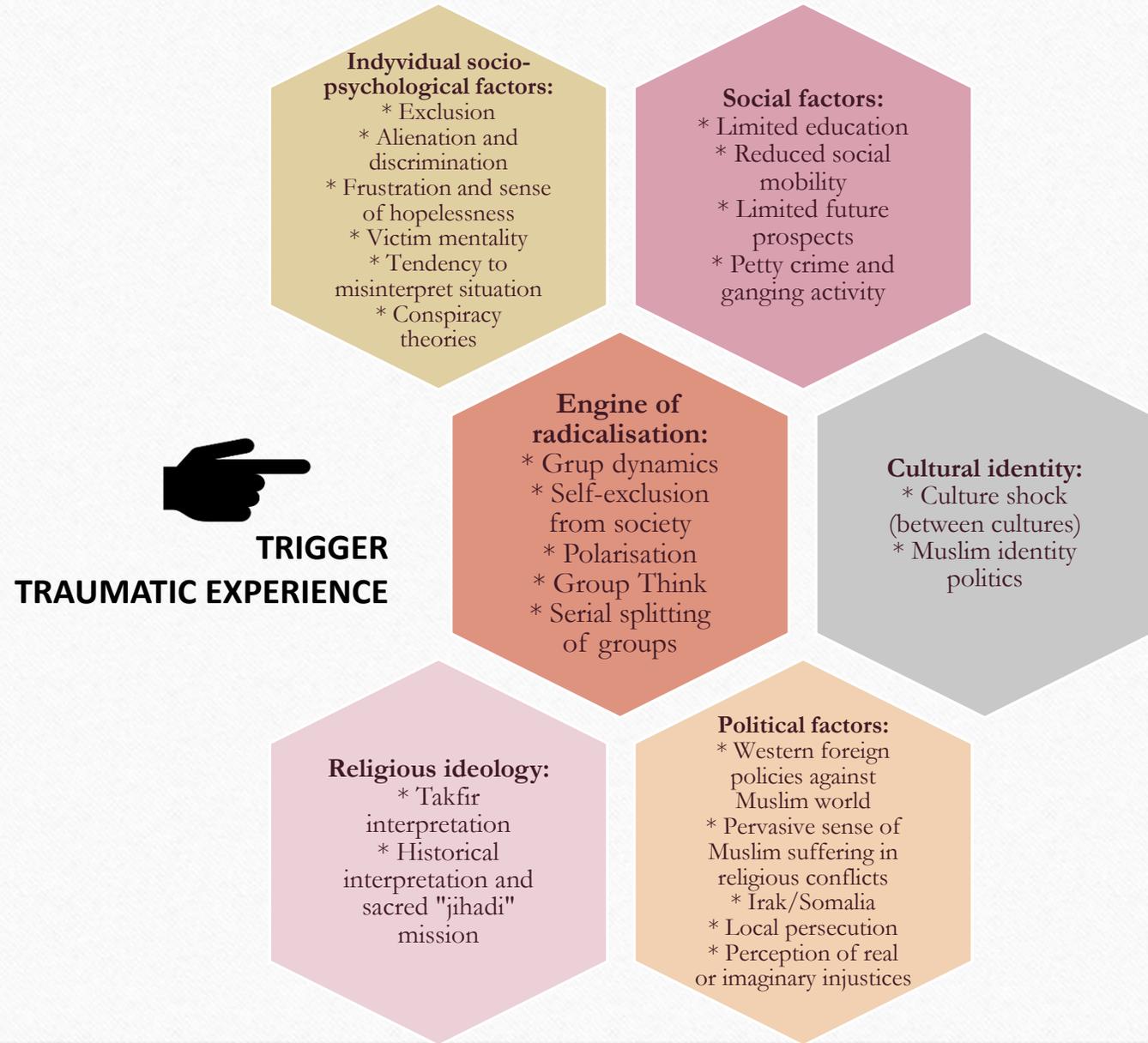
These fases are visualised by the below mentioned supply and demand model. Research has underscored the following motives of youngsters for engaging in extremist behaviour:

- ❑ Wanting to do something': experiences of socio-political injustice;
- ❑ 'The search for (real) answers': ideology and existential questions;
- ❑ 'Friendship and benefits': social needs and processes.

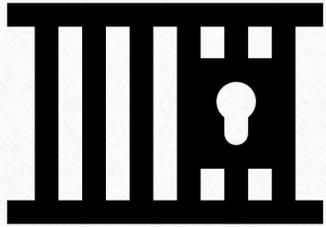


Monitoring basics:

- ❑ Understanding and articulating “normal”: patterns, developments, conditions, behaviors, actions that define the “steady state”
- ❑ Being able to recognize important deviations: signals, factors, sources, metrics, analytic criteria that can help detect significant change
- ❑ Knowing when (and when not) to warn: reporting thresholds that help to assess observed changes



Prisons and other closed facilities should be seen as the **'places of vulnerability'** in which individuals are more likely to be radicalised and go on to become involved in extremist and/or terrorist activities



Prisons bring together politically motivated offenders as terrorists with 'ordinary' criminals. This situation can create potential for 'alliance' between those individuals

G. Marranci (2007) notes why prisons are the **'places of vulnerability'** and formulate conditions of prison radicalisation:

- **Offenders are removed from their friends and family;**
- **Offenders are confronted with their past;**
- **Offenders need to find their way in a new social reality;**
- **Offenders search for meaning and identity;**
- **Offenders need (physical) protection, which can be offered by traditional gangs or Islamic groups;**
- **Offenders can breed a desire to defy the authorities.**

Juvenile delinquents staying in care or educational institutions – especially in rehabilitation centres, prisons and other closed facilities – are more likely to be aggressive

There is a large variation of aggressive (violent) behaviours causes



WHY PREVENTION?

EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2005)

It is built around four standars:

- ❑ **PREVENT** people from turning to terrorism and stop future generations of terrorists from emerging
- ❑ **PROTECT** citizens and critical infrastructure by reducing vulnerabilities against attacks
- ❑ **PURSE** and investigate terrorists, impede planning, travel and communications, cut off access to funding and materials and bring terrorists to justice
- ❑ **RESPOND** in a coordinated way by preparing for the management and minimisation of the consequences of a terrorist attack, improving capacities to deal with the aftermath and taking into account the needs of victims



Resolution 2031 on

**“Terrorist attacks in Paris:
together for a democratic
response” (2015)**

**the Parliamentary Assembly also calls
Member States to take**

**“preventive measures aimed at eradicating the
root causes of radicalisation
among young people”**

**and “measures to combat marginalisation, social
exclusion, discrimination and segregation among
young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods”**

In June 2016 the European Commission presented a new **Communication entitled 'Supporting the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism'** focusing on seven specific areas:

- supporting research, evidence building, monitoring and networking;
- countering terrorist propaganda and hate speech online;
- addressing radicalisation in prisons;**
- promoting inclusive education and EU common values;
- promoting an inclusive, open and resilient society and reaching out to young people;
- the security dimension of addressing radicalisation;
- the international dimension.

Alternatives to detention for radicalised juveniles

Alternatives
(as as a last resort for the shortest
appropriate period of time)
were developed in response to
research indicating that detention
and confinement may do more
harm than good for vulnerable
juveniles



Available on: <http://jjie.org/2015/05/21/juvenile-detention-centers-on-the-other-side-of-lock-em-up-but-not-quite-trauma-informed/>

DIAMOND TRAINING

- AN INDIVIDUAL INTERVENTION FOR RADICALIZED YOUTH

(described in Manual for Judicial Professionals prepared by IJJO)

'DISENGAGEMENT' COACHING PROGRAM

- Focus on Identity, not on the deed
- Using an informal approach to the target to create trust
- Involving the system (community, family, school, friends)
- Trainer with same background
- Working on motivation, participation and goal setting

MAIN GOAL

**Preventing for islamic radicalisation by taking away
the breeding ground and minimalizing risk factors**

SUBGOALS FOR THE CLIENT

1. Inclusion and reintegration (school, work, income)
2. Positive identity formation and self-consciousness
3. Finding harmony between the religious identity and modern society
4. Increased knowledge and skills over conflict mediation and moral judgement
5. Coping with discrimination and relative deprivation
6. Being aware of good and bad influences from the own social network
7. Being aware of the evil and destructive characteristics of radical ideologies

SUBGOALS FOR THE PARENTS

1. Basic knowledge and insight in the identity formation of their child and the possible results of identity struggles
 2. Knowing how to support child emotionally and how to discuss norms and values
3. Better understanding the expectations of the Dutch society and the Dutch culture that's part of their child
 4. Increased confidence and open to (in)formal preventive support
5. Insight in social network of their child

THE INTERVENTION

- ❑ One-year individual coaching program
- ❑ Weekly contact in the natural surroundings of the youngster
- ❑ Coach from own community ('cultural expert')
- ❑ Flexible working times and easily available via Whatsapp
- ❑ Involving the family/community



Based on four phases:

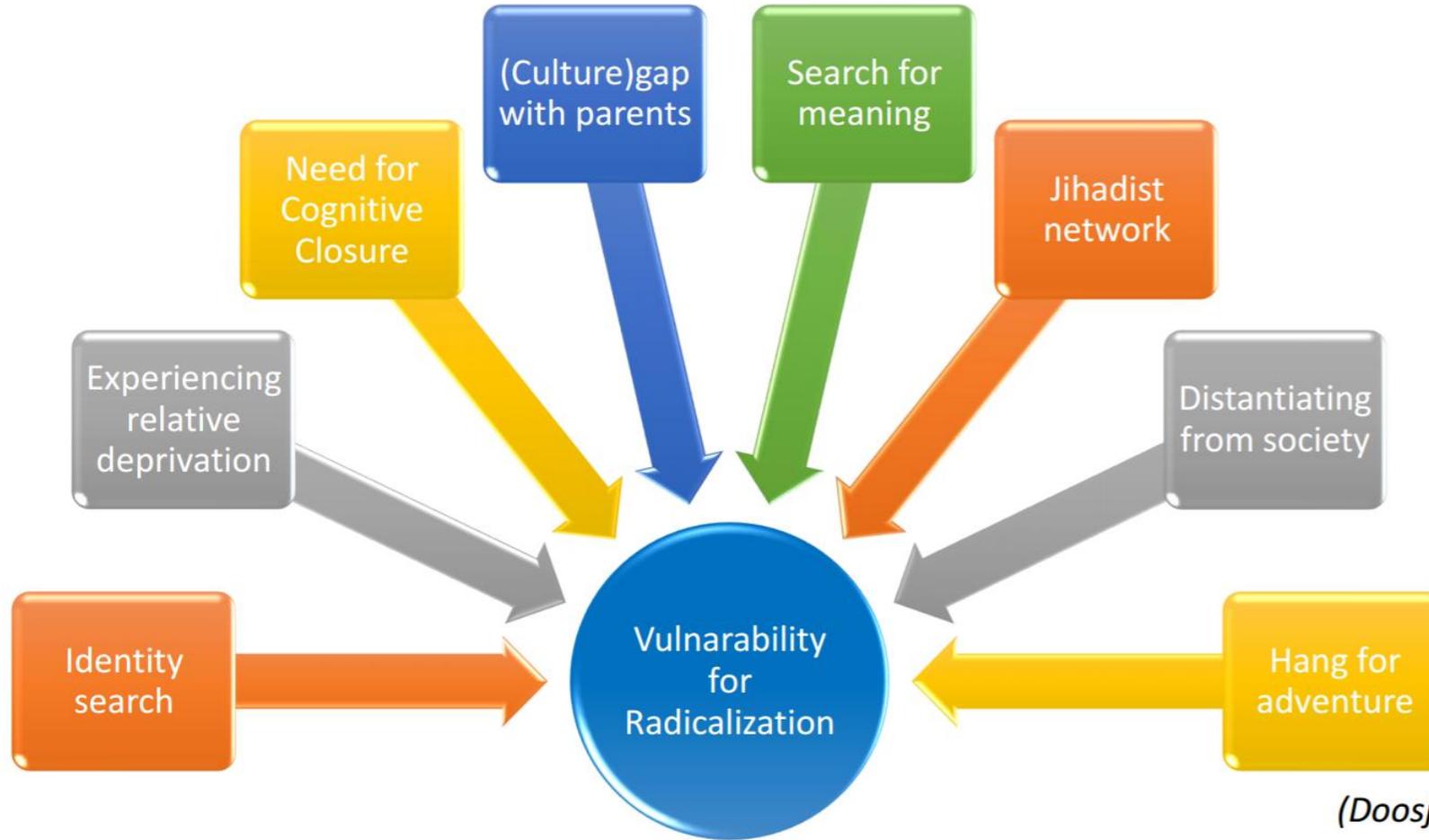
Phase 1: building trust and creating conditions

Phase 2: empowerment and child-raising skills

Phase 3: counter method (working on harmony between religious identity and modern society)

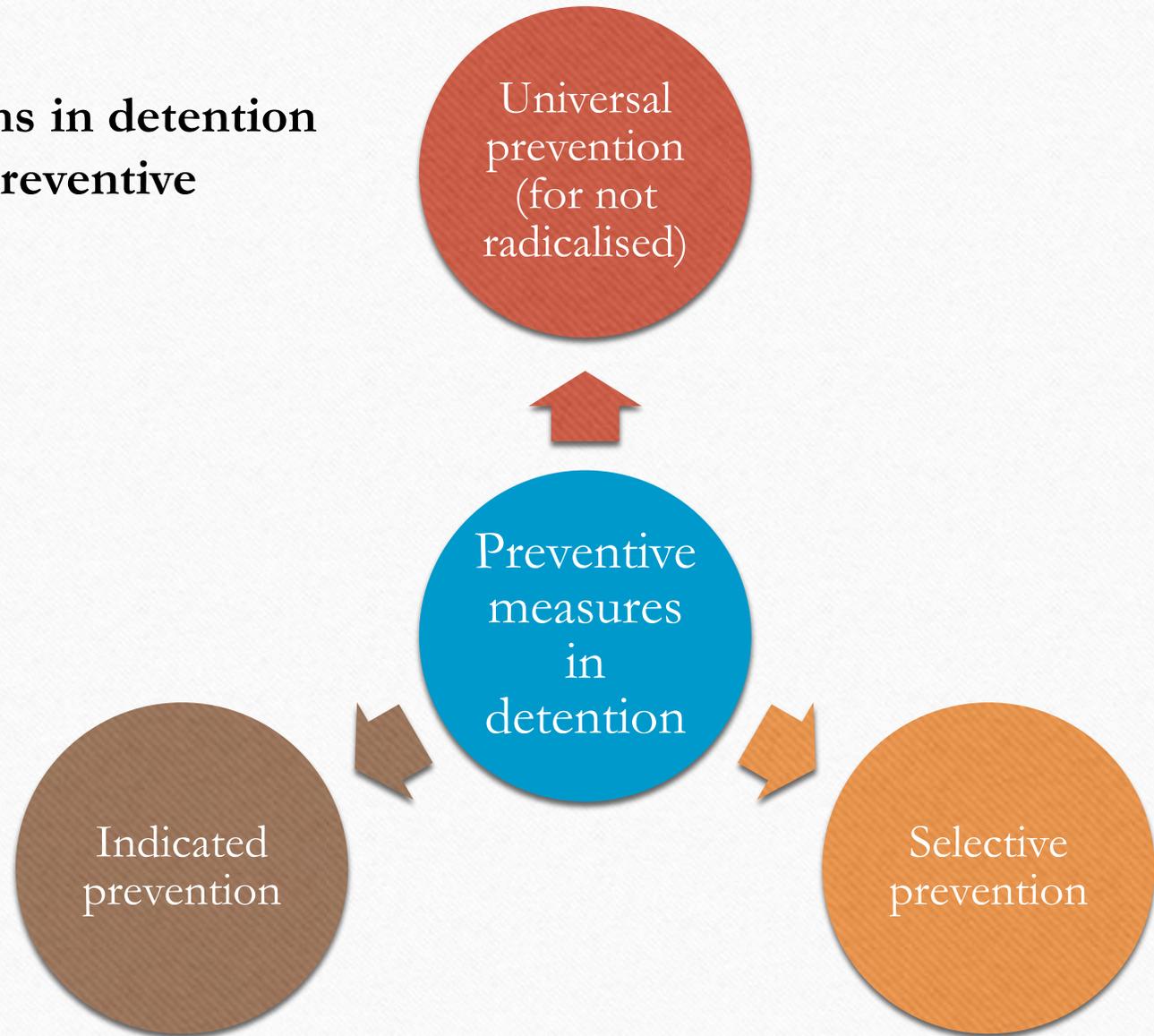
Phase 4: completion and aftercare (giving back responsibilities to the youngster and its system)

HOW THEY ADDRESS RISK FACTORS



(Doosje et al., 2015, ^{††})

**Types of preventive interventions in detention
as the basis for preparation of preventive
programmes**



Universal prevention strategies are designed to reach the entire population, without regard to individual risk factors and are intended to reach a very large audience. Program based on this strategy is provided to everyone in the population, such as a school or community

Selective prevention strategies target subgroups of the general population that are determined to be at risk for radicalisation. Recipients of selective prevention strategies are known to have specific risks for radical behaviours and are recruited to participate in the prevention effort because of that group's profile

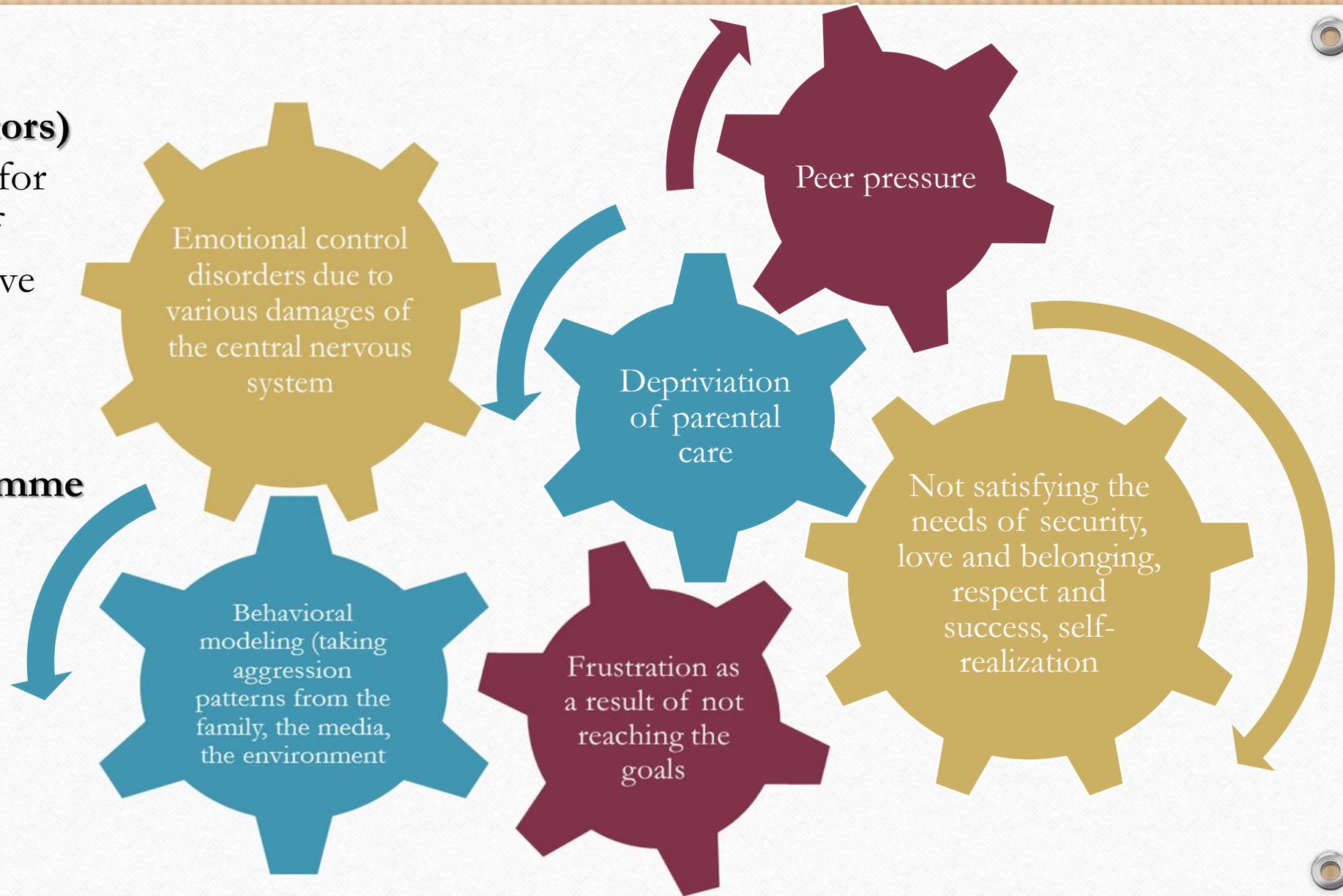
Indicated prevention interventions identify individuals who are experiencing early signs of radicalisation and other related problem behaviors associated with aggressive behaviours and target them with special programs. Indicated prevention approaches are used for individuals who exhibit risk factors such as school failure, interpersonal social problems, delinquency, and other antisocial behaviors, and psychological problems such as depression and suicidal behavior, which increases their chances of developing a radicalisation problem

Causes (risk factors)

must be the basis for the preparation of a specific preventive programmes

Effective programme

must respond to REAL reasons of radicalisation



**Crucial condition:
Interdisciplinary cooperation**



Recommendations and considerations

There is a wide range of
preventive programmes and
measures available
(example: Manual for Judicial
Professionals prepared by
International Juvenile Justice
Observatory):

SHARE!



Thank you for your attention

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