



# INTEGRA

Integrated community, probation and prison  
services radicalisation prevention approach



PARTNERS



# Addressing radicalisation in prisons and probation:

## *Risk and needs assessment* *FR, EL, IT, BG, PT*

Rosita Dzhekova, Security Program, CSD

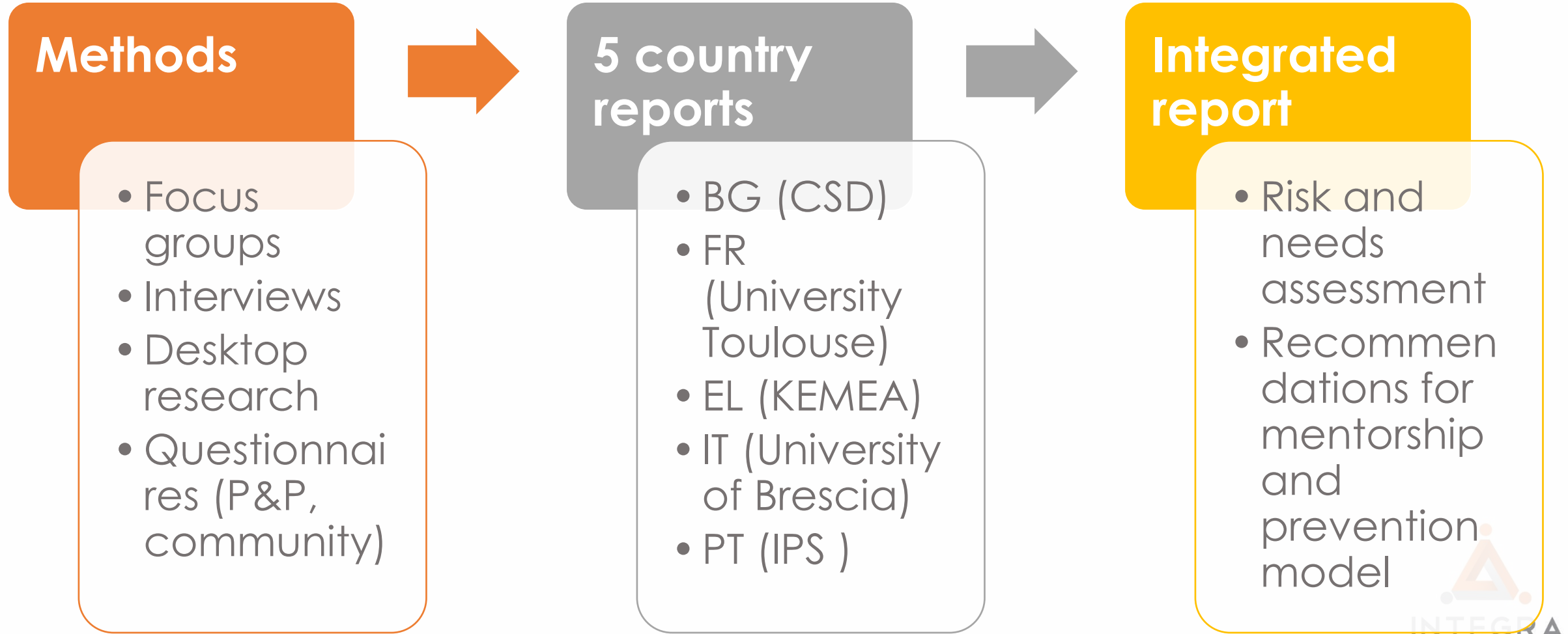
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# Objectives of the risk and needs assessment

- Identify and assess **the needs of stakeholders** (prison and probation staff, agencies and community partners working with inmates) involved in tackling radicalisation leading to violent extremism
- Diagnose the situation in the prison and probation services regarding **the risk of radicalisation and extremism**

# Risk and needs assessment process



# Radicalisation risk factors in prison and probation

## Supply: Presence of radicalising agents / propaganda / potential recruitment

- Number of extremist offenders
- Number of at-risk offenders
- Management of extremist or at risk offenders (prison regimes)
- Risk assessment tools

## Institutional preparedness

- Monitoring regimes, risk assessment
- Presence and nature of counter- and de-radicalisation and rehabilitation programs
- Radicalisation knowledge and awareness of staff

## Overall prison environment

- Situational factors with indirect impact on flagging and dealing with radicalisation
- Prison living conditions, overcrowding, understaffing, staff training, general rehabilitation measures, religious guidance



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# Radicalisation and extremism risks: **overall threat environment** (relevance for P&P)

	France	Italy	Greece	Portugal	Bulgaria
Jihadist terrorism	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow
Right-wing, ultranationalist, separatist	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
Left-wing, anarchist, other	Yellow	Orange	Red	Green	Green

Based on 2018 attacks + arrests, Europol TE-SAT report

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# Extremist and at-risk offenders in prison and probation

	France	Italy	Greece	Bulgaria
Extremist offenders (sentenced or detained)	550	66	22 *(2018)	4
Radicalised or at-risk offenders	1336	478	n/a	n/a
Post-release monitoring for radicalisation risks	600	n/a	n/a	n/a
Probationers at risk	359	n/a	n/a	n/a

# Radicalisation risks in prison and probation – the Bulgarian example

- Growing population of foreign prisoners (incl. detained for terrorism-related offences)
- Underestimated number of hate crime offenders (far-right spectrum)
- Informal religious (Islamist) leaders in prisons
- Insufficient provision of religious care
- Detecting and handling (potentially) extremist propaganda
- Internet usage
- Structural issues (prison conditions and staffing)



# Management of high-risk inmates (I)

- **FR:** Radicalisation Assessment Quarters determines detention regime based on risk level (480 detainees assessed so far)
  - high: solitary confinement (10%)
  - medium: Quarter for Radicalisation Supervision (10%)
  - low: ordinary detention (80%)
- **BG, EL, PT:** no radicalisation risk assessment applied, no specific regimes for extremist offenders / inmates considered radicalized (but isolation and stricter supervision possible).

# Management of at-risk inmates (II) – the Italian case

- **IT:** Systematic monitoring and risk assessment, segregation into different security regimes as per risk level
- **66 detainees** for international terrorism: High Security 2 Circuit (AS2)
- **478 detainees** flagged for radicalisation risks:
  - **233 - HIGH risk:** committed offenses related to international terrorism and involved in proselytism and/or recruitment activities, deeply radicalized (terrorists)
  - **103 – MEDIUM risk:** showed signs (behaviors) of sympathizing with jihadist ideology while in prison, may have been involved in proselytism and recruitment.
  - **142 – LOW risk:** require a deeper evaluation

# Deradicalisation, rehabilitation, post-release supervision

- **FR:** Highly individualised, tailored judicial follow-up supervision and monitoring: **RIVE support and disengagement program** now completed (surveillance and mentorship, 21 individuals in 2018);
- **IT:** Individualised [voluntary] **rehabilitation and post-release plan**, but types of measures offered equal to all offenders (not focussed on extremism)
- **BG, EL, PT:** General rehabilitation measures apply (both in prison and probation), role of NGOs in resocialization

# Common challenges

- Lack of religious and cultural understanding among prison and probation staff, language barriers
- Lack of adequate spiritual guidance and other religious provisions, self-appointment of imams
- Dealing with (potentially) extremist (printed) materials in prison, internet and mobile phones access
- Structural issues: overcrowding, prison conditions, understaffing, underfunding

# Identified needs at institutional level

- **More effective security and surveillance measures for radicalised inmates**
- **Staff training, awareness, understanding the risks**
- **Enhancing staff capabilities to deal with radicalised inmates**
- **Multi-agency cooperation, information sharing**
- **Risk assessment tools application**

# Questions for group discussion

1. Discuss the **practical challenges** you face in your work when encountering issues of radicalisation. Do you know how to recognize radicalisation risks? Use the risk factors presented and think of specific examples.

→ *identify 3 main challenges from your work*

2. Discuss the **specific needs** of your prison/probation institutions related to countering radicalisation and how these should be met (e.g. what trainings, skills, capabilities are missing).

→ *identify 3 key needs / solutions*