

Country	Italy
Study No.	Italy N. 13
Project	Practical Guide to the Deradicalisation of Youngsters
Databases used including web link when possible	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/index.cfm?action=media.download&amp;uuid=29B8D699-CC10-B759-0CFD0E7FD2D77078">https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/index.cfm?action=media.download&amp;uuid=29B8D699-CC10-B759-0CFD0E7FD2D77078</a>
Countries represented in the study	Netherland
Summary of study/report	<p>This guide is primarily focused on the process of developing a specific local approach to deradicalisation, instead of attempting to provide a blueprint for such an approach that is to be implemented nationally. The local context is and remains a determining factor for the manner in which process and approaches of this kind are developed. This guide focuses on young radical right-wing extremists who have become or are at risk of becoming gradually involved in an apparently inescapable, ever-increasing process of radicalisation and contains the basic knowledge required to also develop and implement a plan of approach to tackle the deradicalisation of individual extreme right-wing youths.</p> <p>First step: Chart the situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Having effective partnerships with chain partners and Ensuring that everyone involved shares the same view of the definitions of the terms radicalisation and deradicalisation. Bear in mind that the preparatory phase of a withdrawal programme is generally rather protracted.</li> </ul> <p>The second step: Create support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well-organised management at administrative level is also essential to the success of a deradicalisation process.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that all parties share a clear impression of the problem identified.</p> <p>The third step: From group to target group</p> <p>Apply clear criteria to the target group on which the approach is to focus: people who apply voluntarily, or people who have to be actively approached?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate in advance exactly what the programme is designed to achieve.</li> <li>• Clearly notify everyone involved of the choice of target group that the programme is to focus on</li> </ul> <p>The fourth step: From target group to individual youngster</p> <p>During the fourth step, the envisaged target group is reduced to the</p>

	<p>individual youngster(s) and a tailored programme is subsequently developed.</p> <p>The fifth step: Develop an approach  Develop an approach that is suitable to tackle the problem identified. • Form a core team at operational level, and an outer circle of chain partners around it. • Chain partners may hold highly varied interests and insights.. • Discuss the developments achieved with all the youngsters involved in a structured manner within the core team. • Allocate each member of the core team several youngsters with whom they are to make and maintain contact and intervene. • Jointly compile (e.g. within the core team) a form of operating protocol as a guide to which the individual professional contact person can refer. • Set up an adequate registration system</p> <p>The sixth step: The implementation  taking away the advantages of group membership and undoing the radicalisation that membership entails, while also clearly pointing out the disadvantages involved</p> <p>The seventh step: The appropriate preconditions  Is essential that information on all steps to be taken and results are registered in the proper manner. During the preparatory phase, registration will generally consist of charting the various groups present within the municipality and identifying the individual youngsters who may be eligible for a withdrawal programme. At a later stage of the programme, however, it is important to compile an adequate case file for each dropout. A registration system has to be set up for each withdrawal programme</p>
Key findings	Drivers of recruitment young people
Conclusions of review	<p>During the past few years, there has been a marked increase in racist and right-wing extremist sentiments among youngsters in the Netherlands. These youngsters distinguish themselves by exhibiting xenophobia and threatening or even violent behaviour. The approach adopted to tackle right-wing radicalism in the Netherlands is mainly one of general prevention, or repressive action in the case of punishable offences. Experience and insight gained previously shows that, in a large number of cases, the process in which the youngsters are enveloped can be brought to a halt or averted through the timely implementation of an accurate and adequate approach specifically designed for this purpose. The approach adopted is mainly one of general prevention, or repressive action in the case of punishable offences.</p>