Country	Italy
Study No.	Italy N. 14
Project	Practical Guide to the Deradicalisation of Youngsters
Databases used including web link when possible	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002446/244676e.pdf
Countries represented in the study	World
Summary of study/report	There is no single profile or pathway for radicalization but It is however established that there are socio-economic, psychological and institutional factors[7] that lead to violent extremism. Specialists group these factors into two main categories: Push Factors" drive individuals to violent extremism; Pull Factors" nurture the appeal of violent extremism, This is UNESCO's first Teacher's Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism through education; this Guide seeks to: ►► Provide practical advice on when and how to discuss the issue of violent extremism and radicalization with learners, ►► Help teachers create a classroom climate that is inclusive and conducive to respectful dialogue, open discussion and critical thinking.
Key findings	Drivers of recruitement young people
Conclusions of review	While violent extremism is not confined to any age, sex, group or community, young people are particularly vulnerable to the messages of violent extremists and terrorist organizations; education is indeed acknowledged as an important component of a societal commitment to curb and prevent the rise of violent extremism, For UNESCO, this is possible notably through Global Citizenship Education (GCED), which seeks to nurture a sense of belonging to a common humanity as well as genuine respect for all. GCED is an emerging approach to education that focuses on developing learners' knowledge, skills, values and attitudes in view of their active participation in the peaceful and sustainable development of their societies. GCED is about instilling respect for human rights, social justice, gender equality and environmental sustainability, which are fundamental values that help raise the defenses of peace against violent extremism.