

Country	Italy
Study No.	Italy N. 18
Project	Reducing Influences that Radicalise Prisoners
Databases used including web link when possible	http://www.cep-probation.org/knowledgebase/prevention-of-radicalisation/ http://www.cep-probation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/RIRP Working with Violent Extremists - detailed training overview.pdf
Countries represented in the study	UK, Netherlands, Germany and Spain
Summary of study/report	This EU funded project addresses the training and awareness-raising needs of Criminal Justice staff working in Prisons and in the community with prisoners and ex-prisoners released on licence. It seeks to raise awareness of the features of prison life and community supervision that could be factors or influences in violent radicalisation. As part of the EU-funded RIRP (Reducing Influences that Radicalise Prisoners) project, London Probation Trust has developed a 3-day Awareness Training Programme for staff managing, or expecting to manage released TACT (Terrorism Act) offenders on licence in the community. The main aims and objectives of the training session are to: ♣ Provide an overview of NOMS guidance and Home Office CONTEST Strategy ♣ Improve understanding of Islam ♣ Raise awareness about faith based community groups and multi-agency partners ♣ Develop practice skills ♣ Identify developing interventions and risk management frameworks ♣ Learn about 'pathways in and out', 'push and pull' factors, typologies and issues of disengagement
Key findings	CVE Europe and around the world
Conclusions of review	The range of responses to violent radicalisation has varied from coercive government-led approaches to more individual based preventative methods. It is evident that European responses to the rise of violent radicalisation have adopted a twin track approach. On the one hand, there has been legislation to criminalise a wide range of activities which contribute to radicalisation, but on the other hand there has been a significant investment in improving the dialogue with the mainstream Muslim community and building their capacity to contribute to the deradicalisation process. Where deradicalisation programmes exist, the majority employ moderate Imams or previously militant activists to challenge the jihadi narrative and other radical interpretations of the Koran texts. The report also finds a clear difference between countries in Southern

	<p>Europe, where Muslim immigration is recent, and those in which the second and third generation of European Muslims is reaching adolescence, where language is less of an issue and the identity conflict is less pivotal.</p>
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