

Justice for minors' commitment against violent radicalization and jihadist networks

CONTEXTE	POLITIQUE MISE EN OEUVRE
Many departures in Syria from minors and young adults	 April 2014: Implementation of a government plan Departmental and interdepartmental texts published between April 2014 and March 2015 To articulate and reinforce the actions of the various ministries and services of the state, Steering and coordination of the national prevention plan (non-repressive component) by Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Delinquency and Radicalization (SG- CIPDR) Green number / website: the National Center for Assistance and Prevention of Radicalization (CNAPR)
Attacks January 2015: Paris Charlie hebdo November 2015: Bataclan in Paris July 2016: Nice	 First texts at the PJJ (January 27, 2015) - implementation of the network of referents - Training of professionals - Educational support for young people

PJJ INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK

<u>Note</u> from the Director of the PJJ of 27 January 2015: Inscription in the prevention plan for the educational mission <u>Note</u> of 10 February 2017 on the care of minors who are radicalized or in danger of radicalization

PJJ Device since 2015

- Human resources: 169 + 75 workplaces (referents, trainers, educators, psychologists),
- Dedicated training plan (since 2015, close to 7 800 agents trained on 11 500 agents (SP / SAH),
- Creation of the National Monitoring and Information Mission (MNVI): network of referents
- Support for the implementation of educational projects
- Securing of premises

Financial resources (anti-terrorism plan PLAT 1 § 2) 2015: 31 million euros over 3 years 2016: 6 million euros over 2 years

NATIONAL WALCHFULNESSE AND INFORMATION MISSION (MNVI)

A network of 70 referents secular and citizenship

- a national mission officer,
- a referent to the National School of Judicial Protection of Youth,
- a referent in each Interregional Directorate,
- a referent in each Territorial Directorate,







Sud-Ouest

Missions and framework

1. Preventing and take charge situations of radicalization

- Coordinate and support the actors involved in the prevention of radicalization within the framework of the educational mission,

- Promote knowledge of realities and territorial, national stakes of the phenomenon of radicalization to professionals for the care of minor,

- Participation of the secular referents of the territorial directorates in the departmental monitoring units,

- Follow statistical data

2. Promote a politic of education for citizenship and secularism

- Promote the values of the Republic through the organization of actions relating to secularism and citizenship for professionals, minors in care and their families (fight against discrimination, racism ...),

- Integrate the issue of the use of information and communication technologies.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUBLIC FOLLOWED BY THE PJJ for acts related to radicalization and / or terrorism

- Less than 1% of young people in the PJJ are involved in a civil or criminal terrorism measure
- In all other cases, less than 1% of minors have been found to be in the process of radicalization.

(Number of youths attended PJJ: 137,829 or less than 1,300 young people)



4 categories of minors

- Situations of juveniles in criminal proceedings
- Civilian juvenile situations
- Minors in risk of radicalization tracked by the PJJ
- Juvenile situations monitored by the PJJ for radicalization of the parents

1. Minors under criminal supervision

• Offenses

- Association of criminals with a view to a terrorist enterprise (AMT) (51 minors), minors deferred to the antiterrorist pole of Paris

- Apology for terrorism,

- Youth Profiles
- Majority of boys, most off them are unknown / unfollowed,
- Average age 16 years,
- Measures taken
- investigation, Measures of reparation (for apology for terrorism),
- Incarceration (AMT)
- Placement in closed educational centers (reserved places / AMT)
- <u>Context:</u> post-attempt, teenage provocations = primary prevention

<u>Statistics</u> Dirso: 13 young people concerned National: 185 young people (2012 to 2016)

2. Minors under civilian supervision

Young people in child welfare

- Youth Profiles
- Mostly female, average age 15 %
- Mostly off them are unknown /unfollowed,
- Identity research, family conflicts, psychic fragilities, sudden conversion and departure

<u>Measures taken</u>

- investigation, follow up in an open environment (AEMO)
- OST (opposition to exit from territory) if fear of leaving Syria

Statistics Dirso: 21 young people concerned National: 189 youth

3. Minors in risk of radicalization tracked by the PJJ

- Youth Profile
- High proportion of boys
- Average age of 16 $^{1\!\!/_2}$
- Indicators

- numerical practices, behavior change, discourse and interest in humanitarian work, religious references

• Reporting by the Prosecutor and judge of children

<u>Statistics</u> Dirso: 62 young people concerned National: 197 (janvier 2017 / 364 (au 01-2016)

4. Minors tracked by the PJJ for radicalization of the parents

Child protection

- Youth Profile
- Average age of 8 years
- Measures taken
- investigation, follow up in an open environment (AEMO),
- Objectives
- Assess the risk of departure and the conditions of education

Statistics Dirso: 9 young people concerned Nationale: 146 young people

CHALLENGES WORK AND PERSPECTIVES

• Stabilize the Network of Secular Referents (turn over)

• Enhance the support from existing experiences (auditions / experiments / development of the partnership / research work including on a European scale)

• Returns from Syria (400 minors expected)

- Work on the trauma of war,

- Reconciliation with the CD (second operator for young protection) as part of the double measure (placement CD / follow up in an open environment (AEMO) measure at the PJJ)

- Seats reserved in closed educational centers