Agenda

8:30 – Registration

09:00 – 09:15 Opening of Conference

Saviour Formosa, Head Department of Criminology, Faculty for Social Wellbeing

09:15 – 09:35 What is SERA?

Sandra Scicluna (Co-ordinator SERA)

09:35 – 10:00 Reading Radicalisation

Trevor Calafato (Principle researcher, SERA)

10:00 – 11:15 – Video Conference

10:00 – 10:15 Prison policies on terrorism and prevention of radicalization — Miguel Ángel de la Cruz (ES)

10:15 – 10:30 Radicalisation in local Authorities — Maarten De Waele (BE)

10:30 – 10:45 The influence of media Jihad in the European Union — Laurence Bindner (FR)

10:45 – 11:00 Studies related to terror and radicalizsation— Çiğdem Eroğlu (TR)

11:00 – 11:15 British Prisons and Religious Extremism - Andrew Willis (MT)

11:15 to 11:30 – Break

11:30 – 11:50 Investigating Potentially Radicalised Persons—Crista Armeni

11:50 – 12:10 Fighting against Inmate Radicalisation (FAIR) - Michela Scalpello

12:10 - 12:30 Networking against radicalization — Joseph Vella

12:30 – 12:45 Questions

12:45 – 13:00 Concluding Statements

13:00 – Networking Lunch

29th May 2019, University of Malta—Valletta Campus

http://euro-cides.eu/SERA/

Why SERA? After Europe experienced a number of violent extreme incidents, there was a public demand leading to reforms of public policies on a European level, after European member states signed the Declaration of Paris on March, 17th, 2015.

The European ministers responsible for education, culture, youth and sport declared their intention to defend human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights.

Who is behind SERA? The team behind SERA consists of committed and experienced people from five European and associated countries (Belgium, France, Malta, Spain, Turkey). The SERA partnership is made up of service professional providers mainly prison managers, psychologists, prison teachers, educational professionals, prison staff, occupational therapists, volunteers and academics.

What is SERA? It is a European Project that initially was meant to correct or prevent individuals from adopting mindsets that could lead to violent radical behaviour. During the development of the project the narrative changed the approach towards the different ways to deal with issues related to radicalization.

Who is SERA for? First thought as a project to work with inmates or youngsters in detention, however during implementation the partners realized that it could be useful too in other closed settings as a preventive tool.

What is the SERA tool? With data obtained from an initial cross analysis based on existing literature, we identified shortfalls and inspiring practices that enabled the partners to create a 3-cycle programme spread over 12 weeks for a total of 360 hours.

Based on the hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1943; Pinto, 2000), the SERA content focuses on beliefs, culturalism, education, psychology and social domains.