



Key findings to take note of... (these might not apply for your institutions or countries!)

1. Most projects/programmes combine one-on-one sessions (usually with a psychologist/counsellor) with group sessions. Others rely on mentorship.
2. Many programmes rely on an individualised, tailored approach
3. Many programmes combine prevention with rehabilitation
4. A multidisciplinary team is likely to yield better results
5. Inter-institutional cooperation facilitates the more effective running of programmes
6. Involving 'credible' speakers can impact the success of a programme (e.g. imams/de-radicalised people that target groups can relate to)
7. Teaching the values of moderate Islam is one of the main aims of many existing projects
8. The involvement of the family/social network of prisoners is desirable
9. Involve prisoners as soon as possible not only those who will soon be released
10. Programmes for youths should be different from programmes for adults
11. Many programmes are voluntary, but this may also be a limitation
12. Completing the programme is crucial, and support should be offered after completion of the programme

AIM: Programmes should encourage radicalised people to reconsider their beliefs

Targeted prisoners:

- People who have planned, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts
- Sympathisers (who haven't directed helped terrorists, but shown their sympathy publicly)
- Passive prisoners who are not cooperating with the authorities

Best moments to work with individuals is

- when they are considering to re-join or leave an extremist movement e.g. intervene after a violent act carried out by a radical right-wing group.
- [In prison] when inmates who are about to be released and have to reflect about their future, are good candidates.
- In general, it is preferable to concentrate on the future of the individual, not their past: target their objectives and ambitions and help them develop a plan to fulfil themselves.

Programs should include:

- **IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS:** Important to have a speaker that is considered credible in the eyes of participants
- **EMOTIONAL FACTORS:** a programme should offer alternative means to help them deal with their psychological and material needs
- **PRACTICAL FACTORS:** many radical organisations offer services which attend to the basic needs of their members and their families. It is crucial that de-radicalisation programmes don't only aid participants, but also their families in find alternative sources of revenue, accommodation, education

Identified areas

- **Psychological rehabilitation** (regular meetings with psychologist)
- **Belief awareness** (considerations on values with religious ministers/academics about the 'correct' inter-religious discussions)
- **Social rehabilitation** – involves giving prisoners a chance to develop their professional skills (e.g. course or employment in prison to enhance their employability post release. The gov. also ensures a number of jobs are available to deradicalised prisoners upon their release)
- **Community involvement** (charity, meaning of community participation)
- **Family support** – through a community-based group that offers material and emotional support to families

Can you identify other dimensions not mentioned up here?

Subjects to focus on (both youth and young adults:

1. Self-determination
2. Freedom
3. Autonomy
4. Personal growth has much more positive effects
5. Re-humanize the enemy - put participants in touch with individuals considered as 'enemies'
6. Fighting prejudice and discrimination
7. Empathy
8. Discussing dehumanizing propaganda of extremists – counter-narrative
9. Communication and interaction