

## **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. It may be preferable to involve prisoners 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 dimensions:

- **Psychological rehabilitation** (regular meetings with psychologist)
- **Religious rehabilitation** (discussions with imams/ academics about the 'correct' tenets of Islam)
- **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** (through Pergas, the Singaporean association of Islamic experts)
- **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:

1. Self-determination
2. Freedom
3. Autonomy
4. Personal growth and
5. Have much more positive effects
6. Re-humanise the enemy - put participants in touch with individuals considered as 'enemies'
7. Fighting prejudice and discrimination
8. Empathy
9. Discussing dehumanising propaganda of extremists – counter-narrative
10. Communication and interaction between youths from different social, economic and ethnic backgrounds