

Understanding Radicalisation and Extremism with respect to youth-work

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Why address extremism?

Well-being perspective:

Because extremist movements undermine individual autonomy, diminish future perpectives, tear families apart and disrupt communities

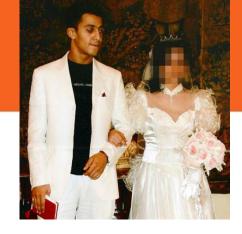
Democratic perspective:

Because extremists oppose our open, pluralistic way of life and undermine the democratic order

Security perspective:

Because extremists break the law and even threaten the lives of citizens.

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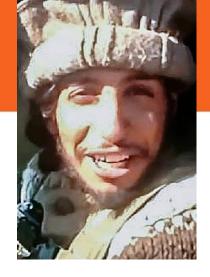
"Married to monster"

Ex-wife of Paris bomber Ibrahim Abdeslam says he was a drugtaking boozer who never went to mosque.



Signals of radicalisation were laughed at.

"Somehow, I feel this is a personal failure. I could not change Bilal's mind. We were too careful, out of fear"



Abdelhamid Abaaoud

Son of a grocer, his secondary education was spent at the presigious Saint-Pierre College in Ukkel, a proporous burrough in Brussels.



Radicalisation

Comparable social-psychological processes behind various forms of radicalisation.



Identity and authority issues + lack of mentoring + vicinity of extremist peers → Radicalisation

- → Extremists hijack and further incite feelings of deprivation, exclusion and spiritual longing.
- → Offer friendship and meaning.
- → Provide incentive and legitimation for (violent) action.
- → Often (very) hard to counter (provocation, mistrust)



Democratic Resilience

Cognitive/emotional/social openness

- + adequate mentoring
- + vicinity of peer role-models

→ democratic resilience.

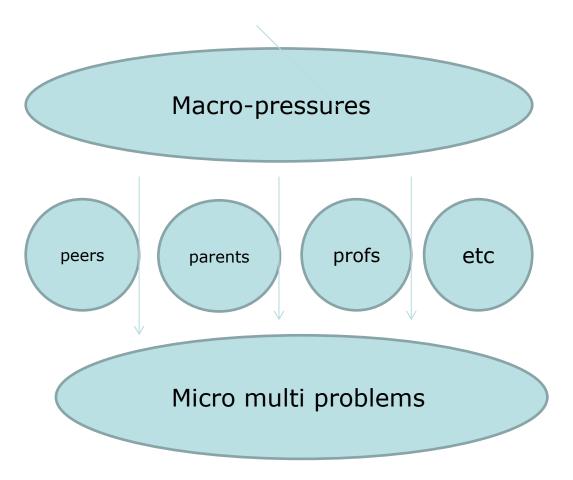






7025/EUBTG - Beilage 4

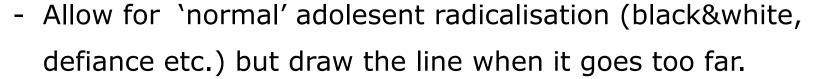






Integral autoritative coalitions to mentor youth

- Understand emotional-spiritual needs
- Balance responsive connection and clear boudaries

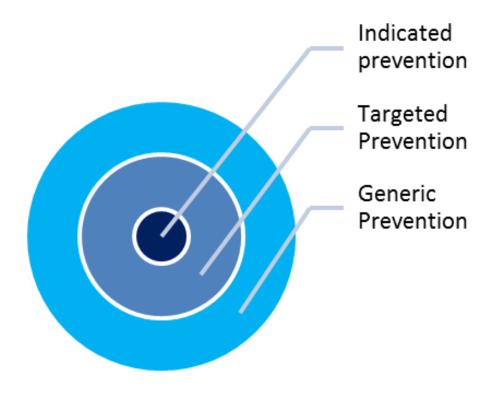


- Realize the power of propaganda, sekt-like manipulation, conspiracy theories.
- Be aware of possible mental-health catalysts.
- Shake off shame, realize that no one can handle this alone.





Integrated preventive approach on three levels









- Radicalisation is here to stay.
 - → address in generic context.
- Resilient leadership: de-islamify the problem, stress importance of democratic resilience, and counter all extremist undermining of the open, democratic society.
- Support youth in identity development and finding 4place in society.
 - → Youth workers and teachers are already making a difference. Understand and cherish the ways in which generic institutions strengthen democratic resilience and prevent radicalisation.

7025/EUBTG - Beilage 4



Targetted Prevention

- Network-analysis (compare criminal youth gangs)
- Local, multi-disciplinary approach: cooperation security domain and social domain.
- Training of relevant formal partners and informal keyfigures (peer, community organisations)
- Insight into effective interaction and interventions





Indicative prevention (and de-radicalisation)

- Local multi-disciplinary 'case-tables' to discuss signals and tailor-made interventions.
- Systems for sharing of signals and information
- Specific expertise in youth care and mental health services for mentoring radicalizing youth
- Support for families (safeguarding siblings etc.)



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Three lessons from the European Context

1. Analysis

- of (generic) protective factors and specific risk factors.

2. National Coordination

stimulate and support local integral approach

3. National (or regional) facilitation

- Networks: bring together (local) policy-makers, professionals and informal key-figures to exchange knowledge and practice
- <u>Centre of Expertise</u>: hotline + tailored practical advice.
- <u>Toolbox for integral cooperation and practical intervention.</u>