



Co-funded by the European Union's
Justice Programme (2014-2020)



Ministero della Giustizia

*Presentation of the RASMORAD P&P Project
Raising Awareness and Staff MObility on RADicalisation in
Prison and Probation services*

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PROJECT PARTNERSHIP

- **Applicant:** Department of Penitentiary Administration and Department for Juvenile and Community Justice – Italy
- **Partner**
- ISISC - Istituto Superiore Internazionale di Scienze Criminali Italy
- Department of Penitentiary Administration -France
- Directorate-General of Reintegration and Prison Services - Portugal
- General Directorate "Execution of Sentences" - Bulgaria
- Department of Penitentiary Administration - Romania
- UCOII – Unione Comunità Islamiche d'Italia
- Romanian Center for Penitentiary Studies West University of Timisoara
- IPRS – Psychoanalytic institute for social research
- EXIT Italy
- **Associate partners**
- Prison service - Belgium
- Prison Department - Cyprus
- Laboratorio Religioni – LABREL – Università di Padova

Italy



Project's general objectives

- To promote and enhance judiciary cooperation in criminal and penitentiary matters to fight against radicalisation leading to violent extremism and to counter terrorism.
- To contribute to the protection of Europe and its citizens from increasing extreme terrorism threats.
- To foster a dialogue between practitioners, policy makers and academics in an inclusive way.



Project's specific objectives

- development of a common risk assessment methodology to detect violent radicalisation in prison
- implementation of a common operational tool for the risk identification, evaluation/analysis and management
- to provide the community of practitioners (security staff, treatment staff, managers, physicians, psychologists, teachers, chaplains, instructors and so on) with the right competences to translate the early signs of radicalisation, and counter the intensification of extremist beliefs and the development of group solidarity within a hostile environment
- exit strategies and implementation of rehabilitation/disengagement programmes in prison
- Boosting measures alternative to imprisonment



Activities

- **Transnational workshopson trending topics/challenges and study visits to prison facilities to take place in the beneficiaries/applicant countries;**
- **Scouting methodologies, tools and practices adopted in identifying, assessing and managing risk of violent radicalisation in prison and probation settings;**
- **Sketching a common operational tool for CVE in prison/probation transferable to national administrations/services. Said tool will be delivered to practitioners through 5 webinars;**
- **Working out a model of cooperation memorandum among various professional bodies interacting with the offenders on radicalization issues.**



outputs

- Improvement of detention conditions in open prison regimes from a preventative perspective on violent radicalization leading to extremism and terrorist attacks and in high security regimes for those who are convicted for terrorist crimes.
- Enhancement of violent-radicalisation-in-prison knowledge and implementation of a pilot common risk assessment tool to help front line workers in carrying out targeted interventions on vulnerable individuals at their arrival in prison, during detention time and before release or supervision in community sanctions;
- Improvement of multi-agency approaches and cross sector collaborations in tackling the issue of violent radicalisation in prison/probation settings and to support in detecting and assessment activities;
- Supporting actions for policy makers in the prevention of violent radicalisation leading to terrorism in prison/probation key environments (development of exit programmes and their funding), the revision of national strategies, the reviewing of a policy area or the development of key project plans (national radicalisation networks, helplines, for instance).



conclusion

- Boosting on multi-agency and cross sector cooperation is crucial. Bringing around the table different professionals to give them the opportunity of discussing how to tackle the issue in prison and probation settings under common strategies, methodologies and common tools is as much important.
- Applying for alternative measures to imprisonment for those at risk of radicalization or those already convicted for acts of terrorism is another relevant issue.
- Multi-sector approaches are paramount in tailoring interventions and connections to a network of actors who will help practitioners in the disengagement programmes.
- It is important to work on a desistance-based approach and to involve the inmate in setting up his own rehabilitation/resettlement programme with the help of P&P professionals, the social network outside prison and stakeholders.

