

Identification of radicalisation leading to violent extremism

by

Vasileios Roussakis

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CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES

ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΜΕΛΕΤΩΝ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ



RADICALISACTION

IDENTIFICATION OF RADICALISATION LEADING TO VIOLENT EXTREMISM



European Union
Internal Security Fund
"Equality, Solidarity, Protection"





Title

"Enhancement of Law Enforcement Agencies to identify and counter radicalisation and extremism"

Co-Funding

75% European funds, Internal Security Fund - Police (2014-2020)

25% National Funds

Duration (26,5 months)

From July 2018 to September 2020

Target groups

Returned Foreign Terrorist Fighters

Immigrants/refugees entered in E.U.



Beneficiary LFields of research

Prisons and Deportation Detention Centers

Migrant/refugee Reception Centers (HOTSPOTS) and Accommodation Facilities

Schengen Entrances

EAs

Police, Coast Guard, Prison staff, Customs, Migration and Asylum Services



PROJECT ORGANISATIONAL CHART 26 RESEARCH ASSOCIATES



14/06/2019 4



WORK PACKAGES (WP)

WP1: Study of the Needs of Law Enforcement Agencies

WP2: Risk Assessment Methodology

WP3: 3D Simulation Game

WP4: Educational Material and Practical Handbooks

WP5: Training Programmes

WP6: Tabletop Simulation Exercise

WP7: Dissemination



RISK ANALYSIS

- > Since 2015, an estimated number of **1,2 millions** immigrants/refugees have entered in the EU. Among them approximately **900.000** have been moved or relocated to Central and Western European counties.
- > European Internal Security Strategy (2015-2020) places radicalisation and foreign terrorist fighters on the top of its agenda.
- > EUROPOL warns about the threat the Foreign Terrorist Fighters to infiltrate into migration/refugee flows. The passing of non-European terrorist fighters pe, after the consecutive defeats of ISIS, is also a threat.
- > For the reception and accommodation of migratory populations HOTSPOTS and infrastructures have been established.
- High vulnerability of migrants/refugees in radicalisation process.
- > On December 2018, the population in 27 national prisons counted 10.580 inmates.





STUDY OF LEAS NEEDS

Research Methods

- Qualitative interviews with nine (9) high-rank officials from Greece (Ministries, Law Enforcement Agencies) and nine (9) high-expertise Officers from European and International agencies (Europol, RAN Network, German, American and French Embassy, Belgium Police).
- > Seven (7) Workshops, in Athens, during which 109 officers from different agencies answered anonymously an electronic questionnaire.
- > Qualitative dialogue with workshop participants.
- > Distant answering of the questionnaire from 260 officers that work on migrant/refugee centers and prisons around Greece.

.4/06/2019





RISK ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Methods

Observation (external signs, behavior)
Interview (war trauma, extremist beliefs, violent character)

Background Research (country of origin, affiliation with terrorists, travels to conflict areas)

Levels

Micro (Individual)

Meso (Wide Radical Milieu)

Macro (hosting country/country of origin)

Time

Long-term

Short-term

Process

Cognitive

Behavioral



FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGTHERS

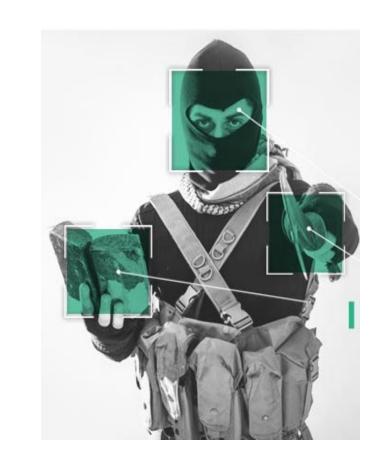
Indicators

METHODS
OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW, BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MICRO LEVEL
TATTOOS, WOUNDS, PERSONAL ITEMS, AGGRESSION, ORIGIN,
TRAVELS, AFFILIATION WITH TERRORISTS ETC

SHORT TIME
INSTANT IDENTIFICATION IN SCHENGEN ENTRANCES, PRISONS ETC

BEHAVIORAL PROCESS
HATE SPEECH, EXTREMIST ACTION, PREPARATORY TERRORIST ACTS





PRISONS - IMMIGRATION CENTERS

Indicators

METHOD OBSERVATION

MICRO/MESO/MACRO LEVEL
CHANGING OF BEHAVIOR, RADICAL MILIEU, GOVERNMENT ETC

LONG TIME
ESCALATING PROCESS FROM INNOCENCE TO EXTREMISM

COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL PROCESS

ACCEPTANCE OF EXTREMIST IDEOLOGY→HATE SPEECH→VIOLENT

ACTION





3D SIMULATION GAME



Specifications

Digital characters (FTFs, vulnerable children, women)

Simulated Environments (Migrant/refugee centers, Prisons, Border Control Areas)

Assimilation of risk indicators (signs, attitudes)

Training software

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Training

Info

10 programmes

250 LEA Officers

5 days (30hrs)

Curriculum

General (theory)

Special (risk analysis methodology, indicators, best practices)

Practical (3D Simulation Game)

Subjects

Theoretic approach of radicalisation

Islamist radicalisation in E.U. communities

Returned foreign terrorist fighters

Radicalisation process in migrant/refugees populations

Radicalisation process in prisons



ΔΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΡΙΖΟΣΠΑΣΤΙΚΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΕΞΤΡΕΜΙΣΜΟΥ

ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΌ ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΟ



1st Handbook: Short-term identification and countering of returned FTFs and ISIS terrorists

2nd Handbook: Long-term identification and prevention of radicalisation in vulnerable societal

environments (prisons, migrant/refugee centers)



Tabletop Exercise

Info

Police, Coast Guard, Customs, Prisons, Migration Services

100 Practitioners

1 Day

Purposes

Interagency Cooperation

Raise of preparedness and response

Share of Knowledge/Best Practices

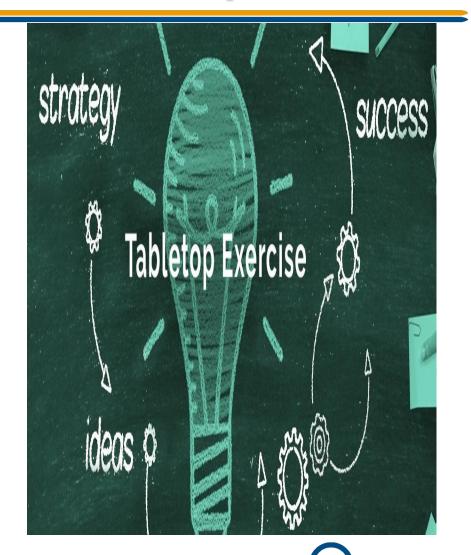
Contact Point Network

Tools

Scenario

Exercise Map

Audio-visual







Activities

RADICALISACTION website

Dissemination material

5 Info-days

2 European Security Conferences.

End-conference



Long-Term Impact

RADICALISACTION aims to constitute a prototype paradigm for E.U. to:

PERCEIVE the threat of radicalisation before being evolved in the experience of terrorism

Early **PREVENT** the radicalisation in migrants and asylum seekers.

COUNTER radicalisation incidents that may be evolved.

Work all together to **PROTECT** the integration of the migrant/refugees.

PERCEIVE – PREVENT – COUNTER – PROTECT





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Learn about us at

https://radicalisaction.gr/en/

Vasileios Roussakis

Center for Security Studies (KE.ME.A.)

P. Kanellopoulou 4, P.O. 10177, Athens

+30 2107710805 (ext. 318)

@radicalisaction@kemea-research.gr

http://www.kemea.gr/en/