



INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND RADICALISATION

23 FEBRUARY 2018
11 APRIL 2019 **2019**

Media kit

The State, territorial
authorities, and society:
a chain of protection
against radicalisation

Appraisal plus key facts
and figures

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#PreventToProtect

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Strasbourg, April 11th 2019

« The only response to radicalisation mobilise everyone »



ISIS (the Islamic State of Irak and Syria) is on its knees. Its territorial stronghold in Syria and Iraq has been eliminated, thanks to the actions of the international coalition and of our own military forces, whose commitment to this task I salute. Nonetheless on our own home soil, the terrorist threat continues to linger, and to evolve. We are not lowering our guard, and the anti-terrorist services continue without rest to evaluate, monitor, dismantle and harry their targets.

But we know that fighting terrorism is not enough. We need to tackle the root of the problem, nipping it in the bud wherever it arises. And we need to use all the measures at our disposal, without naïveté, to disengage at-risk individuals from radicalisation and subsequently reintegrate them in society. A public policy for the prevention of radicalisation was developed under the previous administration. We revised this through the national plan for the prevention of radicalisation, “Prevent to Protect”, which I presented on the 23rd of February 2018 in Lille.

This plan, dedicated specifically to prevention, was both ambitious and realistic. It was premised on five distinct axes, sixty individual measures, and the mobilisation of numerous actors across the full spectrum of the radicalisation phenomenon.

The guiding idea behind this was first of all to recognise that there is no magical, instant formula for “deradicalisation”. We thus defined our objectives on a long-term basis. This means having a presence at every possible stage and in every possible setting in which radicalisation may occur: from schooling to prison release; while promoting detection and training in vulnerable sectors such as sport, business, universities and other public services; and in professionalising the responses of care and health workers, including those in the area of mental health.

It was also a matter of mobilising the local authorities - all layers of public administration below the national level - around the efforts of central government. This is crucial, given that the former are on the frontline of reporting potential threats and carrying out support work on the ground. But it was also necessary to reach out to civil society, so that civil society actors might find positive alternatives to hate speech, and invest themselves in a republican narrative that counters radicalisation. Thus we have extended and fortified the chain of protection that now stretches from central government to territorial authorities and civil society, in order to make all of us safer.

But it is always easier to come up with plans in the abstract than apply ourselves to their implementation in practice. Thus, more than one year on, I want to take stock of the concrete results of our efforts. Convening the CIPDR in Strasbourg this 11th of April means meeting at the site of the Christmas market attack that killed five people barely four months ago. This is to face reality in all its starkness. It must serve to sharpen our efforts in the areas where weaknesses can still be found. To take the issue of prison, for starters: how we handle radicalised inmates — whether held for terrorist or for ordinary criminal law offences — is a matter of priority. This can also be said for the young, troubled delinquents who gravitate toward radicalisation earlier on — as was the case in Strasbourg. This is why I have also decided to launch today a consultation with the associations of local elected officials on our next national strategy for the prevention of crime and delinquency. Ultimately, however, to form the citizens of tomorrow, we must integrate the prevention of radicalisation within the development of our Universal National Service. This rejuvenated National Service, launching this year, will have as its core mission the stirring of our republican melting pot.

Édouard Philippe
Prime minister

APPRAISAL OF A YEAR'S WORK

AXIS I

SHIELDING MINDS FROM RADICALISATION

SCHOOLS ON THE FRONTLINE IN PREVENTING RADICALISATION



A “**Republican Values**” team assigned to each regional educational authority,

with a total of **350 people** mobilised nationwide.

A “**Guide to the handling of young people at school in the process of radicalisation**”

distributed to **20,000** supervisory staff in the national education system

Two tools to support national education officials:

- **Vademecum “Laïcité at school”**

<http://eduscol.education.fr/cid126696/la-laicite-a-l-ecole.html>

- **booklet “Preventing the radicalisation of young people”**

<http://eduscol.education.fr/cid100811/prevention-de-la-radicalisation.html>

1,061 violations of the principle of laïcité dealt with, with intervention by teams from the regional educational authorities in **80%** of cases

1,061 facts dealt

circulated among all personnel in the national education system **1,000,000** people this year.

Within the framework of the law n° 2018-266 of April 13th 2018, **simplification and better supervision of the process by which independent private schools without state contracts are established and inspected:**

15 cases where the establishment of an independent private school without state contract was opposed

33 inspections of independent private schools without state contracts

130 inspections of situations where children were withdrawn from school and/or home-schooled

Press and media week at school (SPME) 2019, with the help of 1,800 media partners:

4,000,000 students from **18,420** schools participating

MOBILISATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY TO DECONSTRUCT HATE SPEECH AND PROMOTE A REPUBLICAN NARRATIVE



AXIS 2

WIDENING THE DETECTION/ PREVENTION NETWORK

AN EXTENSIVE PACKAGE OF MEASURES FOR EARLY MANAGEMENT OF THE RADICALISATION CHALLENGE

Database for the Processing of Threats to Prevent Terrorist Radicalisation (FSPRT) at the beginning of April 2019, including **11,152 active files** and **9,752 closed files**.
Of these: 78% men and 22% women; 2,7% minors; 27% declared converts

20,904
individuals
registered

Within the **public administration**, **two decrees** of 27th February 2018 applying the Code of Internal Security and the Code of Defence, setting the **parameters for the striking off** and **transfer of radicalised civilians and military servicepeople**, including officials carrying out duties pertaining to national sovereignty

2 decrees

In the field of **sport**: 182 designated contact officers, of whom **113 in decentralised services**, **23 in institutions** (training establishments for sportspeople: instructors, teachers), and **46 in the network** of "citizenship officers". (Starting out from an initial 34 federations.)

182 designated
contact officers

Inspections
carried out on
sporting
establishments.

30

In the **universities**:
39 radicalisation contact officers
and **11 within research institutes**

50 radicalisation
contact officers
have been
designated



In **businesses**: 300 teaching kits distributed for radicalisation prevention training

300 teaching kits

A TRAINING CYCLE EXTENDED TO NEW STAKEHOLDERS IN 2019:

Personnel in higher education and research

Elected representatives and territorial authorities

Religious **mediators**

Sportspeople: 95 awareness-raising activities directed by the decentralised services, designed to reach 2,000 people in the sporting field

Stakeholders in city politics

Information and registrations: cipdr@interieur.gouv.fr

28,000
participants
trained since
2014



INVOLVING WOMEN'S RIGHTS NETWORKS

60% of these projects are primarily aimed at women in neighbourhoods targeted for “republican reconquest” – areas to be won back over to the values of the Republic, thus preventing radicalisation and combatting ghettoisation and violence.

60%
of projects

AXIS 3

UNDERSTANDING AND PREPARING FOR DEVELOPMENTS IN RADICALISATION

Financing

5 doctoral grants every year for projects focused on radicalisation

5 doctoral grants

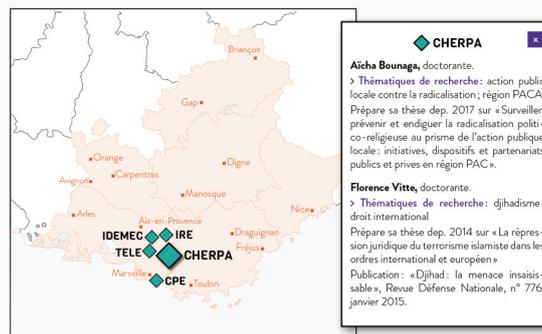
Opening up to scientific research the **Database** for the Processing of Threats to Prevent Terrorist Radicalisation (FSPRT), making 11,000 files accessible.

Making 11,000 files accessible

Interactive map of research on radicalisation

300 French researchers working on questions of radicalisation:
600 publications
120 theses

Figure 1: Prototype de la carte interactive du COSPRAD. L'exemple du CHERPA, unité de recherche dans la région Provence-Alpes-Côtes-d'Azur



UR contenant des chercheurs qui travaillent sur les problématiques de radicalisation en région PACA.



As proposed in the plan launched last year, in November 2018 the special conference "Psy radicalisation" was held.

<https://cert-radicalisation.fr/etats-generaux-psy-sur-la-radicalisation/questions-reponses/>

500 participants
90 contributors
12 recommendations



Opening of COSPRAD

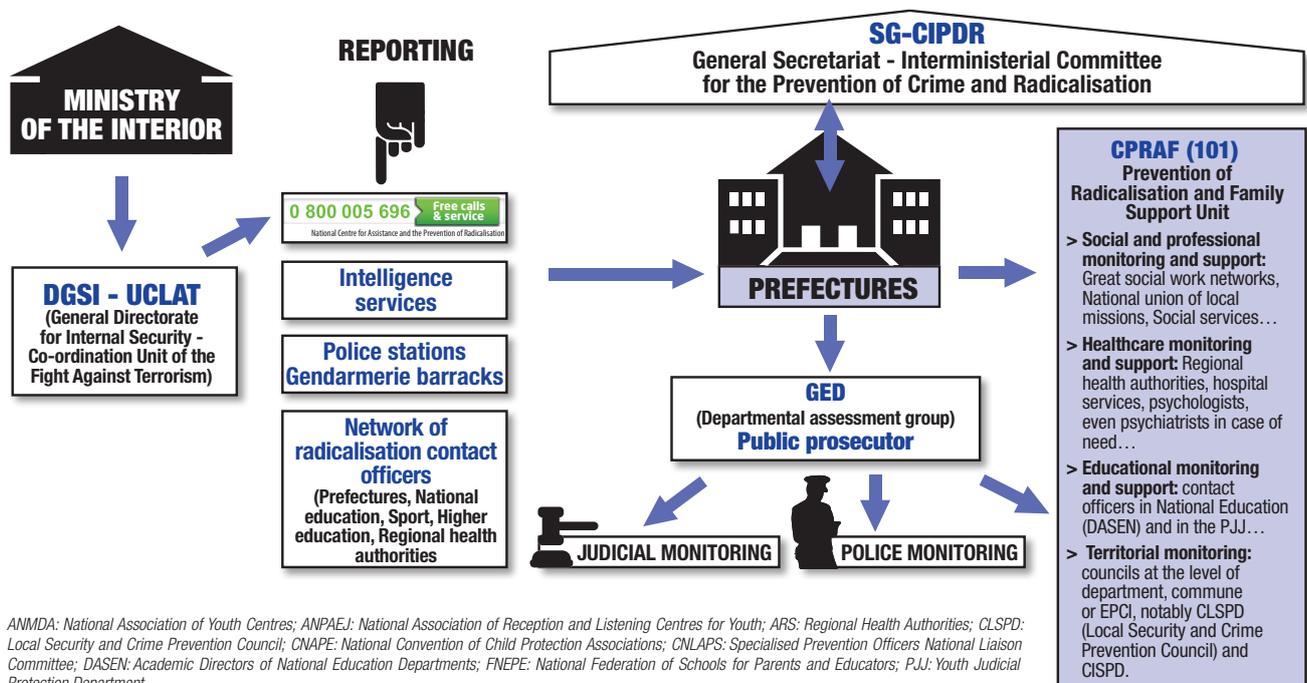
by Frédérique Vidal, Minister for Higher Education, Innovation and Research, and Laurent Nunez, State Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior (April 2nd 2019)

COSPRAD
(Scientific Committee on the Prevention of Radicalisation)

AXIS 4

PROFESSIONALISING LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS AND ASSESSING GOOD PRACTICES

NATIONAL AND TERRITORIAL POLICY PACKAGE FOR THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION



SG-CIPDR - Maquette : I. Gambini

Taking charge of the situation in a multidisciplinary way – implemented by the **101 Prevention of Radicalisation and Family Support Units (CPRAF)**, under the authority and control of the prefects

2,500 people taken in charge by CPRAF (of whom 55% were minors and 40% women) and **700 families** accompanied, with a systematic presence of regional health agencies (ARS) in each CPRAF and **mental health support in 50% of cases**

Territorial authorities involved

Departmental councils represented in 99% of the CPRAFs,
Communes represented in 57% of the CPRAFs.

Good practices shared:

As called for in measure 40 of the Plan, a **common guide** to benchmark professional practices for use by CPRAF personnel has been created. A list of 18 good practices has been compiled.

<https://www.cipdr.gouv.fr/outils/ressources-pratiques/>

18 good practices

A **set of specifications** for the implementation of the relevant actions has been laid out as a guide for the various structures involved in the prevention and management of radicalisation.

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000036775012&dateTexte=&categorieLien=id>

A **Finance Committee has been put in place** to ensure compliance with the above set of specifications, and to better monitor the public funds granted to associations.

ENGAGING THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION

In October 2018 there was created before the European Commission a **European Resource Centre for the Prevention of Radicalisation**.



AXIS 5 TAILORING MEANS OF DISENGAGEMENT

ENSURING THE ORDERLY MANAGEMENT OF RETURNEES

95 child returnees (83% under 10 years old) taken charge of in 23 departments.

Of these 95 minors, 88 have been the object of an educational assistance procedure

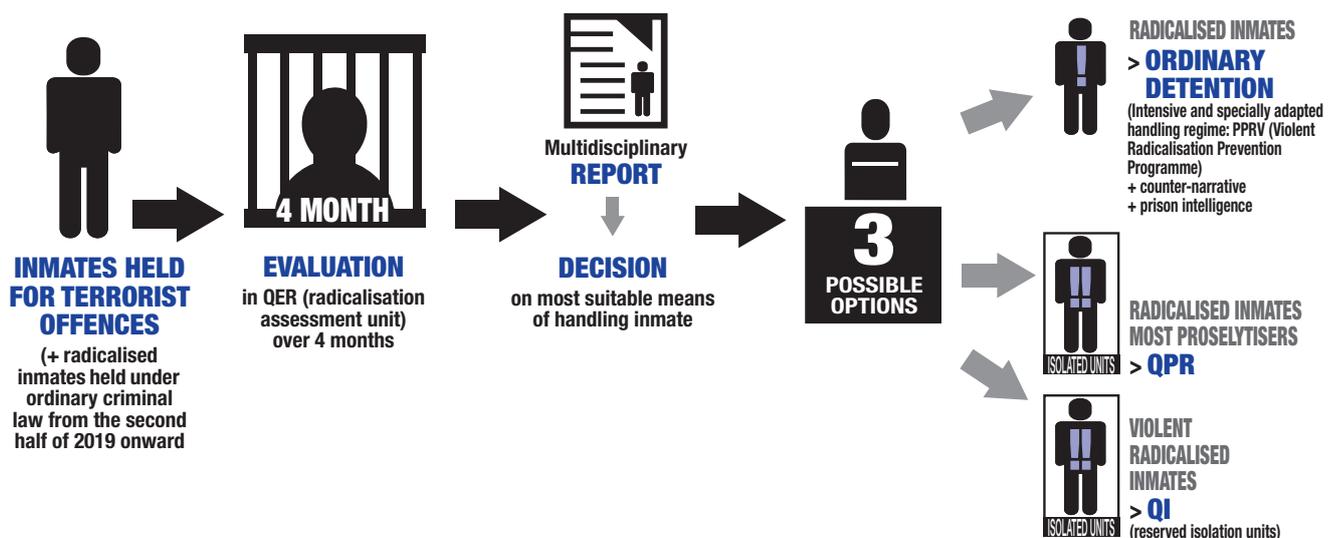
**95
child
returnees**

271 adult returnees
(192 men and 79 women),
all of whom are the object of
follow-up and monitoring

STRENGTHENING MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RADICALISED PEOPLE IN CUSTODY

1000 inmates held under ordinary criminal law monitored for radicalisation as well as **517** held for terrorist offences.

RISK MANAGEMENT ON THE PART OF THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION



5 radicalisation assessment units (QER) henceforth open at Fresnes, Osny, Fleury-Merogis and Vendin le Vieil (2 at the latter). 2 further QERs will open in 2019, thus bringing to 7 the total number of such units

2 units for the handling of radicalised individuals (QPR) operational at the penitentiary centres of Lille-Annoeullin and Condé-sur-Sarthe. More QPRs in the course of realisation, in the provinces and in Paris (La Santé)

79 targeted institutions that develop violent radicalisation prevention programmes (PPRV)

Isolation units reserved for radicalised individuals in these institutions

Thus all told, 450 individually quarantined places in QER, QPR and reserved isolation units (QI).

90 specialist two-person support teams (psychologist and educator)

5 radicalisation
assessment units (QER)

Thus all told,
450 individually
quarantined places in
QER, QPR and reserved
isolation units (QI).

ESTABLISHING ROUTES TOWARD DISENGAGEMENT

Individually tailored handling of people who have been radicalised, or are in the process of radicalisation, in 4 centres, 2 of which are already open in Paris and Marseille, as of October 4th 2018 and October 29th 2018 respectively.

2 further centres will open in 2019 in Lyon and Lille, bringing the total number of places in such centres to 110.

Nearly 40 people already taken charge of at the two centres currently open in Paris and Marseille.

110
places
à terme

EXPERIMENTING WITH FOLLOW-UP AND SUPPORT FOR THOSE LEAVING PRISON

In addition to the permanent monitoring unit for ex-inmates, experiments are now underway in providing socio-professional support at the point of release and after

experiments are now
underway in providing
socio-professional
support

PERSPECTIVES

4 NEW AXIS

1. INTENSIFY THE WORK OF PREVENTION AND DISENGAGEMENT FROM RADICALISATION IN PRISON

Finalise the assessment for radicalisation of inmates held for terrorism offences, and accelerate that of inmates held under ordinary criminal law. All of this must apply equally to female inmates. Inmates' subsequent placement must take account of the threat level they are deemed to pose. Mental health monitoring must also be reinforced.

Continue to pursue the training of prison staff. This must include familiarisation with the basics of Salafist and jihadi ideology, the different profiles of inmate affected by radicalisation, and the different levels at which inmates are tied up in ideology and geopolitics.

2. INTEGRATE THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION WITHIN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME

Use targeted measures to deal early on with juvenile delinquents likely to gravitate toward radicalisation:

- Mobilise local partnerships within crime prevention protocols, and equip them with preventative capacities that are more proactive, and more oriented toward new forms of crime and delinquency, including cyber-harassment, racketeering and blackmail. Effective responses must entail the development of critical thinking and the building of media literacy. This is to equip young people with the tools for sensible and confident navigation of the digital realm;
- Strengthening of mental health provision by psychiatrists in coordinator roles within the regional health authorities (ARS);
- In line with the future National Child Protection Strategy, activate parenting-support measures in order to involve the family unit in the wider approach to prevention. On an even more primary level, coordinate with projects that contribute to our social cohesion.

3. INTEGRATE THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION WITHIN THE PREVENTION OF POVERTY

Reinforce social networks in neighbourhoods exposed both to poverty and radicalisation, with the contribution of 40 street educator positions, as laid out in the Poverty Plan of September 2018.

4. INTEGRATE THE PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE (SNU)

Since the prevention of radicalisation is an essential element for our cohesion, the republican narrative opposing it will be integral to the development of the Universal National Service — via speakers bearing the narrative's message and via its general content. This will be evident from the pilot phase of the Universal National Service in June 2019 onward. This will also extend to the possibility of carrying out public interest missions in the great social work networks implicated in the prevention of radicalisation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN TO PREVENT RADICALISATION

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 23 February 2018 | ■ Instruction on the handling of child returnees from conflict zones |
| 27 February 2018 | ■ 2 decrees setting parameters for the transfer of radicalised military personnel or civil servants |
| 19/24 March 2018 | ■ Press and media week in schools, on the theme: “Where does information come from?” |
| 3 April 2018 | ■ Order on the set of specifications for the actions initiated, defined and implemented by the various structures involved in the prevention and management of radicalisation |
| 23 May 2018 | ■ Decree on access to the files of persons who have undergone psychiatric treatment without consent (Hopsy), for the purposes of radicalisation prevention |
| 29 May 2018 | ■ Decree on application of the law of 13 April 2018, with a view to simplifying and better supervising the process by which schools without state contracts are opened and supervised |
| 30 May 2018 | ■ National seminar bringing together the academic and national teams on laïcité and religious affairs, as well as the members of the Council of Sages on Laïcité |
| 20 June 2018 | ■ Presentation of the Wednesday Plan, by the Ministers of National Education, Culture and Sports |
| 13 July 2018 | ■ Counter-terrorist action plan (PACT) |
| 13 July 2018 | ■ Circular on the role of departmental prefects in the implementation of the PNPR |
| 3 September 2018 | ■ Distribution of guides and booklets from the Ministry of National Education to heads of school and teaching teams |
| 20/21 September | ■ Stakeholder training by the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation |
| 4 October 2018 | ■ Opening of the PAIRS centre for individualised handling in Paris |
| 11 and 12 October 2018 | ■ National seminar for coordinators of laïcité and religious affairs teams of the national education system |
| 15 October 2018 | ■ Nomination of a liaison officer in charge of prevention at the Ministry of Sports |
| 24 October 2018 | ■ Launch of the European Resource Centre |
| 24 October 2018 | ■ Opening of the PAIRS centre for individualised handling in Marseille |

- 7 /10 November 2018** ■ Special “Psy” conference on radicalisation
- 8 November 2018** ■ Circular of the Ministries of the Interior and of Sports to reinforce inspections in the world of sport
- 13 November 2018** ■ Circular promoting exchanges between departmental prefects and mayors on radicalisation.
- 6 December 2018** ■ Adoption by the Council of the European Union of a proposal for a regulation on the prevention of the online dissemination of terrorist content
- 12 December 2018** ■ Decree modifying that of 3 May 2017 creating a scientific council on the processes of radicalisation
- 13 December 2018** ■ First meeting of the FrancoPREV Network (Francophone network on the prevention of radicalisation)
- 14 December 2018** ■ Circular of the Minister of the Interior on the operational steering of the fight against terrorism and on the new doctrine on the workings of the departmental assessment groups (GED)
- Early January 2019** ■ Opening of the second radicalisation assessment unit (QER), Vendin-le-Vieil
- Early February 2019** ■ Opening of the unit for the handling of radicalised individuals (QPR), Condé-sur-Sarthe
- 8 February 2019** ■ Training of local elected officials and territorial civil servants, posting of a training kit online
- 11 and 12 February 2019** ■ Training of networks from the world of sport (decentralised services, sporting federations and schools)
- 18/20 February 2019** ■ Training of religious mediators
- 26 February 2019** ■ Training on child returnees for stakeholders in the Île-de-France region
- 18/23 March 2019** ■ Press and media week in schools, on the theme: “Information without borders”
- 25/26 March 2019** ■ Training of urban policy stakeholders
- 28 March 2019** ■ Presentation to the social partners of the training kit on the prevention of radicalisation in businesses
- 2 April 2019** ■ First meeting of Cosprad - Scientific council on the processes of radicalisation

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