



Prevention of Radicalisation in Prisons HELP program ONLINE Course	Explanation
Geographical scope	Belgium (French part of the country)– Prison Services
Key features of the training practice	<p>In many cases, staff members apply national guidelines without being aware that they have often been discussed in other high places such as the Council of Europe. Instructions concerning radicalization are no exception.</p> <p>Participating in the Council of Europe's HELP Program was therefore a great opportunity to help participants understand the overall legal framework, European directives and to take a step forward on radicalisation by taking a broader view than just our country.</p> <p>This opportunity also allowed us to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness of the functioning of the Council of Europe and of the fundamental principles of human rights, particularly in the fight against radicalisation in prisons. - Familiarize participants with the functioning and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (Belgian cases) - Inform and familiarise participants in the HUDOC database (containing decisions of the European Court of Human Rights) - Raise awareness of the distinction between freedom of expression and incitement to hatred. - Raise awareness of internal and external factors that promote group membership and facilitate recruitment. - To raise awareness of the harmful effects that prison can have in terms of radicalisation, but also of the preventive effects that can be developed there. - Open the minds of participants to their creativity in order to reflect on possible actions in terms of prevention and interventions within prisons to prevent radicalization.
Methodology used	<p>The HELP programme of the Council of Europe creates online courses through the organisation of working groups.</p> <p>The radicalization prevention course includes 7 modules, common to all states. It is the responsibility of the national tutor to adapt the content for his own country. This is done through homework, readings, quizzes,...</p> <p>All modules were available in French.</p> <p>For Belgium, we had 4 main mandatory modules, under the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - International and European legal framework - Prison-specific module - Prison and probation module. <p>The additional modules were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Module for judges and prosecutors

	<p>- Module for probation - Module: Foreign detainees, carried out by Europris (with the active participation of Isabelle Storme).</p> <p>The course modules are located on a Council of Europe platform. Access is therefore via the Internet.</p> <p>The course could be taken upon registration and prior enrolment. The entire process was supervised by a national tutor to motivate participants and supervise the process.</p>
<p>Relation to initiatives/theory</p>	<p>The Training Centre provides training courses on radicalisation. These modules focus on the key concepts of radicalization, the different radical groups (Left, Right, Religious), geopolitics, means of intervention, disengagement,... But we did not yet have tools related to the respect of Human Rights and this more global view of the phenomenon. The HELP program has brought us new elements to integrate into our training.</p>
<p>Target audience/beneficiaries</p>	<p>The target audience was mainly prison directors, psychologists and social workers. However, we also obtained the participation of prison officers, but in very limited numbers.</p>
<p>Training outputs</p>	<p>The various modules contain a lot of information and therefore require a lot of reading. Some illustrations are present and the course is quite interactive.</p> <p>The national adaptation made sense to focus on some particular points that could really be useful for the participants, such as consulting the database of the European Court of Human Rights. Participants were able to read a decision about a radicalized inmate in our country, and the follow-up of the decision.</p>
<p>Lessons learnt</p>	<p>We learned that it was very much appreciated to take a little distance from our own country in order to visualize the problem on an international point of view. Similarly, the Council of Europe's involvement and work in the phenomenon of violent extremism should be highlighted. Other countries are facing the problem and have found other solutions than ours. Sharing knowledge and experiences makes us all grow.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>An evaluation system was included on the HELP platform. On the one hand, the tutors could check whether the participants had completed all the modules until the end, within a reasonable time. (in order to avoid a sum of "clicks" in 2 minutes).</p> <p>Then, national adaptation was carried out, in particular, through assignment to be carried out. These were rated by the tutor. Finally, a final quiz was conducted to test all the new knowledge acquired.</p> <p>A summary table is available for each participant. Thus, the tutors were able to validate, or not, the success of the online course.</p> <p>When participants had successfully completed the course, they received a certificate from the Council of Europe.</p> <p>We also launched an evaluation with participants to get their feedback on the course, quality, learning, etc.</p> <p>A large majority of participants mentioned that they had learned new things about radicalization and the Council of Europe. They also felt that this course was complementary to the training program provided at the Prison Training Centre.</p>

Transferability	<p>The content of the modules of the HELP program on the prevention of radicalisation is the same for all Member States, only the national adaptation is different. All Member States wishing to do so may request access to the HELP programme from those responsible for it.</p> <p>Some modules are specific to prisons, others to probation services and others to judges and prosecutors. The Council of Europe will decide whether it wishes to give access to another public.</p>
Start of the training practice (year)	<p>The construction of the modules took about a year to complete. The kick-off of the project was carried out at the Belgian Prison Service in May 2019, where we welcomed our Belgian colleagues in probation, our Spanish and Austrian colleagues who were participating in the same programme for prison and probation services, and the Belgian representative of Europris who participated to the build of the "Foreign detainees" module. The course began on May 23rd and ended on September 23rd, 2019.</p>
Sustainability and continuity	<p>We decided to test the Help platform and the online radicalization prevention course for the French-speaking audience first because Dutch translations were not provided for the beginning of the project. These will be completed in early 2020, and it seems important to us that head on the northern side of the country can take the modules in their mother language so that we can consider the follow-up we intend to give to this online course.</p>
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