RADICALISATION MONITORING TOOL

VALIDATION QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT Component 3

Workshop Sofia, 28 June 2016





Qualitative Assessment: Aims

Investigate and seek understanding of:

- root causes
- risk factors individual
- cognitive radicalisation level

Validation: AIMS

- > select indicators proper for QA
- verify their adequacy to national/ case context
- finalise indicators for QA

Validation: Orientation and Design

Aims define

risk groups – Salafi Roma location/s – Pazardjik, Asenovgrad, N. Zagora main research questions

- root causes; risk factors; dimensions
- cognitive radicalisation X

desk research (media, court trial files) semi-structured interviews with:

Methods

- police officers (senior, frontline) (6)
- intelligence officers (2)
- social services (9)
- health mediators (4)
- community members (5)
- community leaders (1)
- visits Roma quarters (2)

Methods: Semi-structured Interviews

Questionairres: 5 different questionnaires Guiding topics:

- economic and social context of locality;
- adopting Salafism: motivations and meanings at group and individual level;
- signs of radicalisation behaviour;
- potential risk groups to radicalisation;
- interactions btw. Risk groups and neighboring communities
- signs of cognitive attitudes considered to lead to Radicalisation: X

economic and social context of locality

- 1. unemployment
- 2. low education/illiteracy
- segregated neighborhoods with lack of sanitation&infrastructure

discrimination/ absence of the state

leading to increasing shares of poor&excluded high migration rates to Western Europe

potential risk groups to Islamist radicalisation (profiles and behavior)

Roma (converts or not) adopting Salfi Islam (men and women, whole or part of families)

Coming from the periphery of the ghetto (but not the poorest)

- dogmatic religious outlook reflected in clothing and every-day practices
 - no visits to community social events (birthdays, etc.)
 - women do not speak to men/ do not greet men

potential risk groups to Islamist radicalisation (profiles and behavior)

Roma (converts or not) adopting Salfi Islam (men and women, whole or part of families)

- high level of in-group support
- improved living habits (no alcohol, no drugs, no criminality)
- >improved economic situation
- do not apply for social support
- stopping girls from attending school (relevant for other R)

adopting Salafism: motivations and meanings at group and individual level

- high levels of intra-group solidarity and support
- individual motivations (health problems, other)
- identification with Salafi identity as one of higher standing
- belonging to a community and community life
- sense of being part of bigger community
- strategy to surpass sense of discrimination
- faith as a way to cope with ones being in a tough reality

signs of radicalisation behaviour (files of court trial)

- sharing IS propaganda videos
- sharing IS videos with violent content
- distributing paraphernalia with IS flag sign, incl. IS flag
- logistical support to FF (questioned by intelligence officers)
- preaches for joining the Chalifate, be prepared to fight in Syria; traces of anti-Western rhetoric

evidenced among limited group of individuals

DISCUSSION Finalisation MT Component 3

MICRO level

Suggestive indicators

Behavior/ actions; cognitive; background conditions

Red flags/ triggers

Behavior/ actions; cognitive; background conditions

MESO level

Behavior/ actions; cognitive; background conditions

MACRO level

Behavior/ actions; cognitive; background conditions

Forthcoming Deadlines

Final validation reports

- 11 June

Finalised MT Components 1, 2, 3 - 29 July

Consultation Finalised MT external expert

National Training event

National Dissemination event

Final Conference in Brussels

- 19 August

- 15 Sept. – 15 Oct.

- 15 Oct. - 15 Nov.

- 22-23 November

Forthcoming Deadlines

National Policy Briefs

- 30 September

Translations/ Publishing

- Sept. – Oct.

Final Narrative Report

- 30 December

Final Financial Report (with all financial documentation)

- 30 December