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**General Secretariat
of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention
of Crime and Radicalisation**



CIPDR

Interministerial Committee for the Prevention
of Crime and Radicalisation

G e n e r a l S e c r e t a r i a t

PREVENTING AND FIGHTING CRIME AND RADICALISATION

Created in 2006, the Secretariat-General of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation (SG-CIPDR) leads transversal public policies on preventing and fighting against social order rift phenomenon that jeopardise our society. SG-CIPDR's first mission is to support the government at central and local level in defending and safeguarding our Republican model and values.

The actions undertaken are mainly focused on national coordination to fight against separatism, prevent radicalisation and crime, fight against online and offline Republican counter-speech, protect vulnerable individuals and manage reported persons. These preventive and repressive strategies address the current society issues and anticipate those to come.

4 MAIN POLICIES IMPLEMENTED, CLOSE TO THE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The CIPDR drafts, leads, coordinates and supports the following public policies, in close collaboration with local governments:

- 1 **Prevention of crime,**
- 2 **Prevention of radicalisation,**
- 3 **Fight against Islamist and community separatism,**
- 4 **Vigilance and fight against sectarianism**

The CIPDR, under the aegis of the Prime Minister, meets with all Ministers involved to lay down and assess public policies.

Its Secretariat-General is placed under the authority of the Minister Delegate in charge of Citizenship, attached to the Minister of the Interior, Ms Marlène Schiappa, and of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Gerald Darmanin. It is organised around three pools of expertise and one unit [pool for the prevention of crime, pool for the fight against Islamism and for the prevention of radicalisation, the unit against Republican counter-speech (UCDR), pool dedicated to local support (PAT)], along with general services. The CIPDR is composed of an interministerial team of about sixty persons and is led by a Secretary-General (the Prefect Christian Gravel since October 2020) nominated by decree of the President of the Republic. In order to set up these policies, the SG-CIPDR has and manages an annual fund named Interministerial Crime Prevention Fund (FIPD), sourced by the Ministry of the Interior, of an average amount of €65M. Furthermore, the Interministerial Mission of Vigilance and Combat against Sectarianism (Miviludes), chaired by the Secretary-General of the CIPDR, reports functionally to the SG-CIPDR since 2020.

Implemented policies

Prevention of crime,

following the 4 axes of the national strategy to prevent crime (SNPD) 2020/2024

What do we mean by "crime"?

All offences, crime, petty crime and infringement. Crime refers to one's behaviour characterised by committing offences, more or less severe, and most often repeated.

What do we mean by "prevention of crime"?

All programmes, measures, actions and tools aiming at preventing a person to commit a first offence or to repeat offences.

The new national strategy to prevent crime 2020/2024 (SNPD), validated on 8 March 2020 by the Prime Minister, sets priority actions to carry out in the next five years. It has been operational since 23 December 2020 by an order signed by the Prime Minister, which calls for a local enforcement supervised by Prefects.

It is structured in four main guidelines:

1. Preventing youth crime by acting at early stages and where young people are. More specifically, the aim is to raise awareness from an earlier age, to identify and take into account the most exposed young persons and have their families involved.
2. Meeting with the most vulnerable groups of the population and anticipate victimisation, by detecting, informing and protecting « invisible victims ».
3. Making citizen actors of the prevention policy and strengthen partnerships, by involving people in public peace and by making civil society a partner for crime prevention, side by side with professional stakeholders.
4. Renewing local governance and provide assessment tools to have a better impact assessment of this policy. To this end, institutional stakeholders, State services and elected local officials are involved, their role is defined and the methodological and financial support to the SNPD is guaranteed.

ADAPTED AND COMPLEMENTARY TOOLS:

- A pragmatic approach based on 40 measures and 43 actions notes, to guide local actions and adapt them to local issues;
- publications and practical guidelines;
- an annual summary to count and assess actions undertaken in the territories;
- training tools ;
- the Interministerial Crime Prevention Fund (FIPD).



Prevention of radicalisation,

following the national plan to prevent radicalisation (PNPR)

What do we mean by “radicalisation”?

Radicalisation is a process of social, moral and cultural withdrawal from the republican values, which lead an individual to adopt a new reading of the society, with new habits, new behaviours, and to question the foundation of the social pact and legitimise violence. Based on conspiracy theories as well as a victimhood mindset, this process relies on an ideology aiming at breaking social order.

What do we mean by “prevention of radicalisation”?

It is all action taken on a group of people considered as vulnerable to avoid their commitment in a process of radicalisation. Prevention of radicalisation includes raising awareness and training stakeholders (professionals and volunteers), especially in the identification and detection of weak signs.

The PNPR, introduced on 23 February 2018 by the Prime Minister and updated in April 2019, enabled the set-up of 60 measures to guide the policy of prevention of radicalisation, structured around five priorities:

- Guarding people’s minds against radicalisation (schools, Internet, counter-speech...),
- Completing the prevention / detection coverage (local governments, administrations, companies, sport sector, research...),
- Understanding the phenomenon in order to forecast the evolution of radicalisation,
- Professionalising local stakeholders to assess practices (local government agents, health professionals, social workers, scientists...),
- Adapting the disengagement of radicalised inmates and the integration of minors coming back from zones ruled by terrorist groups (MRZOGT).

The objectives of the prevention public policy are to:

- Identify individual radicalisation situation which can lead to violence and stop the process of the identified persons before they join a terrorist organisation or they commit attack ;
 - Adapt actions based on the target (primary, secondary and tertiary prevention).
At the national level, the SG-CIPDR is entrusted with the coordination, steering and support of the prevention part due to the multidisciplinary issues covered by this radicalisation phenomenon and its interministerial dimension.



TRANSVERSAL TOOLS AND ACTIONS

- An interministerial coordination and a steering of the public policy to prevent radicalisation which can adapt to the perpetual changes of this phenomenon,
- Training courses and awareness campaigns with social and field workers,
- Assistance to the Prevention of Radicalisation and family support units (CPRAF), to improve the customised care for radicalised persons and assistance to their families, and mobilisation of field workers for the prevention of radicalisation,
- Creation of best practices guidelines and general or thematic training sessions for local stakeholders (e.g. weak signals, approaches towards radicalised persons, key concepts of Islam, etc.),
- Care actions and counter-speeches (online awareness campaigns, theatre pieces, workshops, films...),
- The Interministerial Crime Prevention Fund (FIDP),
- The National Centre for Assistance and Prevention of Radicalisation (CNAPR), a free-toll phone number (0800 005 696) to report or ask questions, managed by the UCLAT (Counter-Terrorism Coordination Unit).

Focus on European exchanges in the framework of the RAN

Since 2011, the European Commission has been supporting the Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) activities. This network fosters the exchange of best practices on prevention of radicalisation. Since 2020, the RAN is taking on a broader dimension dedicated to exchanges between « policy makers and researchers » and managed by CIVIPOL, technical cooperation operator of the French Ministry of the Interior.

The SG-CIPDR is the national contact point of the RAN. As such, it coordinates the participation of French experts in RAN activities and is represented in the RAN executive bodies: its steering board and its Network of Prevent Policy Makers (NPPM).

Fight against separatism

What do we mean by “fight against separatism”?

It involves all actions taken to prevent, jeopardise or restrain separatist-based proposals in order to curb the spread of politico-religious and political doctrines in opposition with the republican pact.

What do we mean by “Islamism” and “community separatism”?

Communitarianism is the will to subject a group or social area to norms derived from one interpretation of a religion, i.e. Islam. This phenomenon results in a large part of the social life being de facto organised and controlled by religion-driven groups, that are rigorist and practice proselytism, and for some, carry out a political project of breach and secession.

Islamism is a political ideology derived from the religious discourse, which aims at making the society and the State in compliance with the Sharia principles. The purpose is to subject a group or a social area to norms supposedly specific to these entities.

The circular of 27 November 2019 of the Minister of the Interior on the « fight against Islamism and the different attacks on republican principles », intended for Prefects, has led to the creation of a unit to fight against the Islamism and community separatism (CLIR) in each French département. These CLIR ensure that shared diagnosis of reported networks are carried out and centralised, that controls are initiated, and that offences are monitored.

In the framework of the draft law strengthening the republican principles presented to the Council of Ministers on 9 December 2020 and definitively adopted by the Parliament on 23 July 2021, the support to prefectures with the stepping-up of the CLIR represents one of the main goal of the SG-CIPDR.

OPERATIONAL MEANS OF ACTION

- The creation of 101 operational CLIR on the territory, led by prefects in partnerships with prosecutors, rectors, department directorates of public finances, State’s services and operators,
- The coordination and support of this network by the SG-CIPDR:
 - methodological support to prefectures,
 - drafting of guidelines, vademecum, technical notes,
 - online and offline training of local stakeholders,
- A « task force » on separatism to assist all departments in complex situations,
 - Grants from the Interministerial Fund for the prevention of radicalisation,
 - An interministerial network enhanced by the detachment of officials from several ministries (in the field of justice, education, finance...).



Fight against separatist speeches on social media

In addition to the work carried out by the pool against Islamism and for the prevention of radicalisation, a republican counter-speech unit (UCDR) had been created subsequently to the attack in Conflans-Sainte-Honorine in October 2020. Resulting from a political will at the highest level, this unit is in charge of assuring a presence on social media to stymie separatist logics and to promote the republican society by involving civil society parties.

It relies on:

- The analysis of separatist dynamics online and on social media, via a monitoring and analysis work,
- The production of various types of content adapted to the different social media, aiming at dismantling separatist speech, as well as testimonies supporting or defending the French Republic, its values and its cohesion model,
- The broadcasting and promotion of a republican counter-speech, in response to misinformation and defamatory campaigns led by separatist groups or influencers.



Prevent and fight sectarianism



Since July 2020, the interministerial mission of vigilance and combat against sectarianism (Miviludes) is part of the Ministry of the Interior, under the authority of the Secretary-General of the Interministerial Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Radicalisation (Decree No 2020-867 of 15 July 2020, amending Decree No 2002-1392 of 28 November 2002 establishing the mission), which chairs its executive committee.

What do we mean by “sectarianism”?

Sectarianism is a diversion of freedom of thought, opinion or religion that violates public order, laws or regulations, fundamental rights, security or integrity of people.

The notion of sectarianism allows us to understand, in the strict meaning of freedom of conscience, psychological, moral, physical or financial harms that can be done to people who are progressively deprived of their free will in favour of an individual or a group taking over their life, using various manipulation and pressure techniques. The person under mental manipulation is progressively weakened and subjugated, and thus, needs to be protected by the State.

The policy on vigilance and against sectarianism led by Miviludes relies on

3 MAIN MISSIONS :

- 1. the observation and analysis of the sectarian phenomenon, through information sent by individuals, public authorities and partners organisations;**
- 2. the coordination of the preventive or repressive action of public authorities for the protection and assistance to victims, especially based on reports made;**
- 3. the training of public workers, professionals and stakeholders who may be involved in identifying or supporting victims and informing the public of the risks and dangers to which they could be exposed because of sectarianism.**

To this purpose, the Miviludes builds on a new Guidance Council composed of 10 qualified persons and 6 representatives of the Ministries involved, with various partnerships with health, economical, vocational training organisations and specialised associations. Since 2021, it has its own budget.

AVAILABLE TOOLS

- Referral forms can be filled online at <https://www.derives-sectes.gouv.fr> to obtain recommendations or to fill a report.
- On the same website, practical information are available: criteria for risk detection; alerting signs (sudden separation, isolation, destabilisation, unconditional commitment, indoctrination of children), advice and contact details of main victims association per region (Unadfi, CCMM, Gempi, Caffes, CLPS).
- Online documentation: guidelines and public reports.
- Call for projects to enhance research on the sectarian phenomenon, the reception and assistance to victims.

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MIVILUDES

Espace Presse
Rechercher :

S'informer Être aidé Ag

La Miviludes

observe et analyse le phénomène sectaire, coordonne l'action préventive et répressive des pouvoirs publics à l'encontre des dérives sectaires, et informe le public sur les risques et les dangers auxquels il est exposé.

→ Consultez n

S'informer

Soyez attentif(ve). Informez vous sur les risques et les dangers auxquels vous exposez les dérives sectaires.

- ▶ QU'EST-CE QU'UNE DÉRIVE SECTAIRE ?
- ▶ COMMENT LA DÉTECTER ?
- ▶ QUE DIT LA LOI ?

Être aidé

Ne restez pas isolé(e). Rapprochez vous de personnes qui sauront vous conseiller et vous assister.

QUI CONTACTER DANS VOTRE RÉGION ?

Supporting local governments

The pool dedicated to local support (PAT) carries out transversal missions, as a leader and facilitator, on behalf of the SG-CIPDR.

- It covers the organisation of the territorial network in regards to all public policies led by the SG-CIPDR.
- It follows the professionalisation of the teams in charge of these policies and supports prefectures in their implementation.
- It takes part in the growth of a common culture.
- It participates in the evaluation of the tools intended for prefectures.
- It encourages and coordinates visits of the Secretary-General on the national territory, in accordance with the strategic decision made.

It relies on:

- a facilitated connection with prefectures via the functional mailbox: cipdr-territoires@interieur.gouv.fr
- weekly field visits,
- the broadcasting of a news feed for prefectures,
- the organisation of thematic meetings,
- the creation of a support tool for newly appointed local focal points and chiefs of staff,
- national training courses in all fields covered by the SG-CIPDR,
- an exchange platform.

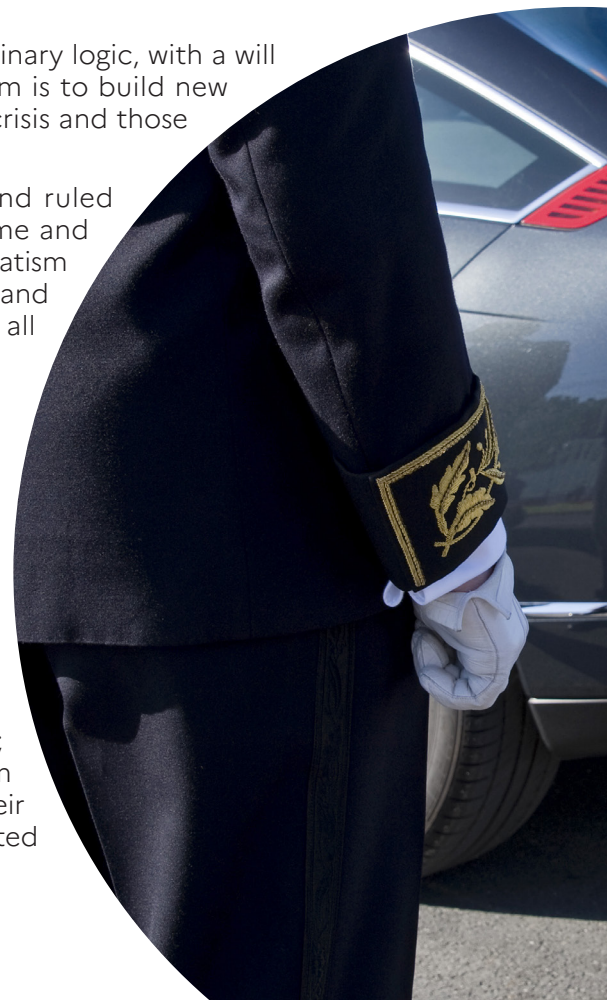
Focus on partnerships

The public response is built on an interministerial and multidisciplinary logic, with a will to associate as many partners at the local level. The pursued aim is to build new solidarities and cooperation to address jointly the current social crisis and those to come.

The Interministerial Crime Prevention Fund (FIPD), managed and ruled by the SG-CIPDR, enables the funding of actions to prevent crime and radicalisation, and actions to address Islamism and community separatism and combat sectarianism, in cooperation with local governments and organisations. This annual fund was set out in a circular issued to all prefects.

Among essential partners :

- Departmental prefectures play a key role to:
 - Prevent radicalisation and combat communitarianism. Departmental prefectures are composed of three operational units: the departmental assessment group (GED) under the authority of prefects and prosecutors, that has for objective the assessment and follow-up of suspected or recognised radicalisation; the unit to prevent radicalisation and assist families (CPRAF), which is multidisciplinary and takes care of people lightly radicalised or being radicalised and their families ; and the units to counter Islamism and the community separatism (CLIR), which have for purpose to enable local players to share their diagnosis on the situation in their territory and set up coordinated hindering measures.



- Prevent crime: the departmental council to prevent crime and radicalisation, drug trafficking, sectarianism and violence against women is part of the office of the departmental prefect. It contributes to the implementation within the department of the public policies in these fields.
- The local governments, closest to unique areas, such as municipalities, intermunicipalities and departmental councils, are the most competent to prevent crime.
- Elected associations (e.g. association of French départements, association of French mayors).
- State's services, operators, and institutional partners: academy directorates of the Ministry of Education; the regional directorates of the Judicial Youth Protection (PJJ); the Prisons Integration and Probation Departments, representatives of prison facilities; Pôle Emploi; local missions; Departmental Youth, Commitment and Sport Service, and departmental directorates for Employment, Work and Solidarities; Health Regional Agencies; national family allowances funds and their Network for hearing, supporting and assisting parents, etc.
- Association networks on the whole territory, including: adolescents centres; parents and educators associations; Youth Reception and Advice Centres; the National Federation of Family Associations; workers in specialised prevention (National Committee for the Liaison of Stakeholders Specialised Prevention and of the CNAPE) ; the French Federation of Psychiatry ; the Federation of Social and Socio-cultural Centres in France; the Citoyens et Justice Federation; networks for social mediation ; the main associations of assistance to victims of domestic abuse (France victimes, the Fédération Nationale Solidarité Femmes, le Mouvement Intégratif de Santé Collective, the Association Nationale d'Interventions Sociales en Commissariat et Gendarmerie...) and of sectarianism (Unadfi, CCMM, Gempi, Caffes, CLPS)



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