

Tailoring CVE to the Context

Alumni Symposium in Rabat, Morocco

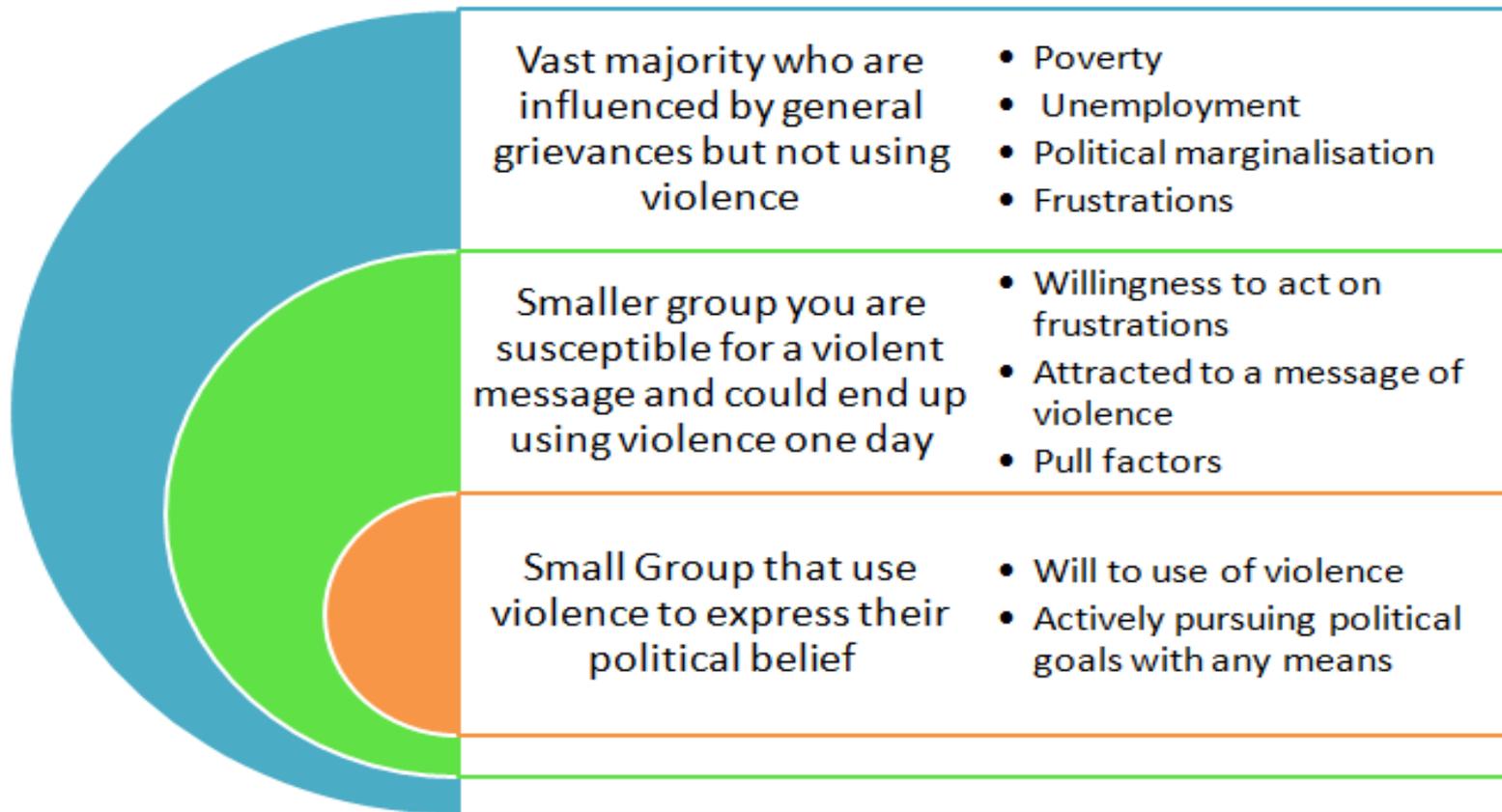
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Overview of Presentation

- Types of interventions
- Challenges with different interventions
- Risks
- Lessons

Radicalisation process



Types of Interventions I

Interventions ‘before’ engagement in violence:

- Broadest possible engagement (support, recruiting, intelligence, fighting, suicide etc. etc)
- Types of violence depends on context (South Central Somalia, Kenya etc.)

Intervention examples:

- Preventive communication
- Dialogue & Religious discussions
- Mentorship
- Programmes seeking to address structural motivators (police abuse, financial incentives, corruption)
- Others?

Interventions ‘before’ violence

The main focus for such interventions must be who is at risk?

- Who are being recruited and why?
- How does recruitment happen?
- How do recruiters do it?
- Is radicalisation a part of the process?
- What can be done to the specifics of the process address it?

Understanding recruitment and radicalisation I

Structural Motivators: including repression, corruption, unemployment, inequality, a history of hostility between identity groups and so on.

Individual incentives: including a sense of purpose (according to ideology), adventure, belonging, acceptance, status, rewards in the afterlife and so on.

Enabling factors: including radical mentors, radical online communities, social networks with VE associations etc.

(Khalil & Zeuthen 2016)

Recruitment processes in Somalia (individual/voluntary, clan based or forced)



Types of Interventions II

Interventions ‘after’ engagement in violence:

- Disengagement
- De-radicalisation
- Rehabilitation
- Re-insertion

Places for intervention:

- Disengagement centres, prisons, community re-integration.

Challenges are different for intervention engaging before violence vs after

Before:

- Profiling
- Risk of no-effect
- Insufficient information of the threat

After:

- Highly sensitive from security actors
- Legal boundaries
- Handing sensitive information with integrity and ethics

Different places require different responses

Epicentre	Spill-over states	At-risk states
Somalia	Kenya Uganda Djibouti Ethiopia	Tanzania South Sudan Sudan

- Different threats (ISIS, AS, local spin offs)
- Different dynamics (relations with the government / political situation)
- Different responses (CVE, PVE, risk-reduction/dis-engagement)

Emerging regional issues/ new challenges for interventions?

ISIS - new recruitment dynamics:

- more women?
- Better education?
- Stronger on ideology (less motivated by money)?
- More dangerous in relation to returning?
- Stronger role of social media?

Al Shabaab - Political context is changing:

- Somalia (new president, new approaches?)
- Kenya (election, presence in Somalia?)
- AMISOM and its future?

Lessons Learned

- Recruitment is local and CVE interventions must be entirely based on the local political reality (community level, regional and national)
- Identify who is at risk in each location to increase possible impact
- Strong Evidence: make interventions evaluable so we can learn what works, where and why?
- Be realistic about the change we can make
- Always a combination of the three but the dynamics are individual and change according to the context
- Opportunities for engagement depend on state capacities (this often relates to proximity to the armed conflict)



Thank You

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