An overview of radicalization trends and strategies deployed to counter radicalization and violent extremism

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Presentation made to Kilifi County Stakeholders
The Muslim world is restless

• Palestine- Historical conflict with Israel
• Afghanistan/Pakistan/Kashmir-Historical conflicts (Russia and later USA)
• Syria/Labanon-Israel
• Iraq- conflict with Kuwait and later USA/Coalition (1^{st} and 2^{nd} Gulf war)
• The conflicts is about politics and resources (land and oil)
### Size and Projected Growth of Major Religious Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 Population</th>
<th>% of World Population in 2010</th>
<th>Projected 2050 Population</th>
<th>% of World Population in 2050</th>
<th>Population Growth 2010-2050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>2,168,330,000</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>2,918,070,000</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>749,740,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>1,599,700,000</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>2,761,480,000</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>1,161,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaffiliated</td>
<td>1,131,150,000</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>1,230,340,000</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>99,190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>1,032,210,000</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>1,384,360,000</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>352,140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists</td>
<td>487,760,000</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>486,270,000</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>-1,490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk Religions</td>
<td>404,690,000</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>449,140,000</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>44,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religions</td>
<td>58,150,000</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>61,450,000</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>13,860,000</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>16,090,000</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>World total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,895,850,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,307,190,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,411,340,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Projected Change in Global Population

With the exception of Buddhists, all of the major religious groups are expected to increase in number by 2050. But some will not keep pace with global population growth, and, as a result, are expected to make up a smaller percentage of the world’s population in 2050 than they did in 2010.

Number of people, 2010-2050, in billions

- Muslims: 2.92 billion
- Christians: 2.76 billion
- Unaffiliated: 1.38 billion
- Hindus: 1.23 billion
- Buddhists: 0.49 billion
- Other Religions: 0.02 billion

% of global population, 2010-2050

- Muslims: 31.4%
- Christians: 29.7%
- Unaffiliated: 16.4%
- Hindus: 14.9%
- Buddhists: 7.1%
- Other Religions: 0.8%

During the next four decades, Islam will grow faster than any other major world religion. By 2050, Christians and Muslims will make up nearly equal shares of the world’s population.

The unaffiliated population will increase by nearly 10% in the decades ahead. But... From 2010 to 2050, the religiously unaffiliated will decline as a share of the global population.

The Population of Muslims in Kenya is 10%

Source: The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050
PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Diversity is what we all have in common
Human Rights Approach

- equal opportunities
- self-determination
- no discrimination
Key definitions

• **Radical**: a person who advocates thorough or complete political or social reform; a member of a political party, religion or social movements or part of a party, religion or social movement pursuing such aims.

• **Radicalization**: advocating or based on thorough or complete political or social reform; representing or supporting an extreme section of a political party, religion or social movement.

• **Violent Extremism**: the beliefs and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve ideological, religious or political goals. This includes terrorism and other forms of politically motivated and communal violence.

• **Terror**: extreme fear (hofu)/alarm/panic
Why people embrace terror?

• Conditions conducive to terrorism recognized at the level of the UN include “prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of rule of law, violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance”

• Other factors of a psychological, interpersonal and ideological nature to explain mobilization. Such factors can help explain why one particular individual might follow a path of terrorist radicalization, while another from a comparable situation and background does not.
Things that pull youth to violent terrorism

• Identity issues are key. Who are we? Where do we belong? Where should we belong?
• The spread of, and exposure to, ideas and narratives that legitimize terrorism and foster its appeal are critical pull factors.
• Using the logic that the ends justify the means, arguing that violence is a necessity in the pursuit of an imperative social, ideological, political or other goal, and that there is no alternative
• Dehumanizing intended victims on the basis of intolerance, hate and denial of universal human dignity;
• Presenting terrorism as something exciting, counter-cultural or anti-establishment; and
• Building on the charisma and/or perceived legitimacy of terrorists and, in particular, their leaders.
Forms of Radicalization in the coast region

• Problem is more than 20 years old
• Political Agitation
  • Local
  • MRC Driven
  • Rooted in History (understand the History of the Coast Region)
  • Includes Christians and Muslims
  • Inspired by tradition/kaya elders and land
• Religious
  • Global forces
  • Political Islam
  • Exploit local realities/contradictions
Surveying the returnees

- A survey done in Kwale, Mombasa, Lamu and Kilifi in 2016
- 28 Individuals who had been to Somalia interviewed
- At the height of killings in Kwale, Mombasa and Lamu
- Gain insights into what was going on in the coast region
STUDY SAMPLE (28)

- Kwale, 14, 41%
- Mombasa, 9, 26%
- Kilifi, 7, 21%
- Lamu, 4, 12%
Age Distribution

- Over 60% were aged between 21 – 30 years
- Over 20% between 31 - 40
- Over 10% above 40 years
GENDER OF RETURNEES

Gender

Male 64.3%

Female 35.7%
Marital Status

Marriage

- Married: 28.6%
- Divorced: 39.0%
- Single: 28.6%
- Widowed: 3.8%
RETURNNEES LEVEL OF SECULAR EDUCATION

3.5% Completed College

25.0% Completed Secondary

71.5% Not Completed Secondary
External Travelling by Returnees

- 96.4% Somali
- 21.4% Tanzania
- 3.6% Ethiopia

- 32.1% travelled more than once and 60.7% once and 7.1 registered no responses
- 92.8% Travelled when they were 18 –years of age
The TIT-FOR-TAT Killings at the Coast
An Outside View of Muslims

One Ummah
Dichotomy of the Ummah

- Twariqa Vs Salafist (Answari)
- Maulid Vs Non-Maulid
- The split over the sighting of the moon (those who will wait for the Chief Kadhi Vs those who will not)
- Reflect a dogmatic ideological schism
- There is diversity within Islam
An Overview of the Muslim Populace

Violent Actors

“Radicalized Muslims”

The General Muslim Population
Segmenting Society According to Levels of Risk (Danish Model)
The Geography of Violent extremism in Kenya

• North Eastern Region (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo)
• Nairobi region
• Coastal Counties (Kwale, Mombasa, Lamu, Kilifi)
• Indications are that it is spreading across Kenya (Kapenguria, Western etc)
VE in Kilifi

• Bombing of Paradise Hotel in Kikambala
• Violent attacks attributed by MRC in Kilifi in the run up to 2013 elections in Kaloleni, Malindi, Mtwapa etc.
• Beheading of a informer in Mambrui
• The assassination of Bakhshshein in Malindi
# The Geography of Death in Kwale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home Area</th>
<th>Place killed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mohammed Bakari Mazuri</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Halfan Said Mwamtaka</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme?</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hamadi Juma Boga</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme</td>
<td>Magutu/Kona Ya Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hussein Mwamroji</td>
<td>Mwamanga</td>
<td>Ukunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Said Gushe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hassan Mwayuyu</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme/Vukani/Magutu</td>
<td>Tiwi (in a Matatu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Hassan Mtaita</td>
<td>Ukunda Scheme</td>
<td>Ukunda scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Juma Mwamdigo</td>
<td>Zigira</td>
<td>Likoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hamisi Mwaguzo</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kassim Makoti</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Omar Maarifa</td>
<td>Tiwi</td>
<td>Diani Darling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Subira Sudi Mwagore</td>
<td>Chigoti</td>
<td>Chigoti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mzee Boko</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Hamisi Malachui</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
<td>Body recovered in Voi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mzee Omar Vumbi</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## More dead

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home area</th>
<th>Killed where?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Sheikh Mohamed Idris</td>
<td>Ngombeni/Tiwi</td>
<td>Likoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Hamadi Mwakimako</td>
<td>Mabokoni</td>
<td>Ganjoni-Ukunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Mzee Mohamed Juma Mwanguze</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Mzee Hassan Mwasanite</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mzee Juma Mwanyota</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
<td>Bongwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Maalim Mwarangi</td>
<td>Muhaka</td>
<td>Likoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Said Mwinyi Richa</td>
<td>Vukani</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Rama Chiwawi</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Mohamed Tenga</td>
<td>Diani</td>
<td>Kona ya Musa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Amir Mohamed Mwalago</td>
<td>Shimoni</td>
<td>Mbuani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Ali Hamisi Mwaligulu</td>
<td>Matuga</td>
<td>Kombani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Mohamed Mwamrojo</td>
<td>Mwamanga</td>
<td>Mwamanga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evolution of the strategies against violent extremisms

Global war on terror → Counter Terror Strategy → CVE Strategy
Learning from the European union on countering radicalization

• 2.1 Member States required to develop national strategies to prevent radicalization
• 2.2 Consolidate expertise dedicated to preventing radicalization
• 2.3 Better align the work of the Radicalization Awareness Network with the needs of Member States
• 2.4 Train practitioners to prevent radicalization
• 2.5 Member States would benefit from developing 'exit strategies' to help individuals leave violent extremism
• 2.6 Cooperate more closely with civil society and the private sector to address challenges faced online
EU strategies

• 2.7 Empower victims to help prevent radicalization
• 2.8 More could be done to encourage young people to think critically about extremist messages
• 2.9 Further research into trends in radicalization and evaluation of existing practices should be carried out
• 2.10 Work more closely with partner countries to prevent and counter radicalization both inside and outside the EU
Ideas for exit strategies from the EU

• Help the target persons to disengage (Renounce Violence without renouncing the ideology)
• Help the target persons de-radicalize (Renounce violence and the ideology)
• Tailor make programs to individuals
• Training and adequate support for practitioners to be able to implement such a program
• Embed such strategies in the wider society and engage with families and communities to help in de-radicalization, integration and also staying alert for any behavior change
• Involve a broad range of state and non-state actors
• Knowledge and expertise is important in developing effective de-radicalization and exit programmes
• Renditions
• Torture
• Extra judicial Killings
• War (Afghanistan/Iraq)
• Jailing Abu Ghreib and Guantanamo
• (Fueled more terrorism)

• **prevent** individuals from engaging in terrorism;
• **detect** the activities of individuals and organizations who may pose a terrorist threat;
• **deny** terrorists the means and opportunity to carry out their activities; and
• **respond** proportionately, rapidly and in an organized manner to terrorist activities and mitigate their effects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic issue</th>
<th>Strategic response</th>
<th>What it means?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Violent extremists are decentralized, dispersed, and able to appeal to local populations,</td>
<td>1. Craft a decentralized, credible, and local response.</td>
<td>1. Counties and local communities MUST be at the forefront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Violent extremism is nourished by popular legitimacy and support</td>
<td>2. Deprive extremists of that popular support</td>
<td>2. Local communities MUST not feel victimized or marginalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Overly strident responses to attacks generate more support for violent extremists</td>
<td>3. An effective strategy must be calibrated and prudent</td>
<td>3. If the only tool you have is hammer, then every problem looks like a nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ideology unites and strengthens violent extremists</td>
<td>4. An effective strategy must undermine that ideology’s appeal</td>
<td>4. Develop counter narratives and counter ideologies. Voices from within muslim societies are far more persuasive than those of outsiders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Negative perceptions of the Nation galvanizes violent extremists</td>
<td>5. The nation must rebuild and extend its moral authority</td>
<td>5. Extrajudicial killings and abductions fuel fear and resentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Violent extremists are sustained by permissive environments</td>
<td>6. Work to create conditions hostile to extremists</td>
<td>6 Invest preparedness while addressing the push/pull factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Violent extremists exploit their own nuanced understanding of local and global trends</td>
<td>7. The GoK and Lamu Count Government must enhance its own understanding of the local and global terrain on which violent extremists operate</td>
<td>7. Invest in intelligence, research and knowledge systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mas’uliyat

• Abdullah ibn Umar reported: The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said, “Every one of you is a shepherd and is responsible for his flock. The leader of people is a guardian and is responsible for his subjects. A man is the guardian of his family and he is responsible for them. A woman is the guardian of her husband’s home and his children and she is responsible for them. The servant of a man is a guardian of the property of his master and he is responsible for it. Surely, every one of you is a shepherd and is responsible for his flock.”

• Source: Sahih Bukhari 6719, Sahih Muslim 1829

• Grade: Muttafaqun Alayhi (authenticity agreed upon) according to Al-Bukhari and Muslim
Stakeholders Visualized

Adapted from the Norwegian Action Plan Against Radicalization and Violent Extremism
Umma Bora ni upi?

• «من رأى منكم منكرًا فليغيره بيده، فإن لم يستطع فيلسانيه، فإن لم يستطع فيقلبه، وذلِك أضعف الإيمان.»

• (He among you who witnesses an evil, let him change it with his hand, if he cannot do that, then by his tongue, if he cannot do even that, then with his heart, and this is the weakest faith.) Abu Dawud said that Al-`Urs, meaning Ibn `Amirah, said that the Prophet said,