



# DERADICALIZATION

Combating terrorism strategy



## Introduction

- Counterterrorism come to the fore of international relations
- Which in turn have also prompted something of a backlash against such military or “hard” approaches to countering terrorism
- Partly in response, states and civil society have sought out softer



## Introduction

- Deradicalization, moving individuals and groups away from violent extremism
- these programs vary widely, with differing :
  - *Subjects (prisoners, potential, convicted, repentant )*
  - *Aims (abandonment, disengagement, rehabilitation)*
  - *Sizes (handful of participants to hundreds)*
  - *Forms (arranging jobs, marriages and new lives, to merely educating )*



## **Background (definitions & Rad. process**

- **Deradicalization,”** refers to the process of divorcing a person from their extreme views
- **“disengagement”** refers to the process of moving a person away from their extreme group’s activities
- **public did not draw this distinction, but focused primarily on deradicalization**



## Background

- Deradicalization program needs to learn from how individuals become radicalized:
- Few example explain that terrorists are often radicalized “remotely,” sometimes through the Internet alone ( “Jihad Jane” in USA and the July 2005 bombings in London )



## Background

- During the process of radicalization, the “target’s” characteristics are identified to determine their suitability for terrorism
- They are then engaged in dialogue, befriended, and their social, financial, or psychological needs are addressed as a means of gaining their trust
- This part of the process closely resembles the initial steps taken in many deradicalization programs.



## Deradicalization

- “Soft” counterterrorism programs seek to undo the radicalization process by engineering the individual’s return to moderate society, usually by providing :
- Other goals of deradicalization are: ( reducing the number; resocializing; sowing dissent; reducing the financial and social costs; boosting government legitimacy; and reducing dependency on repressive.



## **Deradicalization in Indonesia**

- **In tackling the problem, Indonesia's government engaged in a trial-and-error exercise initially, arriving eventually at deradicalization.**
- **In crafting the program, the objectives of deradicalization were determined,**





## **Deradicalization in Indonesia**

- **Run by the police's Special Detachment 88 Anti Terror Unit**
- **Main facets of the program are dialogue, including conversations between :**
- **Like many other deradicalization programs**



## Deradicalization in Indonesia

- Focusing mostly on splinters from the Darul Islam group and Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), and on detainees, the program takes advantage of participants' respect for authority
- An interlocutor described these as “spiritual”; “emotional” ; and “material”



## **Indonesian Strategy**

- **Since 2010, the Indonesian government has tried to eradicate terrorism through the National Counter terrorism Agency**
- **which in recent years began to intensify a “soft-approach” de-radicalization program.**
- **One of its tactics is involving former terrorists in the program, that call as “soul approach”**



## **Indonesian Strategy**

- **One of the former terrorists recruited was Ali Fauzi Manzi, he is former chief bombing instructor for teroris.**
- **Manzi is brother of one of the Bali bombers, once a chief bomb maker for terrorist group Jemaah Islamiah**



## **Indonesian Strategy**

- **Manzi committed to deradicalizing by setting up a foundation to steer people away from the lure of IS**
- **He told the Global Post “that only a former terrorist can handle a radicalized person in the right way”**
- **Manzi now is busy to persuading former extremist to live peacefully and integrated into community**



## **Indonesian Strategy**

- **In March 2016, Mr. Manzi established a community called the Circle of Peace Foundation**
- **At least 37 former terrorist prisoners have joined YLP in 2016**
- **Although it seems successful, they are not left to work alone**



## Conclusion

- Radicalization is a reality of the contemporary world that will not disappear any time soon. . Indeed, some radicals may never leave behind their extreme views, but, if most can be persuaded to, and if more still can disengage from violence, deradicalization programs represent the best means of achieving such progress via soft counterterrorism.



## **Conclusion**

- **Indonesia's strategy for de-radicalization is to involve former terrorists who are referred to as mental approaches to persuade terrorists to return to society. These results look more effective than other strategies. However, all their activities are not released but they are evaluated periodically.**





**THANK YOU**