

Overview - Radicalization Dynamics

❑ Political Radicalization

Governmental monopolization of public space / against political parties, media, civil society

❑ Religious Radicalization

From abroad / online or on-ground (in foreign countries) preachers – individual engagement

❑ Social Radicalization

Economic difficulties, unemployment, poverty / more difficult access to Russia's labour market – contained labour migration

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➤ **Protest Mood**

Geographical Determinants

Social networking : more or less effective

Presence of credible traditional moral authorities – mosques, social solidarity centers, Mahalla informal structure

Borders issues : more or less tense

Limited access to resources : water, pastures, lands / limited movements of people



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Non-Conductive Environment "Success Stories"	Conductive Environments
Chorku / Garm / Khudjent	Vorukh / Kulob
Osh	North Kyrgyzstan
Andijan / Ferghana	Tashkent region
South Kazakhstan	Central and Northern Kazakhstan

Categorizing "Central Asia's Angry Men"

Oppositional Actors

Those left without breathing political space

Radicalized Islamists

Young, Urban, Educated – reading online preachers or religiously educated abroad / potential leaders

Socio-economic Victims

Uneducated, Rural – unemployed, coming back from Russia, unable to return to Russia / candidates for Jihad fronts in Syria and Afghanistan

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➤ **Lost Generations**

Extremism Implementation Patterns

Significant Islamist Uprising / Unlikely

Social counterbalance forces – Success Stories – mitigate the risk

Exception : in case of powerful incursions from Afghanistan by IS-Affiliated armed groups

Non-Strategic Attacks by Marginalized Groups / Likely

Cases in Kazakhstan (Aktobe June 2016) / Potential in Tajikistan

Based on combination of category 2 and 3 – Educated + small fray

Lone-Wolf Actors / Very likely

Mostly socially-lost small fray, actions out of despair (Almaty July 2016, Bishkek August 2016)

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➤ **Similar situations in Western Europe**

Countering Violent Extremism

Repression

Work to a certain extent... but still has a high-probability of backlashing

Prevention through dialogue

Reinforcing the social networking

Beyond "deradicalization"

Reconnecting people – Reconstructing ties

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Foreign Actors Meddling

Russia and US as main Security Guarantors

Against incursions from abroad / but risks of "syrianisation"
Doubts on capacities and intentions of others – China, India, Iran, Japan

The less the better for Central Asian rapprochement

Usual meetings in 5+1 format / Mediators' dilemma

EU as a softer more neutral player

EU + Russia for supporting Central Asian local efforts to exchange experiences and implement prevention mechanisms

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