

Ahmed Said Ould Bah

Head of the Cabinet of the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Casablanca

Dr. Ahmed Said Ould Bah is the Head of the Cabinet of the Director General of the Islamic educational, scientific and cultural Organization-ISESCO, which is based in Rabat, Morocco, since 2005. Previously, he was in charge with Partnership with the Arab and Islamic organizations and before joining ISESCO he served as a Lecturer in Nouakchott University, Mauritania and also as visiting Lecturer at the University of Saint-Louis, Senegal. His experience in the Organization exposed him to the realities of the Islamic institutions, especially the NGO's and their leadership and how they themselves develop and conceive their strategic plans and most important of all how they reflect in a way or another the conscious of the Islamic world. He participated in a number of important conferences and symposia on Terrorism and actively contributed to the drafting of the major counter-terrorism reference strategies and action plans in the Islamic world. Dr.Ould Bah holds a PhD Applies Socio-Linguistics from Rabelais University in France.

Francesco Spano

Coordinator, Youth Council for Religious and Cultural Pluralism, Rome

Synopsis: De-radicalization

On 15th of December 2006, Italian Minister of the Interior Giuliano Amato and the Minister for Youth Giovanna Melandri created the Youth Council for religious and cultural pluralism. In his capacity as its coordinator, Mr. Spano will expand on the work of the council; especially on the challenges it faces in its task of analysing integration forms and practices. This work is carried out not only by experts and scholars but also by groups of (young) citizens who will have to sound the very depth of living together. It is a challenge to make more flexible the somewhat rigid national and international systems, which, both in practice and in doctrine, often struggle to keep at pace with a contracted and rarefied society. This challenge takes place in an 'identity-community' debate. To find a "chaotic stability" we need to strike a balance between two contrasting forces: the first commands us to affirm, protect, promote diversities (of languages, religions, gender, cultures, etc.); the other requires us to strengthen social and civil cohesion.

Hans-Jörg Albrecht

Director, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg

Professor of criminal law, criminal justice and criminology at the University of Freiburg. Guest professor at the Centre for Criminal Law and Criminal Justice of the China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing, Law Faculty of Hainan University, Law Faculty of Renmin University of China, Beijing, Law Faculty of Wuhan University, Law Faculty of Beijing Normal University. Life membership

Clare Hall College at Cambridge University UK, professorship and permanent faculty membership Faculty of Law of Qom High Education Centre, Teheran/Iran. Research interests: various legal, criminological and policy topics - sentencing theory, juvenile crime, drug policies, environmental crime and organized crime, evaluation research and systems of criminal sanctions. Published, co-published and edited various books, among them on sentencing, day-fine systems, recidivism, child abuse and neglect, drug policies, research on victimisation, white-collar-crime, etc.

Synopsis: Radicalization

Research will be presented that deals with radicalization in general and specifically with the immediate transition to the exertion of extreme violence and suicide bombing.

J.J. (Hans) van Miert

Strategic Analyst, National Coordinator on Counter-Terrorism, The Hague

J.J. (Hans) van Miert studied contemporary history at the Radboud University Nijmegen. From 1989 tot 1994 he worked at the Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania of Leiden University. In 1995 he received his PhD and published his thesis, "Een koel hoofd en een warm hart. Nationalisme, javanisme, en jeugdbeweging in Nederlands-Indie 1918-1930 (A cool head and a warm heart. Nationalism, Javanism and Youth Movement in the Dutch Indies", 1918-1930). From 1995 he worked at the Information and Analysis Centre of the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service. From 2002 he worked with the Advisory Committee on Aliens Affairs (ACVZ), an independent advisory board to the Dutch government and parliament on immigration and integration affairs. In 2004 he was appointed Secretary to the committee. In 2007 he joined the office of the National Coordinator on Counter-Terrorism (NCTb) as a strategic analyst at the Expertise and Analysis Department. He is dealing mainly with issues regarding radicalisation in Dutch society.

Synopsis: De-radicalization

Mr. Van Miert will elaborate on a major event in this respect that the Netherlands organised in 2007. In close co-operation with the UN, the Netherlands organized the international conference called "Countering Radicalisation: perspectives and strategies from around the globe". This conference that took place in the Peace Palace in The Hague in October 2007 brought together policy makers and academics from a wide range of countries in Asia, the Middle East, Europe, North Africa, Europe and North America. Finally, Mr. Knoope will elaborate on the Chairman's Conclusions that were adopted during the meeting.

Building on from the conclusions of the conference Mr. Van Miert will present a brief evaluation of the comprehensive Dutch approach on countering radicalisation. Furthermore, he will present a first insight of preliminary results of a Dutch study on

de-radicalisation of groups and individuals and comparison of de-radicalisation programs.

Jon Erik Strömö

**Senior Adviser, Section for Global Security Issues and CIS Countries,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo**

Jon Erik Strømø is a Senior Adviser on Terrorism in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway (from 2003). He was central in developing the "Norwegian Foreign Policy Strategy for Combating International Terrorism". Before his career in the Ministry he served as an Assistant Director General in the Norwegian Intelligence Service (NIS). From 1997 he was educated in Political Science at the University of Oslo.

Synopsis: De-radicalization

De-radicalization as part of future counter-terrorism strategies

The understanding of the importance of the prevention of radicalisation as a key component in any counter-terrorism (C-T) strategy was not given in the aftermath of 11 September 2001. Rather, it took several years before radicalisation was defined as a natural component in the C-T strategy of different countries and international institutions. Today, it is regarded as the key issue in any comprehensive C-T strategy.

There has been a continued search among scholars and practitioners of how to continue the development of our work against terrorism from an international and national perspective, but very few have looked into de-radicalisation in connection with C-T strategies. Norway has, as a direct result of the work on conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, increased its focus on de-radicalization. De-radicalization might be a crucial factor in the prevention of further radicalisation, not because the presence of a radicalized population is a root-cause to terrorism, but because the presence of a radicalized population will reinforce the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In Norway we have been running a successful programme on the de-radicalization of individuals connected to extreme-right ideology. Based on this experience, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is supporting a project with the participation of leading international experts on the topic – named "Leaving Terrorism Behind". This project will expand our understanding on the processes of why and how individuals, as well as groups, disengage from terrorism, based on first-hand empirical data with (former) participants in these movements. This shift in focus represents a reversal of the conventional approach, which tends to focus on processes of radicalisation, recruitment to and engagement in terrorism. Instead, it will analyse how and why individuals and groups leave terrorism, which is of no less significance for counter-terrorism but is still surprisingly under-researched.

Karine Belleut

Captain, *Direction de la formation de la police nationale* (Directorate of National Police Training; DFPN), Paris

Synopsis: De-radicalization

Ms. Belleut's work concentrates on the promotion equal opportunity and on this occasion she will be representing Mrs. Gantier, Police Chief, Head of the Mission Promotion of Equal Opportunity, DFPN. From 2005 to 2008, Ms. Belleut was assigned to the police academy of Draveil, in the suburbs of Paris, where she was in charge of pedagogy for policemen and juniors. For the past 12 years, Ms. Belleut has been performed her duties in the service of legal investigations in the Paris region. Before becoming a police officer, Ms. Belleut worked as an administrative secretary in the Central Directorate of the Criminal Investigation Department, Ministry of the Interior.

Laila Bokhari

Research Fellow, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), Oslo

Laila Bokhari is a research fellow with the Terrorism and Security project of the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI). Her areas of research cover the phenomenon of terrorism, the study of radicalisation processes, and the evolution of radical Islamism and political violence with a particular focus on Pakistan and Afghanistan. She is currently involved in two book projects one on Radicalisation and Terrorism in Pakistan (author), the other with a contributing chapter to *Leaving Terrorism Behind* (Eds. Bjørge and Horgan). In 2007 Bokhari worked for the United Nations al-Qaida Taliban Monitoring Team. Previous assignments also include work on counter-terrorism issues in the Middle East, South Asia and Europe for the European Commission, OSCE and NATO. Bokhari is a member of the Norwegian Government Commission on Security Policy and Disarmament, a member of the Advisory Board to the Pakistani Institute of Peace Studies, a consultant on radicalisation and violent extremism for the OSCE-ODIHR, and member of a NATO HFM/Task Group on Psychosocial, Organisational and Cultural aspects of violent extremism and terrorism.

Synopsis: De-radicalization

Ms. Bokhari will brief the participants on the Norwegian MFA funded initiative entitled "Leaving terrorism Behind", a book project (Editors John Horgan and Tore Bjørge). An overview of the project, chapters and findings will be discussed. Particular focus will be on a chapter by Bokhari and Beg on Pakistan, entitled "Pakistan: In search of a de-radicalisation strategy", based on on-going research on the possibility of introducing a rehabilitation / de-radicalisation strategy in Pakistan, what is the current climate: the new Government talking to militants? Will also brief the group on other initiatives.

Mariusz Pilis

Documentary Filmmaker and Chief Editor, Polish Broadcasting Company (TVP1), Krakow

Since graduating in 1992 from Jagiellonian University of Krakow, Mr. Pilis has been deeply involved in reporting news through television as a news correspondent, presenter, producer and director of TVP Ukraine, during which time he continued to research, investigate, direct, and produce independent documentary films. From 1999 to 2006, he devoted his efforts full-time to independent documentary filmmaking, founding and managing 1st Film Productions. In 2002, Mr. Pilis was awarded the Grand Prix of the Polish Journalist Society in the category of “Best International Affairs Journalism in Poland” (also known as the Polish Pulitzer Award). In 2005, his documentary film “The Smell of Paradise” was screened at the Toronto International Film Festival, where it was widely acclaimed and later voted one of the 30 best documentaries in the world made of 2005. The film asks what inspires the Osamas of this world? What drives people, who are prepared to sacrifice their lives, utterly convinced that this is the only way to save or create the world, as they want it to be? In 2006, Mr. Pilis returned to the Polish Broadcasting Company (TVP) as the CEO of its TVP Info News Channel and since March 2007 has been Chief of Editorial Staff at TVP 1, leading its current affairs and documentaries work.

Synopsis: Radicalization

Entering ‘their’ world

Mr. Pilis will focus his talk on his personal explanation and understanding of the *jihadis*’ narrative, their mentality, their psychology, and their motivations. The role of religion in their life: Are they solely motivated by religious ideology or is it far more complicated than that? What role trauma, anger and hatred play in their actions and reactions? What are their goals and objectives? Where would they stop and what would stop them? Is this really a religious war?

Peter Knoope

Head, Humanitarian Aid Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, The Hague

Peter B.M. Knoope, Deputy Director (Strategy and Analysis), Office of the National Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism. The NCTb was created in 2005 in the aftermath off the 11 March 2004 terrorist attack in Madrid. It is the agency responsible for developing and coordinating the Dutch government's counter-terrorism strategy and collates information provided by the intelligence services, other government agencies and the broader community to develop analyses and threat assessments. Among other tasks Peter Knoope is responsible for linking the Dutch government's national to the Dutch international policies on counter terrorism. He is a career diplomat who joined the NCTb on its formation, on secondment from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Knoope was previously HoM to Afghanistan and prior to that was Head of the MFA's Humanitarian Aid Department and ministry spokesman. He has also had postings in Cameroon and Senegal.

Synopsis: De-radicalization

During the meeting Mr. Knoope will go into the Dutch policy approach regarding countering radicalisation. The policy has a three-track approach. The first is the "building of resilience", the second track is "building knowledge and expertise of frontline workers" and the final track is "early identification and containment of hotbeds of radicalisation". Apart from this local and national approach we also involve ourselves in international co-operation. This includes working with and discussing with the Islamic world.

Peter R. Neumann

Director, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence, King's College London

Dr. Neumann served as Director of the Centre for Defence Studies, King's College London (2005-07), and continues to be a member of the Club de Madrid's expert advisory committee. He was Academic Director of the Club de Madrid's International Summit on Democracy, Terrorism and Security in Madrid in March 2005, and acted as senior advisor to the National Policy Forum on Terrorism, Security and America's Purpose in the United States in 2005. Dr. Neumann's latest book (co-authored with MLR Smith), *The Strategy of Terrorism* was published by Routledge in December 2007, coming after *Britain's Long War* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2003), a comprehensive assessment of British strategy in the Northern Ireland conflict, and both follow numerous articles on terrorism and counter-terrorism in journals like *Survival*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Orbis*, and *Terrorism and Political Violence*. Shorter analyses have been published in the *New York Times*, the *International Herald Tribune*, *Prospect Magazine* and others. Dr Neumann is member of the editorial boards of *Democracy and Security* and *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*. He holds an MA in Political Science from the *Freie Universität*, Berlin and a PhD in War Studies from King's College London. Before becoming an academic, Dr Neumann worked as a radio journalist in Germany.

Synopsis: Radicalization

Radicalization and Recruitment in Europe: Commonalities and Differences

Drawing on a major study recently concluded, the presentations will look at the process of recruitment and mobilisation for the Islamist militant movement in Europe. It will show that it would be mistaken to assume that the process of radicalisation and recruitment is uniform across the continent. Rather, what can be observed are processes driven and influenced by different factors, such as Muslim communities' history of immigration; their countries/regions of origin; language; and government approaches. What emerges is a picture that is far more complex than the notion of 'radicalisation in Europe' suggests. This has obvious implications for government policies aimed at countering radicalisation.

Shada Islam

Senior Programme Executive, European Policy Centre, Brussels

Ms. Islam She is an experienced journalist, columnist and policy analyst who has researched and written extensively on European integration and the challenges facing Europe's Muslim minority. Journalistic experience includes 15 years as EU and WTO correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review and regular contributions to contributor to Asian, African and Middle Eastern publications on issues relating to EU immigration, minority integration and foreign policy and security issues. She is a frequent contributor and speaker at international conferences on forging closer West-Islam relations, especially in the wake of recent tensions and is a founding member of the Brussels-based European Institute for Asian Studies and member of the EU jury for anti-discrimination and diversity awards. Shada has a Masters degree with "*grande distinction*" from the *Universite Libre de Bruxelles*. Publication in academic journals: "Problems of Good Governance in South Asian countries: Learning from the West European Model," "EU and human rights, EU security policy, Europe and Asia, EU immigration challenges for the Institute of European Studies (Karachi University). She has also written for the Arab Quarterly (London), Making Sense of the Amsterdam Treaty (The European Policy Centre), Europe in the World (The European Policy Centre), Unity in Diversity (European Quality Publications), EU Immigration Policies (Index on Censorship). Europe's Identity Crisis (International Peace Academy, New York) as well as extensive work on Europe and Islam and challenges facing Europe's Muslim minorities for the European Parliament as well as the International Federation of Journalists.

Synopsis: Radicalization

Youth Radicalization in Europe

Ms. Islam will focus on how Europe's failure to build an inclusive society, continuing job discrimination and racism and stereotyping in the media are helping to create disaffection and spurring radicalisation among some young European Muslims.

Sidney Jones

Senior Adviser to the Asia program of the International Crisis Group, Jakarta

Sidney Jones is Senior Adviser to the Asia program of the International Crisis Group. Previously she was director of Crisis Group's Southeast Asia Project. She has authored or co-authored all Crisis Group reports since 2002 on Jemaah Islamiyah and related organisations in Indonesia and is a recognized authority on radical Islamic movements in the region. From 1989-2002 she was the Asia Director of Human Rights Watch in New York. She also was a researcher at Amnesty International (1984-1988) and a program officer with the Ford Foundation, first in Jakarta, then in New York (1977-1984). She holds degrees in Oriental Studies and International Relations from the University of Pennsylvania and received an honorary doctorate in 2006 from the New School in New York. Her articles have appeared in leading newspapers and scholarly journals and she is a frequent commentator for the broadcast media on developments in Southeast Asia. A native of Albany, New York, she now lives in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Synopsis: De-radicalization

De-radicalization and Prisons in Indonesia

The presentation will look examine three de-radicalization programs undertaken by the Indonesian police, one focusing on “reintegration” of recently released ex-combatants from local mujahidin groups in an area that saw intense Christian-Muslim conflict; one focusing on prisoners detained for involvement in terrorist activity; and one focused on a small group of “Afghan alumni”, Indonesians who trained on the Afghan-Pakistan border in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It will examine the differences between the three groups, what seems to have worked and why, particularly in terms of economic aid, and the difficulties of developing criteria for “success”. It will also look at the way in which corrupt prison regimes can undermine any gains from de-radicalization strategies.

Stephen Harmon

Assistant Professor, Pittsburgh State University

Dr. Stephen Harmon is assistant professor of history at Pittsburgh State University. His academic career has been devoted to the study and teaching of various aspects of Islamic history. Recently, his interest, like that of many others, has gravitated to the issues of Islamist extremism and the terrorism associated with it. He has published on radical Islam in West and North Africa and on the role of religion, including Islam, in democratization movements, as well as on suicide terrorism. His most important work on the subject of radicalization of Muslims to date is "Radical Islam in the Sahel: Implications for US Policy and Regional Stability" forthcoming in T. Falola, Ed. *The United States and West Africa: Interactions and Relations* (University of Rochester Press, 2008). A two-time Fulbright Scholar, he has travelled, worked, and lived on four different continents. He holds an MA and a Ph.D. in history from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Synopsis: Radicalization

Why Terrorists Kill: Factors that Push Muslim Extremists to Perpetrate Violence

Dr. Harmon’s research indicates that there are four main factors that motivate radical Islamists to perpetrate or abet acts of violence. First is a sense of outrage over treatment of fellow Muslims, from the killing of innocents in what is called collateral damage to the occupation of Muslim lands by outsiders, as well as the torture and humiliation of detained terror suspects. Second, is what Louise Richardson calls the "Three R's" revenge, renown, and reaction. Revenge stems from the outrage. Renown is the fame and celebrity that authorship of terrorism brings, and reaction is the hoped for reaction on the part of the public in the country against whom the terror is perpetrated. Third is relative deprivation, the failure of school leavers and college grads to find employment in their fields due to corruption or collapsed economies. Fourth is the Internet, or the "virtual jihad," which highlights outrage, encourages revenge and facilitates renown, while allowing young jihadis access to ideologies and even explosives recipes.

Steve Davis

**Minister (Immigration) and Regional Director (UK and EU Liaison)
Australian High Commission, London**

Joining the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship in 1998, Mr Davis held several senior roles, including head of the Unauthorised Arrivals and Detention Division, before commencing his posting in July 2006 at the Australian High Commission, London. His responsibilities include overseeing the London office's immigration operations, and international liaison with the UK, EU, OECD and other international bodies on Australia's migration policies and processes. Mr Davis' academic background is in economics, majoring in econometrics.

Synopsis: Radicalization

Causes, Links, Challenges

Radicalisation is neither a good nor an evil process in itself. In England in the 19th century 'radicals' were middle class, religious men who sought reform through Parliament. However, the radicals with which we are concerned eschew the democratic path and adopt a confrontational and uncompromising attitude regarding far-reaching reform of, or change in, society, including the acceptance, even the desirability, of violence. Motives for violent radicalisation are complex, and include social, economic and political, as well as religious, elements. No single cause has been identified that leads an individual to adopt a radical, extremist viewpoint and it is agreed more research is needed into the 'terrorist career path'.

This style of radicalisation is a developmental one, of varying length, with a number of entry points and stages. The speed of the process depends on the psychology of individuals, their sense of grievance, their need for social engagement, and a sense of purpose. Many are prompted by psychological vulnerability, a sense of being marginalized and alienated, feelings of powerlessness to address grievances and uncertain identity. The success of terrorist groups lies in their ability to recruit such disaffected individuals using sophisticated techniques, targeting religious and cultural centres, schools, universities, youth organisations, and health and welfare organisations, including charities. The challenge for our society is to address these factors, where they exist, before the terrorist organisations can exploit them.

Bridget Robert

**Senior Psychologist, Strategic Planning and Development Division of the
Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore**

Prior to being posted to MHA (HQ), she was with the Singapore Prison Service (MHA) between 2000 and 2007. Her work has included developing psychological programmes for high-risk repeat offenders/gang members and brief intervention programme for repeat institutional offenders. She also helped to set up a treatment wing for behaviourally disordered offenders and co-developed the Suicide Management Protocol for the Prison Service. Ms Robert is also an experienced group

therapist, having run group programmes for sex offenders, substance abusers and repeat offenders.

She has also conducted research on substance abuse issues – such as investigating the concept of motivation to change in substance abusers, the differences in the profiles of individuals who abuse heroin and those who abuse synthetic drugs and how this impacts on programme development for synthetic drug users. Ms Robert is currently working on a framework for social resilience in Singapore and is particularly interested in the rehabilitation of detained terrorists, particularly in terms of both programme content and programme evaluation.

Ms Robert holds a Master of Arts in Applied Psychology from Nanyang Technological University Singapore. She received a Bachelor of Science in Psychology with Honours from Curtin University of Technology Australia.

Synopsis: De-radicalization

Strategies in Singapore

The presentation covers the range of de-radicalization efforts that Singapore is undertaking. Specifically, Ms. Robert will cover the psychological, social and religious components of rehabilitation for the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) detainees as well as to highlight some of the counter-ideological efforts currently in place. Also, the term ‘de-radicalization’ has come to mean various things (from counselling of detained terrorists to inoculating vulnerable groups against extremist ideology). Ms. Robert’s presentation will thus comment on the challenge that this issue presents as well as other challenges that need to be addressed in terms of providing rehabilitation for detained terrorists.