

August 19, 2022

Agreement Note

We, **Accept International**, hereby declare that **Ms. Laila Indriyanti Fitria** under Jayabaya University is an Indonesian member in the collaboration project of CIOR project.

CIOR project takes multi-stakeholder partnership, where **Ms. Laila Indriyanti Fitria** is expected to make contributions with her vast knowledge and experience of preventing terrorism. The project started on November 1, 2020 and will end on October 31, 2022.



Yosuke Nagai

CEO Accept International



First Training Session CIOR Project

27th February 2021

13:00~16:00 Indonesian time/ 15:00~18:00 Japanese time

Today's Agenda

- Self-introduction of members
- Project overview and schedule review
- Basic knowledge on online radicalization
- Discussion part
- Instruction on how to proceed with research and discussion

Purposes and Outputs of today's session

<Purpose>

- To provide an overview of the entire project and confirm the schedule for the future
- To encourage interaction among members
- To input knowledge about terrorism and online radicalization

<Output>

- Each member has a clear idea of how to proceed with future research and own tasks.
- Each member has a general overview on online radicalization.

Self introduction

- Name
- What do you do?
- What expectations do you have for this project?

Self introduction

Members of this project

	Indonesia	Japan
NGO	Pak Mohamad Rizki Maulana (YPP)	Ms. Kasumi Shiraishi (AI)
Govenment	Pak Catur Yuliwiranto	Mr. Kanu Maeda
Media	TBC	Ms. Sana Fujii
Researcher	Ms. Laila Indriyanti	TBC
College student	Ms. Zsa Zsa Khafifah Octaviana	Ms. Kana Hattori

Adviser (Guest speaker for today's session)

- Dr. Tadashi Ogawa, Atomi University
- Mr. Ali Wibisono, University of Indonesia

Project Overview and Schedule Review

CIOR Project to Prevent Online Radicalization among Youths:
Creating a Link between Indonesia and Japan

Table of Contents

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2. CIOR project
 - 2-1. About CIOR Project
 - 2-2. Background of CIOR Project
 - 2-3. Process of CIOR Project
 - 2-4. Schedule of CIOR Project

1. About Accept International

Mission: **Terminating Terrorism and Resolving Conflicts in the World**

We aim to solve issues of terrorism and conflicts by accepting former “violent extremists” such as terrorists and gang members, not excluding them, and by support their deradicalization and reintegration process.

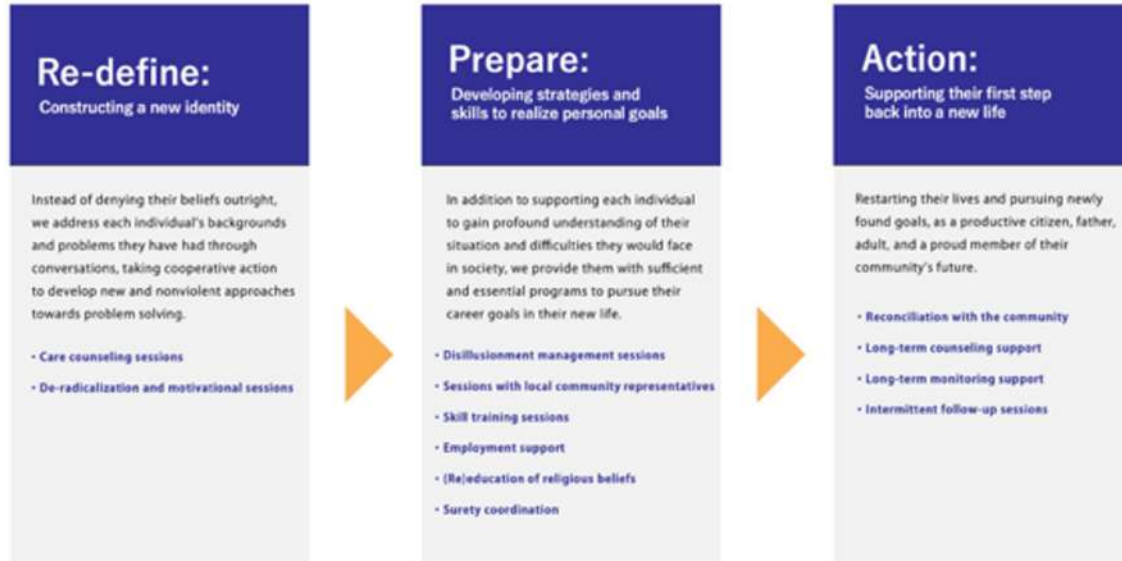
In recent years, terrorism and conflicts have become more serious issues, but on the other hand, few organizations tackle those issues because of high risk, lack of empathy for those problems, lack of effective solutions, etc. Demand-based work is necessary.

1. About Accept International

Our Approach

RPA Model for Deradicalization+ Reintegration

We aim to change their minds and behaviors through dialogues, not correcting and rehabilitating them one-sidedly.



Kenya

Deradicalization and reintegration for Somali gangsters



Indonesia

Deradicalization and reintegration for ex-members of extremists groups



Somalia

Deradicalization and reintegration for Al-Shabaab defectors and detainees

Radicalization prevention projects in Mandera with UN-Habitat



2-1. About CIOR Project

Collective **I**mpact for **O**nline **R**adicalization

Purpose: Aiming to contribute to the prevention and countermeasures of online radicalization

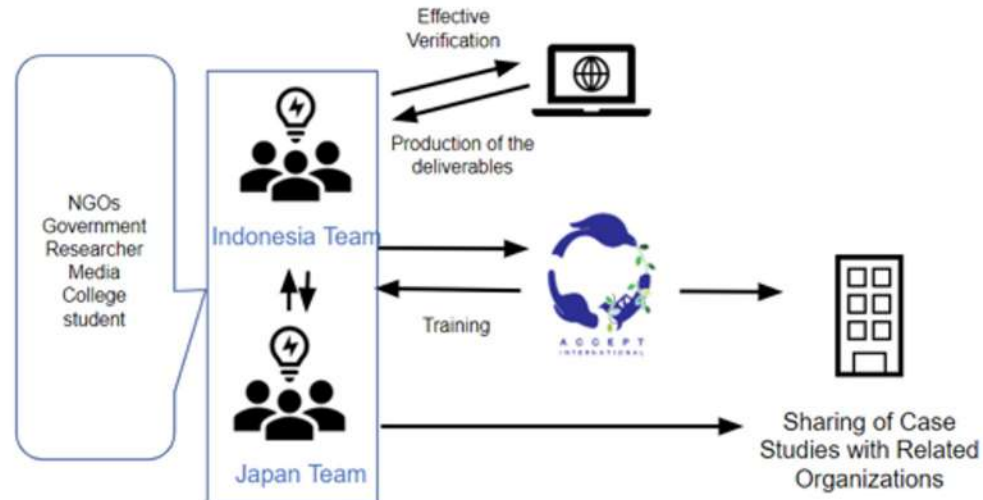
Term: November 2020 - November 2022

2-2. Background of CIOR Project

- Increasing number of terrorist attacks in Southeast Asia← IS impact
- Concern over the impact on Indonesia by the increased number of Indonesian young people (more than 2,500 people a year), who cross the sea to participate in terrorist activities
- The majority of new terrorist organization members are young people under the age of 29, and with the proliferation of the Internet and SNS, there has been many reported cases of online recruitment.

2-3. Process of CIOR Project

1. Learn from each other about online radicalization through research
2. Produce deliverables to prevent online radicalization
3. Operate the deliverables to verify their effectiveness



2-3. Process of CIOR Project

1. Learn from each other about online radicalization through research

- Share perspectives on the situation and initiatives in their respective countries
- Research activities on the issue of terrorism in Southeast Asia, the reality of online radicalization, etc.
- Discuss what additional information and efforts are needed to prevent the increasing severity of youth radicalization online

2-3. Process of CIOR Project

2. Produce deliverables to prevent online radicalization

- In order to create awareness of the problem of radical discourse and to alert young people to it
 - including young people (university students) as part of the team
 - more effective and practical for the target audience
- Production of Online advertising such as videos and web pages

2-3. Process of CIOR Project

3. Operate the deliverables to verify their effectiveness/ Share knowledge

- How effective the deliverables are?
 - operate→ verify→ modify→ operate...
- Distribute final reports to relevant organizations in Southeast Asia
→ serve as a catalyst for new initiatives by other organizations

2-4. Schedule of CIOR Project

February 2021	Training session (online): lecture from professor, sharing of situation and cases in Japan and Indonesia (TBC)
March 2021-May 2021	Research
May 2021	Progress Report (online)
June 2021-July 2021	Research
August 2021	Session for interim report (online): report from both sides, advice from experts, discussion on deliverables which will be prepared
September 2021-November 2021	Preparation of deliverables

2-4. Schedule of CIOR Project

December 2021	Progress report (online): report of deliverables. Discussion on how to publish.
January 2022-June 2022	Publish deliverables through online, verify the effectiveness and modify the deliverables.
July 2022	Report session (online, at Tokyo): invite experts and ordinary people and report of the effectiveness of the project.
August 2021-September 2021	Preparation of final report
October 2021	Distribution of final report and deliverables to related organization in South East Asia.

Take a break

~16:20 Japanese time

~14:20 Indonesian time

Online Radicalization and Terrorism

CIOR Project

Contents

- Radicalization today
- Online radicalization
- Impact of COVID-19 on radicalization
- Discussion on the issue of online radicalization
- Current approach against online radicalization
- Limitation and problem of current approach
- What we achieve in CIOR Project

Radicalization today; Definition of VE

There is no clear and very common definition about '**terrorism**' and '**VE**'

1. Totalitarianism and intolerance: Violent extremist ideology legitimizes subjugation and domination over other groups, thereby depriving them of their fundamental rights

2. An anti-status quo political project: violent extremism as a political project attempts to build new institutions and structures of governance, and either destroy those that exist or reform them in a fundamental manner.

3. Use of violence: Violent extremism goes beyond cognitive radicalisation, which only includes thoughts and beliefs. VE involves violent mobilisation and behaviour. In most – if not all – cases, the type of violence exercised exists at the extreme end of the spectrum, to include terrorism and, at times, genocide.

Radicalization today; Radicalization as processes

- There are push and pull factors
- There is no single driver, factor, or formula (Peter.R,Neumann, 2016).



Radicalization today; Radicalization as processes

- Place
 - Not only the issues in conflict area like Somalia, Yemen...
 - Issues in all over the world including Indonesia and Japan

- Type
 - Not only the participation for terrorism attack in conflict areas
 - Ex. Home-grown terrorism, Remittance of money for terrorism group

Online radicalization

- Hot topic in the field of radicalization recent years
- Violent extremism group using online tool and technology for recruitment and propaganda
- Case of “self-radicalization” through online platform
- Young generation as a digital native: more vulnerable to online discourse



Online radicalization

For example,

- ISIS use online platforms such as facebook, twitter, whatsapp... effectively for recruiting people all over the world (a lot of foreigners went to Iraq and Syria to join the terrorist group)
- There are some cases of homegrown terrorism in Europe; people who sympathize with extremism ideas through online are involved with terrorist attacks in their home countries



Impact of COVID-19 on radicalization

- Some reports saying that Covid-19 has huge impact on radicalization
- Under the situation around covid-19,
 - Increase of screen time under the lockdown and tend to be exposed to propaganda and extremism ideas
 - Feeling isolated from society
 - Anxiety and uncertainty about the future as economy get worse



Impact of COVID-19 on radicalization

- Extremism group trying to make the use of this opportunity
 - opposing the government's regulations (ban on going to mosques, no gatherings, etc.) and distribute discourse against the government
 - Telling that if affected by virus, move it to the enemy, or "covid-19 is the enemy's own fault (IPAC Short Briefing Note, 2020)

⇒ Risk of radicalization are increasing

Discussion on the issue of online radicalization

- **GIFCT (Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism)**

- Jointly established by Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter and YouTube in 2017
- Brings together the technology industry, government, civil society, and academia to foster collaboration and information-sharing to counter terrorist and violent extremist activity online
- 3 pillars
 - Prevent: Equipping digital platforms and civil society groups with awareness, knowledge, and tools to develop sustainable programs to disrupt terrorist and violent extremist activity online
 - Respond: Bringing together key stakeholders to mitigate the impact of a terrorist or violent extremist attack
 - Learn: Supporting cutting-edge, practical research efforts at the intersection of extremism and technology



GIFCT
Global Internet Forum
to Counter Terrorism

Discussion on the issue of online radicalization

- **The Christchurch Call**

- Declared in 2019, responding to the terrorist attack against 2 mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, which was live streamed on SNS and made clear that dealing with abuse of the Internet by terrorists and violent extremists is an urgent issue
- A commitment by Governments and tech companies to eliminate terrorist and violent extremist content online
- Supporters:
 - 48 countries (including both Indonesia and Japan) +EU +2 International Institutions
 - 10 Online Service Providers (Amazon, Facebook, Google, LINE,...)



Current approach against online radicalization

① Government: Policy

(1) Launching the special unit to remove or modify unlawful internet content, identify the individuals responsible for posting extremism material in the police or other related institution

(2) Acting on referrals from citizens and public bodies

Current approach against online radicalization

② Online platformer: Technical approach

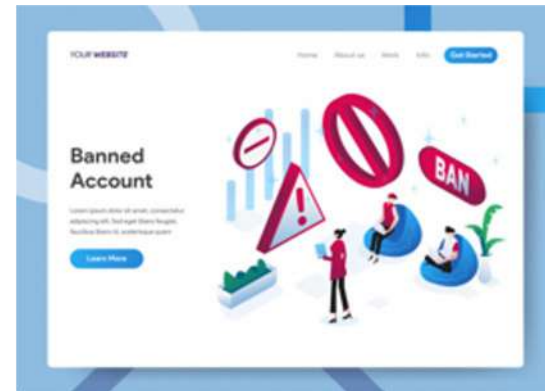
(1) Removing contents or accounts from the web

- Deleting radicalist SNS accounts

(2) Restricting user access and control information exchange

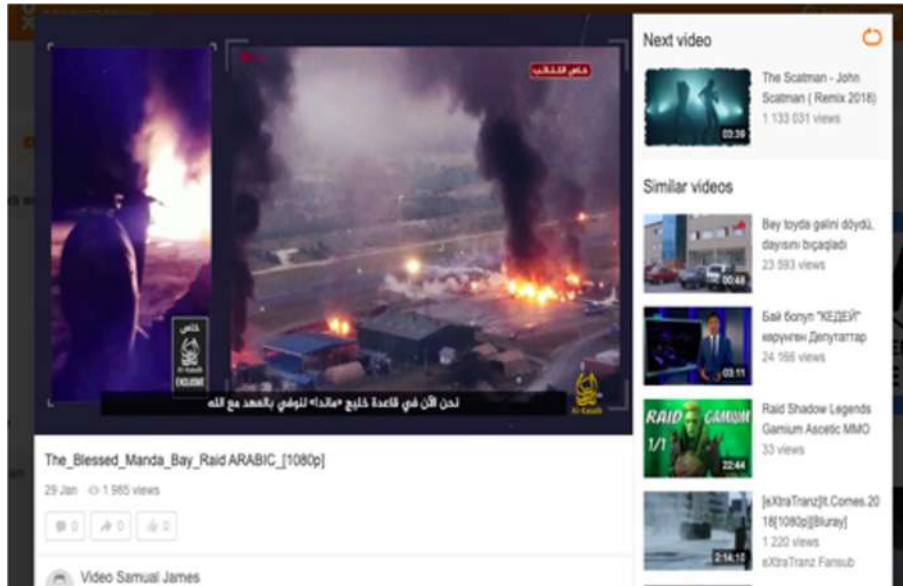
- IP filtering/contents filtering/proxy filtering

(3) Operating search engine result page



Limitations and Problems of Current Approach

- Terrorist group using;
 - other video sharing websites which is smaller and less popular than Youtube
 - original and their own platform/ websites



Limitations and Problems of Current Approach

- Other occasions and platform for radicalization hard to be found;
 - ex) Chat tool within the gaming apps

⇐ Communication become more complicated

Terrorist group try to deal with the policy and approach taken by government and private company

Limitations and Problems of Current Approach

- Online radicalization: recognized as a critical issue globally
↔ No effective solution...?
- Several discussions in the international setting, among high level like G20
↔ Necessity of discussion based on local context,
information/ knowledge sharing, learning each other

What we achieve in CIOR Project

- Information sharing, learning each other between Indonesia and Japan
- Understanding different local context around online radicalization



- New approach from civil society, considering counter-narrative, grass-roots, bottom up
- Improving resilience of recipient side

Discussion Part

- Comments from the professors
 - Japan side: Dr. Tadashi Ogawa, Atomi University
 - Indonesia side: Mr. Ali Wibisono, University of Indonesia
- Discussion based on inputs from two professors

Comments from Dr. Ogawa

1 What is required for preventing radicalization in young generation

- ✓ Need to define the term "Terrorism" or "Radicalism"
- ✓ Deradicalization or Disengagement?

2 Importance of learning from each other and relevance to this project

- ✓ Japan should share its own experiences of radicalization with global communities.
- ✓ Recent mass murder cases with weak motivations in Japan
- ✓ Identity crisis matters.

3 What is expected for this project and members from Indonesia and Japan

- ✓ Need to establish good practice based upon equal partnership
- ✓ Deradicalization/Disengagement tools & methods
- ✓ Identify Japanese strength and Indonesian strength

Comments from Mr. Ali

- ① What is required for preventing radicalization in young generation
- ② Importance of learning from each other and relevance to this project
- ③ What is expected for this project and members from Indonesia and Japan

Discussion among members

- Moderator: Kasumi Shiraishi (from Accept International)

Take a break

Research activity in CIOR project

Research objective

Analysing the current situation and issues on online radicalization in the local context

⇒ Suggesting solutions for preventing online radicalization

1. Analysis of local situation (Indonesia and Japan)

1. Extremism groups
 - What kind of groups are there?
 - How do they use online platform to radicalize people?

2. Recipients/ targets
 - What kind of people are more being radicalized online? (segmentation)
 - Why do they become radicalized? What are their thoughts, principles, arguments?
 - How do they engage with violent extremism after being radicalized?

3. Approach/ countermeasure
 - What kind of approaches are taken? What is the problems of that approaches?
 - Why can't these approaches prevent online radicalization?



Based on that analysis,

4. What are the key points to keep in mind when considering the prevention of online radicalization?

2. Considering Solutions based on analysis

5. Solution

- What kind of approaches are effective for prevention of online radicalization?
- For taking that approaches, what do we need to do?

Discussion

- Are there any topics to be researched?
- What are some things to keep in mind during research?
- How do we proceed with research?
 - Getting information from internet
 - Hearing with experts

Milestone

- **May:** Progress Report Session
 - Report from both Indonesia and Japan on progress of research
 - Advise and comments from experts

- **August:** Final Report Session
 - Report from both Indonesia and Japan on the result of research
 - Discussion on the ideas of solutions for preventing online radicalization and what kind of deliverables we will produce

※Both session will be conducted via zoom meeting as today

Communication during research

- Whatsapp group
 - Invite members of CIOR project into whatsapp group after this session
 - Casual Information sharing with each other

- Google drive
 - Creating documents on google drive
 - All members can edit and view the shared files

- Progress report during research period
 - Setting online meetings if necessary

CIOR Project_Research output paper_Team XXX

(1) Violent extremist groups

- What kind of groups are there?
- How do they use online platform to radicalize people?

(2) Their targets

- What kind of people are more being radicalized online?
- Why do they become radicalized? What are their thoughts, principles, arguments?
- How do they engage with violent extremism after being radicalized?

(3) Current approaches to the radicalization

- What kind of approaches are taken? What is the problems of that approaches?
- Why can't these approaches prevent online radicalization?

(4) What are the key points to keep in mind when considering the prevention of online radicalization?



(5) Solution idea

- What kind of approaches are effective for prevention of online radicalization?
- For taking that approaches, what do we need to do?

Thank you for
Participation!



CIOR Project Progress Report Session

30th May, 2021
13:00~ Indonesia Time
15:00~ Japanese Time

Contents

- Schedule and current status
- Sharing the Progress from Japan team
- Sharing the Progress from Indonesia team
- Comments from Guest Speaker
- Discussion
- Wayforwad

Share the progress of research

CIOR Project_Research output paper

(1) Violent extremist groups

- What kind of groups are there?
- How do they use online platform to radicalize people?

(2) Their targets

- What kind of people are more being radicalized online?
- Why do they become radicalized? What are their thoughts, principles, arguments?
- How do they engage with violent extremism after being radicalized?

(3) Current approaches to the radicalization

- What kind of approaches are taken? What are the problems of that approaches?
- Why can't these approaches prevent online radicalization?

(6) Solution idea

- What kind of approaches are effective for prevention of online radicalization?
- For taking that approaches, what do we need to do?

(4) What is true nature of radicalization? What is problem of radicalization?

(5) What are the key points to keep in mind when considering the prevention of online radicalization?

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

- Report
- Q&A

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

1) Violent Extremism Group

a) Groups we have researched

- Religious group founded in Japan (cult)
- communist groups in 20th century: **lesson learnt from historical background**
- Extremist group originated in foreign countries

b) Strategy (examples of Aum)

- conditioning
- enemy avoidance
- limited freedom
- satisfaction
- patience
- compliance

In Japan, since there are few online radicalization cases, we are trying to consider the solution by researching lesson learnt from past experiences of terrorism

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

2) Their targets (Examples of Aum)

a) What kind of people are more likely to be radicalized?
→ young generation who have complaint against society

b) Factors of radicalization

- have interest in Yoga or Tibetan Buddhism
- want to follow the absolute person
- want to train and get over weak inner self
- be dissatisfied with the current society
- want to get away from annoying relationships
- want to get a manual for living well
- want to confirm knowledge through experience
- want to be excited in youth organizations
- want to build better gender relationships
- want to be helpful for the society and the earth
- want to live together in the utopia

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

- c) Step into anti-social activity
 - recruitment
 - talk with people who can understand what you worry about and what you suffer from
 - become a believer
 - religious austerity
 - mind control

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

- 3) Approaches for the prevention of the radicalization
 - a) What kind of approaches are taken?
 - for Cult, authority carry out inspections periodically. Information gathering and analysis.
 - b) What is the problems of that approaches?
 - it is impossible to detect and eliminate the information and messages.

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

- 4) What is true nature of radicalization? What is problem of radicalization?
- having certain ideas and beliefs + for the realization of them commit the anti-social/ illegal actions?
 - in the steps/ flow of radicalization, what could be the problem? (recruitment? commit tangible action?)
 - need to consider the stigma peculiar to Japan
 - Trauma for having religious/ political ideas

Sharing the Progress from Japan team

- 5) What are the key points to keep in mind when considering the prevention of online radicalization?
- steps in which online matters in radicalization of cults
 - recruitment
 - spread of the ideology and belief
 - freedom of religion
 - It is hard to regulate radical ideology if the organizations are not militarized or don't carry out violent activities.
 - What can separate religion from cult groups?

→It is easier to call public attention by specifying ways of recruitment and characteristics of organizations (such as totalitarianism) rather than the contents of ideology.

Sharing the Progress from Indonesia team

- Report
- Q&A

Comment from Guest Speaker

Mr. Ridlwan Habib, an analyst from Universitas Indonesia

Discussion (1): approach

What can we do for the preventing online radicalization?

How to organize the solution for preventing online radicalization?

Discussion (2): Further research

What information should we collect in more detail?

How should we conduct an interview?

- Target
- What kind of information

Thank you for your attendance!

CIOR Project_Research output paper_Team Indonesia

(1) Violent extremist groups

- What kind of groups are there?
- How do they use online platform to radicalize people?

(2) Their targets

- What kind of people are more being radicalized online?
- Why do they become radicalized? What are their thoughts, principles, arguments?
- How do they engage with violent extremism after being radicalized?

(3) Current approaches to the radicalization

- What kind of approaches are taken? What is the problems of that approaches?
- Why can't these approaches prevent online radicalization?



(4) What is true nature of radicalization? What is problem of radicalization?

(5) What are the key points to keep in mind when considering the prevention of online radicalization?

(6) Solution idea

- What kind of approaches are effective for prevention of online radicalization?
- For taking that approaches, what do we need to do?

(1) Violent extremist groups

What kind of groups are there?

How do they use online platform to radicalize people?

- There are violent extremist groups and there are non-violent extremist groups, the jihadist groups are affiliated to either ISIS-affiliated JAD or AQ-affiliated JI; There are also groups that are not affiliated to either of them, but their members are affiliated, for example Front Pembela Islam and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia. however, online extremism's content provider is not limited to extremist groups
- There are platforms that provide public outreach of pro-Islamist and anti-Western propaganda, maintain a level of suspicion and trust-deficit towards the government, particularly the security apparatuses
- More extremist platforms - usually chat services apps – are used to communicate higher level of extremism leading towards activities that support terrorism (amaliyah); Facebook was once used by a terrorist individual to find a partner to conduct an attack on a police station in Indramayu, West Java.
- The most exclusive platforms are mostly in darknet propagating achievements of terrorist groups and glorifying their martyrs.

Radicalization Process leading to terrorism involving the internet

- Online social networks could have a big impact during the religious seeking and socialization phases. This religious seeking is often preceded by personal crisis such as losses or grieves that precipitated the need for alternative solution.
- Instead of a professional recruiter or a charismatic leader, an extremist sympathizer is operating with the would-be recruited individuals; this extremist sympathizer is luring the person in crises with takfiri ideology and consolation to the losses s/he endures through a peer-to-peer rather than a top down recruitment.
- Purely online radicalization is quite rare in Indonesia. In most cases, radicalization involves face-to-face interaction in parallel to the online one, or at the latter phase where like-minded individuals plan and train for terror operations.

Non-Violent Radicalised Individuals

- Online radicalization need not always lead to terrorist-attack
- Those who spent time accessing extremist sites frequently (once a month, once a week, everyday) may simply redistribute the extremist messages;
- One study finds that the intensity of university students accessing sites providing radicalism content was mostly classified as “very infrequently” (35%). However, this study found as many as 15.1% of respondents claimed that they always spent time accessing radical sites every day, and as many as 24% claimed to access radical sites at least once a week. As many as 25.9% accessed radical content about once a month. For the students, the chances of coming in contact with radical content are huge, because every day they generally always access the internet, and it is not impossible that some of the information accessed is from a site that contains radical content.

(2) Their targets

What kind of people are more being radicalized online?

Why do they become radicalized? What are their thoughts, principles, arguments?

How do they engage with violent extremism after being radicalized?

- For the students, the chances of coming in contact with radical content are huge, because every day they generally always access the internet, and it is not impossible that some of the information accessed is from a site that contains radical content.
- The motives of students to access radical sites were large because of curiosity. Various platforms in cyberspace and the presence of social media open up many opportunities for students to search and find the information they want, including information about radical movements. Platforms like Twitter and Facebook often become media that are used by radical groups to attract cadres.
- They really enjoyed reading and spending their free time tracking religious information. Even though the information they were searching for was said to be radical, they stated that it was no problem because, according to them, the problem was the perspective of others who were judgmental and not objective.
- Extremist discourses vary, and they could be simply about the fate of Muslims in other parts of the world that are framed in a manner that victimized Muslims and throwed accusations at infidels;

(3) Current approaches to the radicalization

What kind of approaches are taken? What are the problems of those approaches?

Why can't these approaches prevent online radicalization?

1. an approach that seeks to emphasize the intake (supply) of radical content and extremism by controlling what content can and cannot appear in cyberspace. Technically, this approach is applied through methods of restricting access to sites or content that are declared prohibited (filtering), blocking sites or platforms that are used for the distribution of prohibited content (takedown), and efforts to make access to prohibited content (hiding) difficult, for example by manipulate search results on search engines (search engines).
2. an approach that aims to reduce demand for messages containing radical content and violent extremism. This can be done in the form of programs for creating awareness (creating awareness), strengthening capacity (capacity building), counter-narrative, and mainstreaming media literacy. The ultimate goal of these programs is to strengthen community resilience when exposed to radical content and violent extremism.
3. The third approach has an intelligence character, the goal is to systematically collect information on violent extremism in cyberspace as evidence and intelligence for the benefit of law enforcement.

(4) What is true nature of radicalization? What is problem of radicalization?

- Radicalization is a process of embracing (gradually) the state of mind (cognitive radicalisation) and an action (behavioral radicalisation) that ultimately deny basic human rights and democratic principles and identify with organizations that promote such ideologies.
- most radicals would have a good sense of, and commitment to, core principles and ideas, and they are motivated by the group's analysis ... of what is wrong with the society, who is to blame, and what needs to be done to fix it.
- The problem with radicalization is we cannot determine the indicators of one's radicalization status; judging through physical appearance is not helpful and discriminatory, although physical appearance do change. Social behaviour that is increasingly exclusive might also be an indication, but there may be society's reluctance to report to the police.
- The second problem with radicalization is that it does not always lead to perpetration of terrorism, so responders must choose whether to respond early or when acts of terrorism have begun.

(5) What are the key points to keep in mind when considering the prevention of online radicalization?

- In the long term, reducing demand for violent extremism content in cyberspace is carried out by promoting media literacy. The most systematic form of this media literacy program is to include materials on critical use of media in the formal education curriculum. The hope is that students can evaluate and question the sources of news they find in cyberspace and sort out reliable information from those that are not.

(6) Solution idea

What kind of approaches are effective for prevention of online radicalization?

For taking that approaches, what do we need to do?

- The best approach is to increase the people' media literacy and criticality towards sources of information they could find online; saturate the information sources with narratives that inform the presence of fake news or hoaxes and analysis that are not based on evidence or simply wrong.
- young generations ranging in age from nineteen to 35 years, who are active in cyberspace and have expertise in the fields of information technology (IT), visual communication design (DKV) and journalism must be strengthened to make innovations and creations in spreading messages of peace, in accordance with prevailing values and norms.
- The challenge is to make this programme appear as independent from the government as it possibly can. Once the public is able to detect any affiliation with the government it may loose credibility.