COUNTERING RADICALIZATION AND RECRUITMENT IN SOMALIA

MOTIVATIONS AND DRIVERS

Socio-Economic
- Economic opportunity
- Social services
- Education
- Higher social status
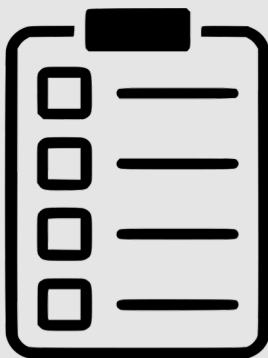- Sense of belonging

Political
- Human rights abuses
- Civilian casualties
- Flawed justice system
- Clan marginalization
- Instability and insecurity
- Foreign intervention
- Religion and ideology

Coercive
- Lack of choice in non-liberated areas
- Clan recruitment
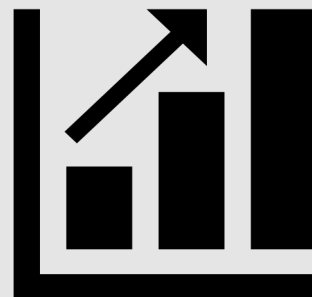- Social pressure from family, peers, clan leaders and elders
- Kidnappings

ACTIONABLE MEASURES

- ✓ **Facilitate** dialogue with local community regarding needs
- ✓ **Acknowledge** community-specific grievances
- ✓ **Publicize** acts of good governance
- ✓ **Conduct** outreach to change narrative around defectors
- ✓ **Engage** defectors to broadcast hypocrisy of terrorist groups
- ✓ **Strengthen** psycho-social support, especially for IDPs/refugees
- ✓ **Implement** region-specific job training, especially for youth
- ✓ **Devise** machine learning to counter online messaging
- ✓ **Ensure** rigorous, regular program monitoring and evaluation

LONG-TERM COUNTERMEASURES

- ✓ **Encourage** state accountability
- ✓ **Increase** capacity for rule of law
- ✓ **Integrate** politically marginalized groups
- ✓ **Promote** legal framework for defectors
- ✓ **Address** tax inconsistencies and corruption
- ✓ **Advocate** educational reform and protection
- ✓ **Support** religious education through local partners
- ✓ **Endorse** host state accommodation of refugees

Sources: Ali (2019); Abdullahi (2019); Barrett (2019); Botha and Abdile (2014); Hassan (2012); Hirraal (2018); Kfir (2017); Lind, Mutahi and Oosterom (2015); Muggah and O'Donnell (2015); Parrin (2016); Solomon (2014); Sommers (2019); Sude, Stebbins and Weilant (2015); USIP (2019); UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2016)

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