

VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE FACTORS OF YOUTH IN KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN TO THE RISKS OF RADICALIZATION AND EXTREMISM



ANALYTICAL REVIEW
OF RESEARCH RESULTS
IN CENTRAL ASIA

Brief summary of the study: Factors of vulnerability and resilience of young people in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism. Analytical review of research results.

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Brief summary of the research: Factors of vulnerability and resilience of young people of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism. Analytical review of the research results. Editor-in-Chief: M. A. Karybayeva - B., 2022 - 30 p.

Summary of the research: Factors of vulnerability and resilience of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism. Brief abstract presents the results, conclusions and recommendations of the desk review: Factors of Vulnerability and Sustainability of Youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to Radicalization and Extremism. Vulnerability and sustainability of young people in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism of young people in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, "Factors of vulnerability and sustainability of young people to radicalization and extremism. Factors of vulnerability and sustainability of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism" was conducted in the framework of the "Cross-Border Dialogue for Tolerance and Peace in Central Asia Project.

The goal of the survey was to identify factors of vulnerability and sustainability of young people in the above mentioned three Central Asian (CA) countries. The goal of the study was to identify factors of vulnerability to radicalisation threats among young people in the three Central Asian (CA) countries.

The aim of the study is to identify the vulnerabilities and resilience of young people in the above-mentioned three Central Asian (CA) countries through an analysis of past research and official open-source data. The research may become the basis for the creation of dialogue platforms for young experts, leaders, representatives of pilot local communities, as well as the formation of Cross-sector and cross-country mechanisms for counteracting radicalization and extremism in Central Asian youth circles.

The analytical report is published in the framework of the project funded by the European Union "Cross-border Multilateral Dialogue for Tolerance and Peace in Central Asia. The project is implemented by a consortium led by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung together with national partners - the Ecological Movement "BIOM", Kyrgyz Republic, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the United Nations and the European Commission. The project is jointly implemented by a consortium headed by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and national partners: the Ecological Movement "BIOM" (Kyrgyz Republic), the Nationwide Movement "Yuksalish", the Republic of Uzbekistan and "Gender and Development" NGO, Republic of Tajikistan.

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The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.*

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БИОМ
ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ



INTRODUCTION

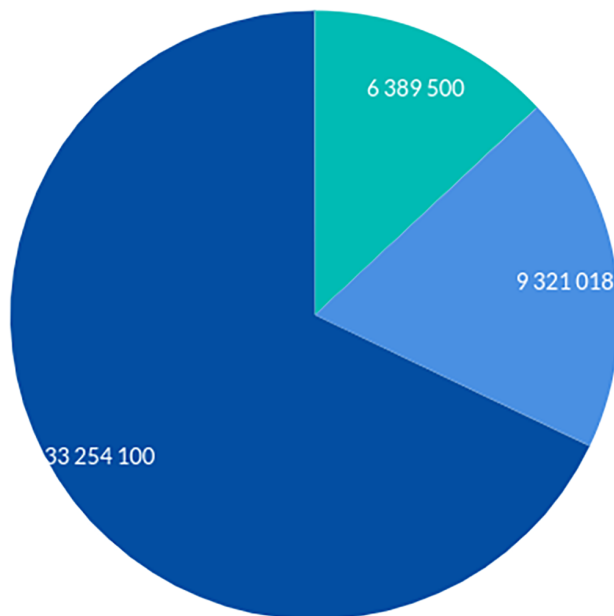
Consortium under the leadership of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation together with the Ecological Movement "BIOM" (Kyrgyz Republic), the Nationwide Movement "Juksalish" (Republic of Uzbekistan), NGO "Gender and Development" (Republic of Tajikistan) with the financial support of the European Union are finalizing the study "Factors of vulnerability and resilience of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism".

The peculiarity of this work is that it is not another new study on radicalization with its own hypothesis and tools (there have been many such studies in the world and the region in recent years), but a systematic review of more than 40 studies and analytical papers published in the world and the region in the period from 2015 to 2020.

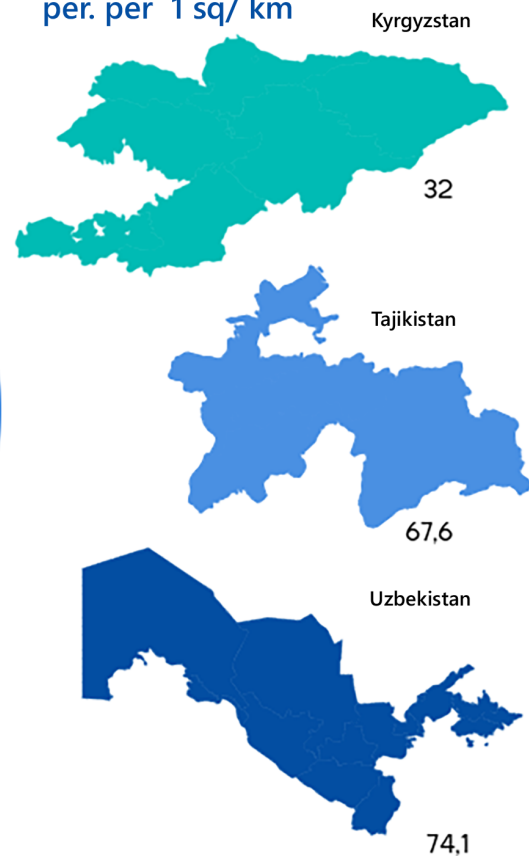
Basic demographic indicators



Number of population



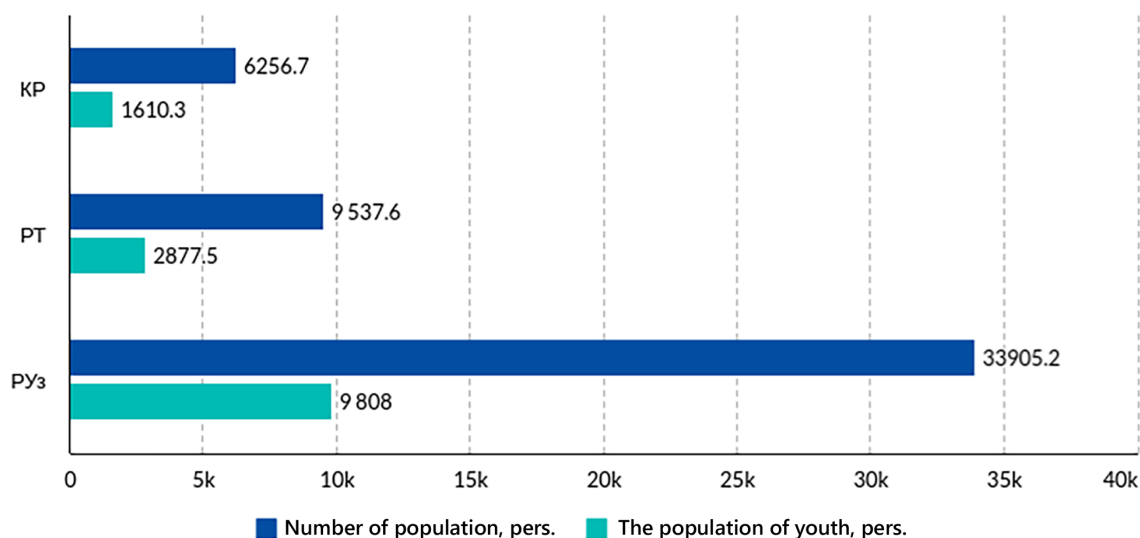
Density of population
per. per 1 sq/ km



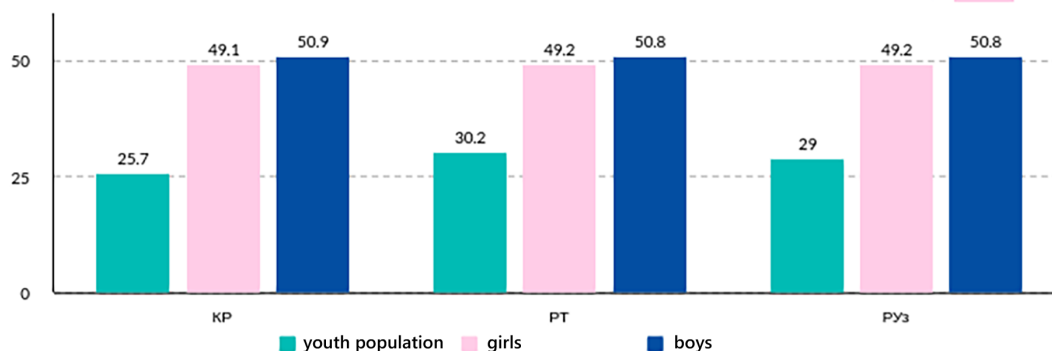
One of the tasks of the analysis is to identify the causes of radicalization and determining the most vulnerable groups of young people, including girls, who are potentially at greater risk of falling under the influence of radical movements, as well as to find effective models for making societies more resilient to radicalization and extremism challenges.

According to official statistics from all three Central Asian states involved in the project, one third of the population is young people. At the same time, young people are not a homogeneous socio-demographic group, differing by gender, age, education level, employment status, family wealth, attributing themselves to different subcultures, etc. Depending on many factors, the stratification of youth and the multiple identities that different segments and groups of youth have may affect their resilience to radicalization in different ways.

1 Number of population and the part of young people in the total population



2 Percentage of young people girls and boys as a percentage



Most definitions related to radicalization and extremism link different kinds of identities (in Benedict Anderson's terminology, "imagined communities") and their relationship to citizenship. Speaking about the role of modern nation-states, B. Anderson notes that despite the developing process of globalization, the process of fragmentation continues.

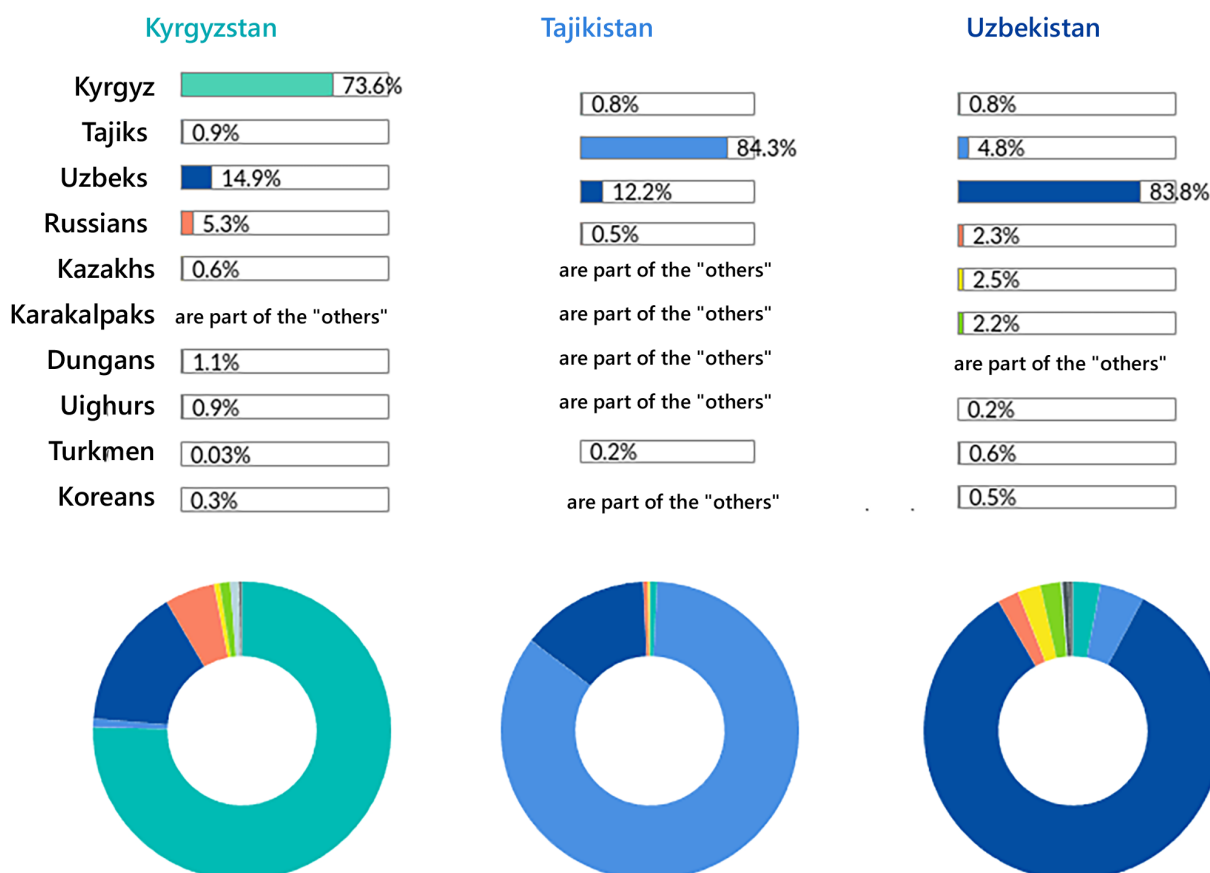
"The end of the era of nationalism," which had been prophesied for so long, is still very, very far away. To be a nation is the most universal legitimate value in the political life of our time. "A special role in this is played by religious leaders, who, representing a small segment of literate bilingual adherents from different linguistic communities, perform unifying rites, interpreting to their respective groups of adherents the meaning of their collective movement."

Benedict Andersen. "Imagined Communities."

In contemporary conditions in Central Asian states, the struggle of identities can determine the further development of states. What will prevail - ethnic nationalism, religious identity, on which some destructive forces can speculate, or the desire to strengthen national states and sovereignty will prevail - the future of the countries of the region depends on the answer to this question.

Ethnic composition

The most largest ethnic groups, in percentages



That is why a special place in this review is given to contemporary works devoted to nation building issues, including in the Central Asian states.

"Why do some countries unite and others disintegrate? Successful nation-building is based on a combination of three factors: linguistic homogenization, that is, the existence of a common language in which public communication occurs; equal access to public services for all; and the existence of alliances of civil society organizations across territory and formed along non-ethnic lines, which at the lowest level "bind" the nation together."

Andreas Wimmer. "Nation Building."

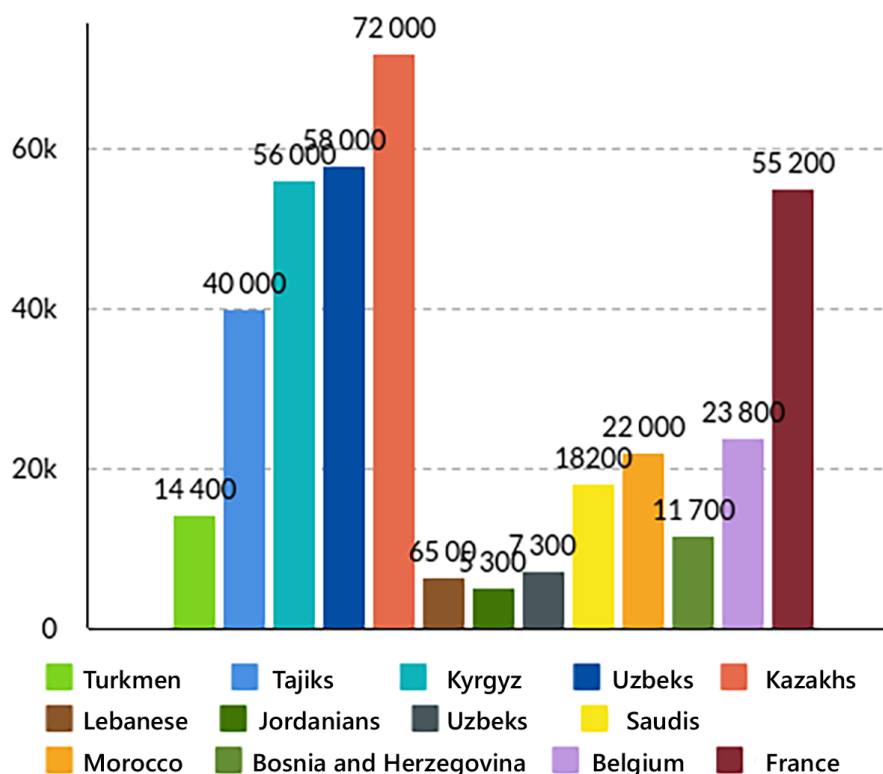
"The region, which already has a high conflict potential due to unresolved interstate, interethnic issues, is a hotbed of growth of radical religious movements."

*Nabiev R.A., Shakirov I.Y.
"Areal Activation of Islamic Fundamentalist Currents
in Post-Soviet Central Asian States".*

The second thematic block consists of works that address issues of radicalization and extremism, in one way or another, linking these phenomena with manifestations of religious identity. In particular, today, all the countries in the region are characterized by particular difficulties in pursuing a temporal, secular policy with a predominantly Islamic component in their populations.

Citizenry of countries

in number of foreign militant per person population



"Islam is the most "secularized" of the world's religions, i.e., it is more focused on secular issues, including political and economic ones. Islam is sometimes called a "total religion," and Muslims consider it a "way of life."

Alexei Malashenko. Islamic economics: is there a chance for development

"Two factors are influencing: "They don't want you: you don't belong to your homeland, your government doesn't care about you, and nobody wants you. But we want you; if you join us, you will finally be needed. The second follows from the first: "you cannot be a 'real' Muslim in your home" (i.e., in your country). Therefore, if you do not leave it and continue to live where you cannot follow the rules of your religion, you will go to hell. Only with us can you be a true Muslim."

Noah Tucker. "The Long Road to Multiple Societies and Secular States."

The third focus in the review is on the economic and extra-economic determinants of radicalization. In recent years, there has been a steady trend towards attributing the causes to social attitudes, a lack of "upward mobility" and opportunities for self-realization, the search for adventure, the desire to break out of traditional, including gender roles and systems of control (especially in research on external labor migration among young people). The opinion that the modern extremist is not always a "poor lunatic" has been asserted. However, the influence of factors such as poverty, lack of access to economic resources, and inequality continue to be very significant.

"This layer of motivation is related to what we call 'the squalor of local life.' A large proportion of militants and their wives do not know how a society with established social services, reasonable leisure and recreational activities can function. They are only familiar with high school, then work and migrant life in Russia, with all its deprivations and hardships. At some point, they have a desire to break the narrow circle of everyday life, to see the world and go somewhere, to take part in an adventure that will make life interesting and exciting. Not in last place, many were guided by romance and the opportunity to realize themselves.

*Tatyana Dronzina, Bakyt Dubanaev.
"Kyrgyz militants in foreign terrorist organizations".*

"Victims of violent extremism are not necessarily socio-economically vulnerable representatives among Kyrgyzstan's youth, they can also be educated, well-off or self-sufficient members of the society. The reasons for potential radicalization included, for example, rejection of secular views and secular governance in Kyrgyzstan, political frustration and distrust to law enforcement agencies because those who fight terrorism "implement the orders of the infidels".

Inna Sikorskaya. "Meanings, Images, and Media Channels Promoting Youth Radicalization in Kyrgyzstan ."

International study on resilience to threats of radicalization could be the basis for dialogue platforms between countries for young people in general, the expert community, representatives of local communities to create cross-sector, cross-country mechanisms to counter extremism in Central Asian youth environments.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is no unified understanding in the Central Asian region regarding the terms and concepts used to discuss radicalization and extremism. At the same time, there are gaps between the understanding of key terms at the country, regional and global levels. The region has not formed communication platforms for public discussions on the terms as a basis for bringing together state authorities and experts from civil society, increasing their capacity and sharing experiences and best practices between the countries.
- Expert capacity on ethnic identity, nation-building, and positive nationalism is clearly insufficient. In the early years of independence, various summer schools, conferences and seminars for young experts, including those uniting experts from several Central Asian countries, were held regularly. Their participants eventually became researchers, experts, civic leaders, and activists. In recent years, however, such events have been virtually nonexistent, and expertise has been weakened. For this reason, marginalized, insufficiently educated individuals get involved in discussions of ethnicity and nationalism, and these discussions create narratives that lead to increased conflict potential in society.
- There are also no platforms for the exchange of information and experience in the collection of key statistics, without which no qualitative research can be conducted. Data collection methodologies and the list itself need to be improved, including through unification, joint study of existing data sets, and improvement of the data collection system.
- As the results of more than 100 studies analyzed have shown, there is a clear lack of research on the prevailing types of identities of young people on the basis of which mobilization into radical movements can take place in the Central Asian region. There are virtually no studies devoted to left- and right-wing radical and national-patriotic youth movements. There is a clear tendency to uncritically reduce all issues of radicalization to the religious factor.
- The traditional theoretical and methodological basis is not sufficient to identify the relationship between religion, politics and conflict. This predetermined the use of interdisciplinary synthetic approach in the study. It is based on the integration of the analysis of macropolitical processes and their projections onto the level of the individual or entire communities with which one relates oneself, revealing the interconnections between individual and collective identities.
- The main counternarrative in the PCVE (preventing and/or countering violent extremism) among both state and non-state actors is the leitmotif of replacing "bad Islam" with some "good, traditional, local, tolerant, enlightened, modern, moderate and ... Islam".
- Secularism, secular potential and capital as tools for countering radicalization and fostering tolerance in society are not sufficiently addressed in studies, government programs, and media strategies on the PCVE.

- There are no sufficient number of studies with direct victims of radicalization (and those close to them) using in-depth interview and/or case study methods, making the data and conclusions of most studies indirect.
- Official statistics, as well as independent studies and assessments, do not allow for a clear gradation of the causes and factors of radicalization. Often the push factor is a combination of factors and causes, which can vary from country to country, from one social group to another, and even on a case-by-case basis. Official and independent reports have formed a number of clichés and stereotypes, which are not always supported by real data and in-depth analysis of cases, but which flow from one report to another report.
- Current practice shows that recruitment of extremists comes from a wide and diverse range of people, thus debunking the myth that a potential terrorist is only a "beggarly madman. Among political and religious extremists there is another kind of radical who is educated and integrated into society. At the same time, the educated become leaders and organizers for the mass of the uneducated.
- The attractiveness of extremism in the youth environment is reinforced by the fact that it allows to mythologize consciousness, to formulate false but concrete goals and objectives in life, to divide people into "insiders" and "outsiders", to concretize personal attitude to the state, ethnic groups and religions. Extremism serves as a temptation for young people, a response to an identity crisis at various stages of development, an opportunity to compensate for their failures or to prove themselves, only in a destructive way to society. Extremism in youth environment is a consequence of decreasing level of tolerance, culture and education, crisis of moral and value orientations, patriotism and citizenship in society.
- Researchers single out overgeneralized categories as vulnerable groups and categories of youth susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups ("young people," "women," "migrants"), viewing them as homogeneous communities, although this does not correspond to reality.
- Studies often do not take into account the voices of women and children equal to those of men; the problem is the difficulty of accessing women from closed communities (mahallas, religious and some ethnic groups), especially in rural areas.
- Victims of violent extremism need faith in a "bright future", which they cannot find in their own country. They lack attention to themselves, their loved ones and truthful answers to issues of life. It is these "free spaces" that recruiters are using, "packaging" extremist content into attractive slogans - "heroism," "the real truth of life on earth," "for peace without corruption," "if you are a real man or mother of children," "helping your brothers in faith" and other psychologically-pressuring appeals.
- The success of the process of reducing risks and increasing resilience to radicalization among young people requires the establishment of various platforms to freely express their needs and demands, and to promote ideas of pluralism and diversity. Youth require regular and full attention, both in the socio-economic aspects of development and in the political and ideological aspects, from all other members of society and especially from the state.

- Youth awareness campaigns in the Central Asian region on preventing radicalization do not take into account the fact that the capacity of lecturers, trainers, and instructors with modern methods of working with young people requires constant attention. Actions are scattered, none of the countries has a long-term media strategy, with elaborate slogans and symbols aimed at different target groups, especially young people.
 - Each Central Asian republic takes a set of measures to counter extremism. Despite all these measures taken by the countries in the sphere of countering extremism, they cannot be classified as absolutely effective. Extremism, as a supranational problem, goes beyond the scope of individual states and easily adapts to their peculiarities. In order to improve competence, the Central Asian countries need to unite their efforts in countering extremism and terrorism even more.
 - Each of the CA republics has a number of adopted national strategic documents and action plans to counter extremism and terrorism, including integration of society, implementation of state policy in the religious sphere, etc. Not enough efforts have been made to share experience in their development and implementation.
 - The strategic documents of CA countries related to the long-term development of the education sector have not been analyzed and further work on introducing the principles of peacebuilding and prevention of extremism and radicalization into the sectoral documents of the education system has not been carried out.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

ON STRENGTHENING TOLERANCE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN THE BORDER REGIONS OF KR, RT AND RU

- Organization of public discussions on the terms used in the work on prevention of extremism and radicalization can become the basis for the convergence of positions of state bodies and civil society experts and an effective way to increase their capacity.
- Given that the processes of strengthening statehood and nation-building are very important processes for all the countries of the Central Asian region, it is necessary to take a set of measures to accelerate the formation of a common civic identity in each of the republics and in the region as a whole. At the same time, it is necessary to simultaneously promote and encourage discussions and expert exchanges around the topic of regional identity formation in Central Asia;
- State programs on countering extremism and terrorism adopted and implemented in the KR, the RT and the RU must be subject to a process of regular monitoring and evaluation of implementation with necessary additions, including taking into account the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's Action Plan to Counter Violent Extremism. This work can contribute to the initial stage of coordination of actions and measures taken in the CA countries and international development partners, including with the UN structures and units specialized in combating terrorism;
- It should be taken into account that, in the past, action plans focused mainly on state institutions and did not consider civil society as an effective actor. Civil society should be more widely and effectively involved in the implementation of relevant programs.
- It is necessary to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of national programs to work with young people and update them with a focus on the development of a set of measures aimed at the social adaptation of young people, creating jobs, solving problems of social recreation, and developing special measures for career development and increasing opportunities to participate in politics and decision-making at the national and local levels. Including participation in local community affairs and party politics.
- It is necessary to make significant changes in educational policy, including the content and methodology of modern general, specialized secondary and higher education, aimed at training a specialist who is able to think critically, has a broad outlook, has knowledge in the natural and social sciences and the humanities, and has self-education skills. Improve the system of vocational education oriented to the modern labor market, including the external one.
- It is necessary to create conditions for social integration and formation of civic identity for young representatives of various religious and ethnic groups by providing access to multilingual and professional education and cultivating a sense of civic patriotism.

- Reforms in state (especially law enforcement) agencies are needed to address the problems of discrimination and corruption, which otherwise will continue to serve as a basis for social protest and radicalization. It is necessary to strengthen work to prevent the social influence of criminal groups on young people.
- Create rehabilitation and reintegration centers for those who have been under the influence of radical religious or other sects in order to support their return to a law-abiding lifestyle.
- Increase the competence and qualifications of moderate clergy, who are of paramount importance in combating radical movements, and improve the system of religious education. Introduce into the curricula of madrassas subjects that would help future imams to identify radical narratives and help them fight them using counter-narratives.
- It is necessary to develop a system of training for religious figures themselves in order to increase their level of religious knowledge. Introduce into the system of religious education subjects, courses, seminars, and trainings for madrasa teachers on law, civics, critical thinking, conflictology, peacemaking, mediation, and tolerance.
- Track and neutralize radical extremist websites and identify recruitment networks operating in social networks.
- Authorized state bodies for religious affairs of the KR, the RT and the RUz should establish mechanisms of cooperation, including through expert meetings for the coordinated development of methodology for accounting and registration of religious organizations, improving the exchange of experience and information, including the creation of textbooks and teaching materials for madrassas and universities.
- Consider the possibility of initiating the establishment of the Central Asian Spiritual Directorate of Muslims (CASDM), similar to the previously existing CASDM (Central Asian Spiritual Directorate of Muslims). Such a platform could become a place for meeting, establishing contacts, and exchanging opinions of representatives of the Central Asian Muftiyats.
- The special services of the KR, RT and RUz: should carry out regular intelligence, operational and preventive activities on the possibility of activation of the Taliban, ISIS, Al-Qaeda, IMU and other extremist groups after the withdrawal of US and NATO forces from Afghanistan in 2021.

- Consider opening a Center for Border Studies in the Ferghana Valley (with regional branches in all three states) within the framework of which to study cross-border conflicts, their historical background, ways and methods to prevent such conflicts, develop and propose new methods and technologies to strengthen borders and cross-border cooperation, with completion of border delimitation and demarcation, quality and secure border management.
 - Support and renew the meanings of local history circles and museums, which will contribute to the formation of the identity of young people locally. It is necessary to identify local, national, and regional values that could form the socially acceptable dreams and strategies of young people. A system for scaling these values is then needed.
-

REGARDING IDENTIFICATION OF RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT, TOPICS AND ISSUES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN EXPLORED IN EARLIER RESEARCH:

- Conduct a current situation assessment study (baseline survey) on the understanding of civic, ethnic, religious, regional, and other types of identities, assessing the level of sensitivity of youth on issues of interethnic relations, regionalism, level of religiosity, and citizenship;
 - Conduct a large-scale study and assessment of secular potential in the countries of the CA region. Such research should include elements of: a desk review of national regulations and programs; a qualitative component - in-depth interviews with key actors and leading experts; and a quantitative component - perceptions of secularism at the societal level.
-

ON SPECIFICATION OF FURTHER ACTIONS OF THE PROJECT:

- In the course of the Project implementation, it is necessary to use more actively arguments based on national strategic documents. Irrespective of their contents and quality, the state agencies of all countries have intradepartmental action plans for their realization thanks to which it is possible to search for the points of interaction of the Project with the state agencies.
- As a sustainable contribution to a better understanding of the PCVE issue in the CA region, it is necessary to consider supporting the development of a dictionary-reference book on PCVE issues, its public discussion, translation into the national and English languages, and publication. Its content could be the subject of discussion at regional expert platforms for government agencies and civil society on terminology, possibly with the involvement of international experts.
- A database of Central Asian experts, scholars and researchers on conflict-sensitive issues should be established. Based on the results of this work, implement a component of the Project on capacity-building of experts, primarily from civil society and young university professors, including from regional universities, to train them in the basics of nation-building and constructivism.
- There should be a series of activities in cooperation with universities and the academic sector as a whole, aimed at bridging the educational process and research with practical results. Support the establishment of creative laboratories, taking into account the existing interest of universities in expanding international cooperation.
- Establish a permanent platform for the exchange of experiences between the countries of Central Asia with the participation of government agencies, experts, scientists and clergy. Based on the results of the discussions, make recommendations for implementation into the practice of state bodies and public organizations.
- Facilitate the development of a network of peer role models, listening to the problems of vulnerable people, providing emotional support, and coaching in overcoming life's challenges. The network could build on existing infrastructure (youth and women's clubs) and organizations (youth and women's NGOs) and include new channels: informal peer consultations or online forums.
- Organize regular thematic workshops to discuss the dynamics of problems affecting vulnerable youth and identify the best ways to identify and address them.
- Providing expert support for the inclusion of the History of World Religions and an Internet safety (cybersecurity) course in school curricula in Central Asia to prevent the influence of radical ideas through the media and social networks.
- Support to informational and educational programs for youth on religious studies, religious and ethnic tolerance, and peacebuilding. Series of trainings/seminars/roundtables, etc. at the local level on the theme "Youth and Religion";

- When carrying out campaigns on raising awareness of young people, information campaigns and organizing meetings of students with experts, religious scholars, it is necessary to pay attention to the potential of the lecturers themselves and seek to strengthen it, which can be made a separate component of the Project.
 - Debate programs for young people on religious issues (possible topics: freedom of religion and conscience in a democratic society, the religious system in the Central Asian states, the dangers of religious fundamentalism and extremism, the ratio of secular and religious values, etc.). Organization of public discussion platforms on issues of religion, peacebuilding, etc.
 - Increasing the capacity of teaching staff at pilot universities. Development of various e-courses is possible here, which corresponds to the priority of "digitalization of education.
 - Actively involve experts from the academic sector in other activities, in particular in the processes of discussion of research, policy, legislation, capacity building of government agencies, civil society organizations, and the media.
 - Encourage the establishment and work of public organizations to provide psychological support to young people who have fallen under the ideological influence of violent religious extremist organizations;
 - Invite young people and women who have once faced similar problems and have been approached by recruiters to present their testimonies of how they overcame personal and familial vulnerability.
 - Support the establishment of an Association of Religious and Theological Scholars with participation of sociologists, cultural theologians, philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, demographers, lawyers, historians, orientalists, etc.
-

FOR THE MEDIA:

- Campaigns with at-risk men and women on various aspects of extremist propaganda can be effective. These campaigns should be tailored to the gender and individual characteristics of the audience and the situation.
 - Media and journalists in Central Asia should receive training on how to cover sensitive topics, especially religious and radicalization issues, in order to ensure that coverage does not lead to increased social tension and divisions in society. It is necessary to establish cooperation between the media, journalists and the expert community
 - The media and journalists can be an important channel for transparency and the rule of law by effectively reporting on court cases against individuals accused of extremism. This is an area where serious problems persist, and they create new ground for tension. Training in investigative journalism would be very appropriate.
 - Media coverage and discussion of acute social issues such as discrimination, social inequality, unfair treatment by law enforcement entities, in language that gives voice to the most vulnerable groups and prompts the state to take action, are necessary.
-

LINKS TO THE PRESENTATIONS OF THE STUDY:

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/17qtkdaWeMLdu7m7Mlmr-Gl8INOAuws-j/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105765249107775783094&rtpof=true&sd=true>



LINKS TO THE FULL STUDY:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zuz_uoQ2bjwPs9rMgW-ePvRGK-gduJV1U/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=105765249107775783094&rtpof=true&sd=true



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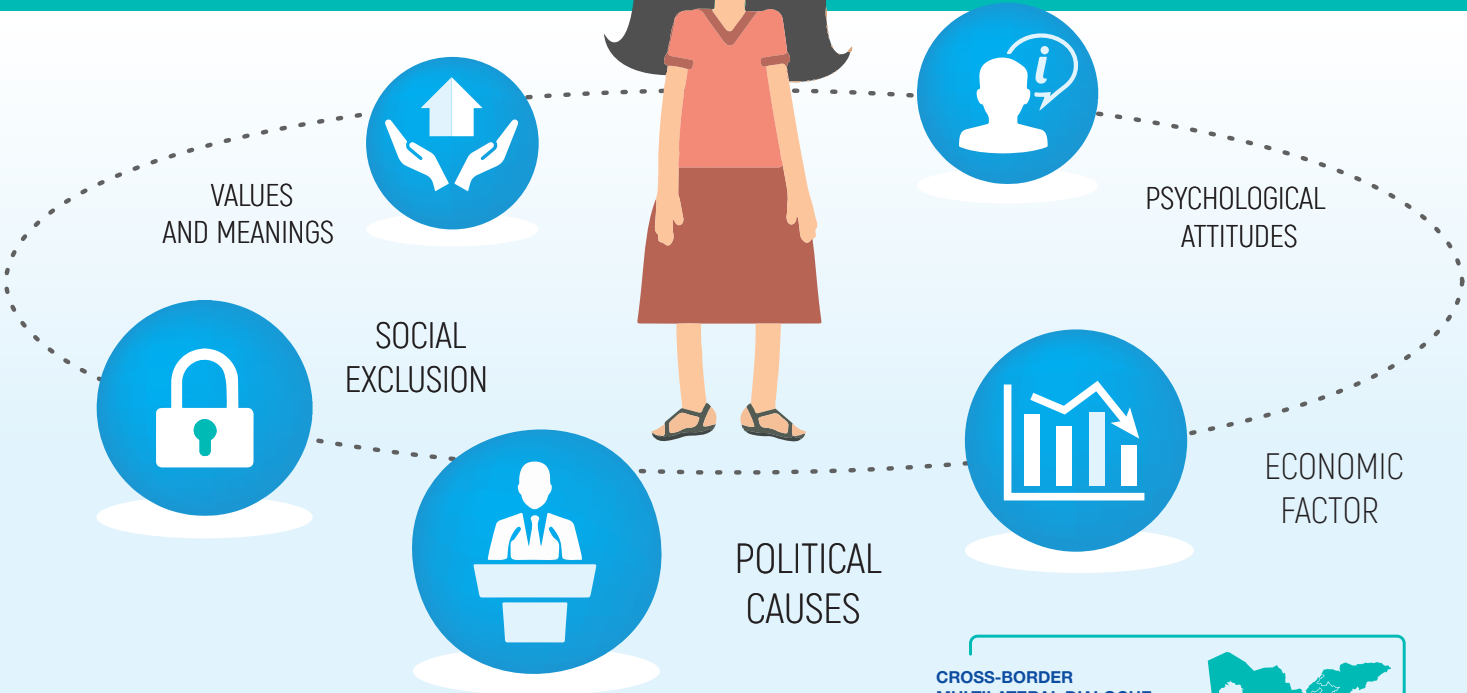


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CAUSES AND FACTORS OF RADICALIZATION



CROSS-BORDER
MULTILATERAL DIALOGUE
FOR TOLERANCE AND PEACE
IN CENTRAL ASIA



EXTERNAL FACTORS

SYSTEM FAILURES IN GOVERNANCE, ECONOMY,
AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION.

EXCLUSION FROM POSITIVE
SOCIAL LIFE.

DISRUPTION OF SOCIAL CONNECTIONS
WITHIN THE COUNTRY
AND BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM REVOLVING AROUND
THE INDIVIDUAL DETERIORATES.

WORLDVIEW INTERNAL FACTORS

IDENTITY CRISIS.

IDEALISTIC VALUES ARE COMPROMISED.
WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO FOLLOW,
WHO SETS THE AGENDA AND HOW.

PERSONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DISPOSITIONS.

FOUNDATIONS OF IDENTITY AND
MEANING-MAKING AS THE BASIS OF LIFE
AND PERSONAL STRATEGY
ARE DISRUPTED FOR INDIVIDUALS.



Desk study: "Vulnerability and resilience factors of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism"

Read the full research package by clicking here:

Created within the framework of the European Union-funded project "Cross-Border and Cross-Sector Dialogue for Tolerance and Peace in Central Asia".
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RESEARCH

"FACTORS OF YOUTH VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE TO THE RISKS OF RADICALIZATION AND EXTREMISM"



STUDY OBJECTIVE:



To identify and analyze the causes of extremism and radicalization among Central Asian youth by analyzing the results



of previous research findings and official data open sources.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:



Based on the analysis of research (over 120 studies), to identify the most vulnerable groups of young people



Finding effective models to increase youth resilience to the challenges of radicalization and extremism



Analysis of documents and programs to counter extremism



Development of recommendations



There are gaps between the understanding of key terms at the country, regional, and global levels in Central Asian countries

EXTREMISM
TOLERANCE
RADICALISM



There is a lack of research in Central Asia in this area



Peacebuilding and prevention of extremism and radicalization principles are not sufficiently implemented in the strategic documents of the Central Asian countries

Lack of expert potential



There are no platforms for the exchange of information and experience

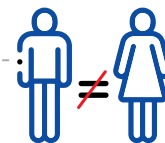
Extremism in the youth environment is a consequence of a lower level of tolerance, culture, education, values, and citizenship in society



Reports and studies have created a number of clichés and stereotypes that are not always supported by real data and in-depth analysis

CONCLUSIONS

None of the countries have a long-term youth-oriented media strategy



Studies often do not take into account the voices of women and children equal to men's voices

Desk study: "Vulnerability and resilience factors of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism"



Read the full research package by clicking here:

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ТРАНСГРАНИЧНЫЙ
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LABOR MIGRATION: CAUSES AND RISKS

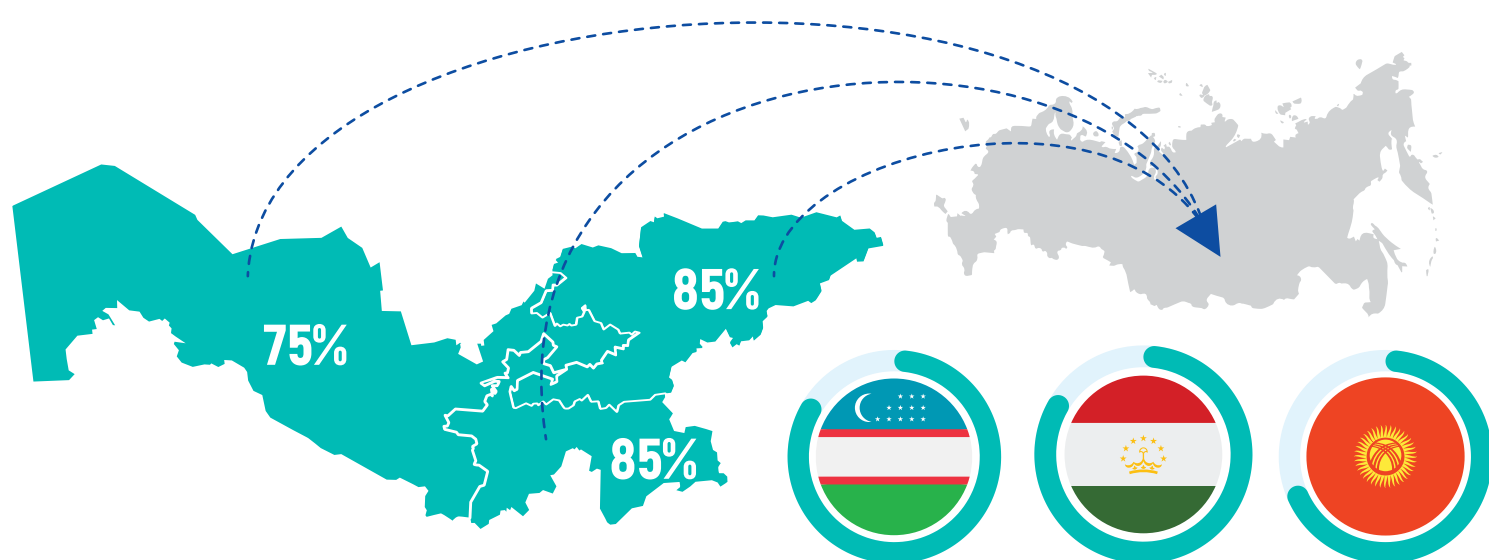
UZBEKISTAN, TAJIKISTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN ARE COUNTRIES, SENDING A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF MIGRANT WORKERS ABROAD



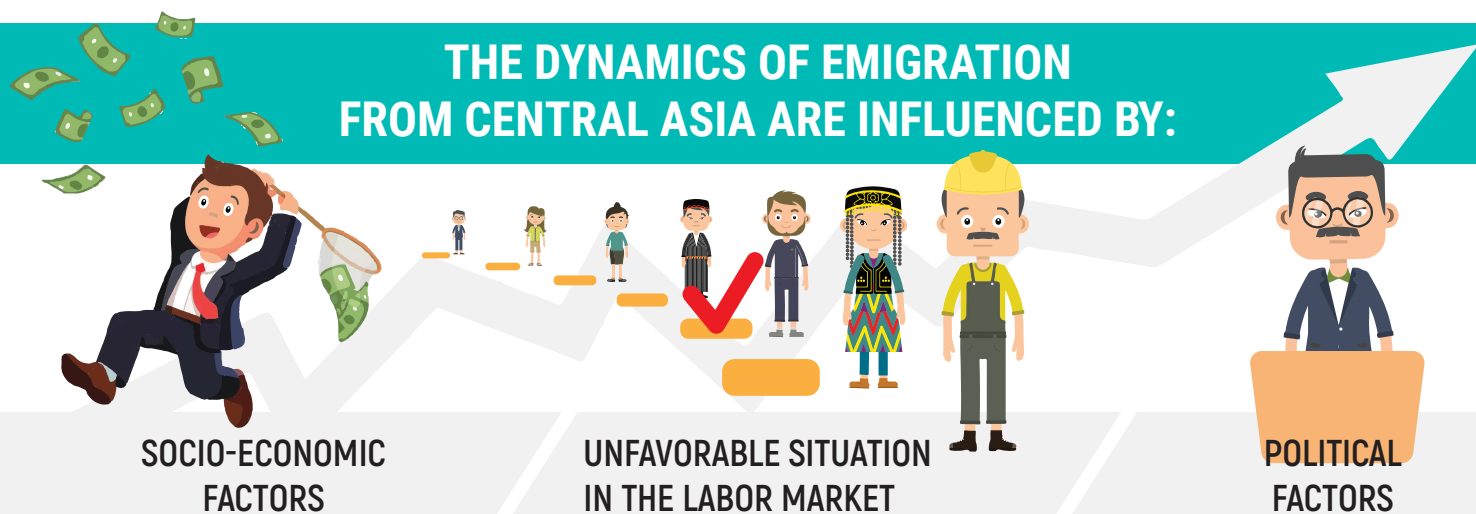
Labor migration between Central Asian countries between the CA countries and their host countries, about 3.8 million people are involved, which is about 14% of the economically active population.



THE SHARE OF MIGRANTS GOING TO WORK IN RUSSIA:



THE DYNAMICS OF EMIGRATION FROM CENTRAL ASIA ARE INFLUENCED BY:



RISKS OF MIGRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Children left behind by migrant workers are prone to psychological and physical abuse and have limited access to basic social services.



Young people from families where parents are in migration do not have the opportunity to seek gainful employment because they perform the functions of parents and are engaged in housekeeping.



Migration increases the incidence of divorce and break up of families due to prolonged separation of spouses, and contributes to the deterioration of health of migrants.



MIGRATION PROCESSES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH A NUMBER OF RISKS AND CHALLENGES, INCLUDING THE RADICALIZATION OF MIGRANTS.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY RELEVANT FOR CENTRAL ASIA, WHERE THERE IS A STEADY TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH AND HIGH LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY AND THE RESULT IS LABOR MIGRATION



KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG

БИОМ
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YUKSALISH
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CROSS-BORDER
MULTILATERAL DIALOGUE
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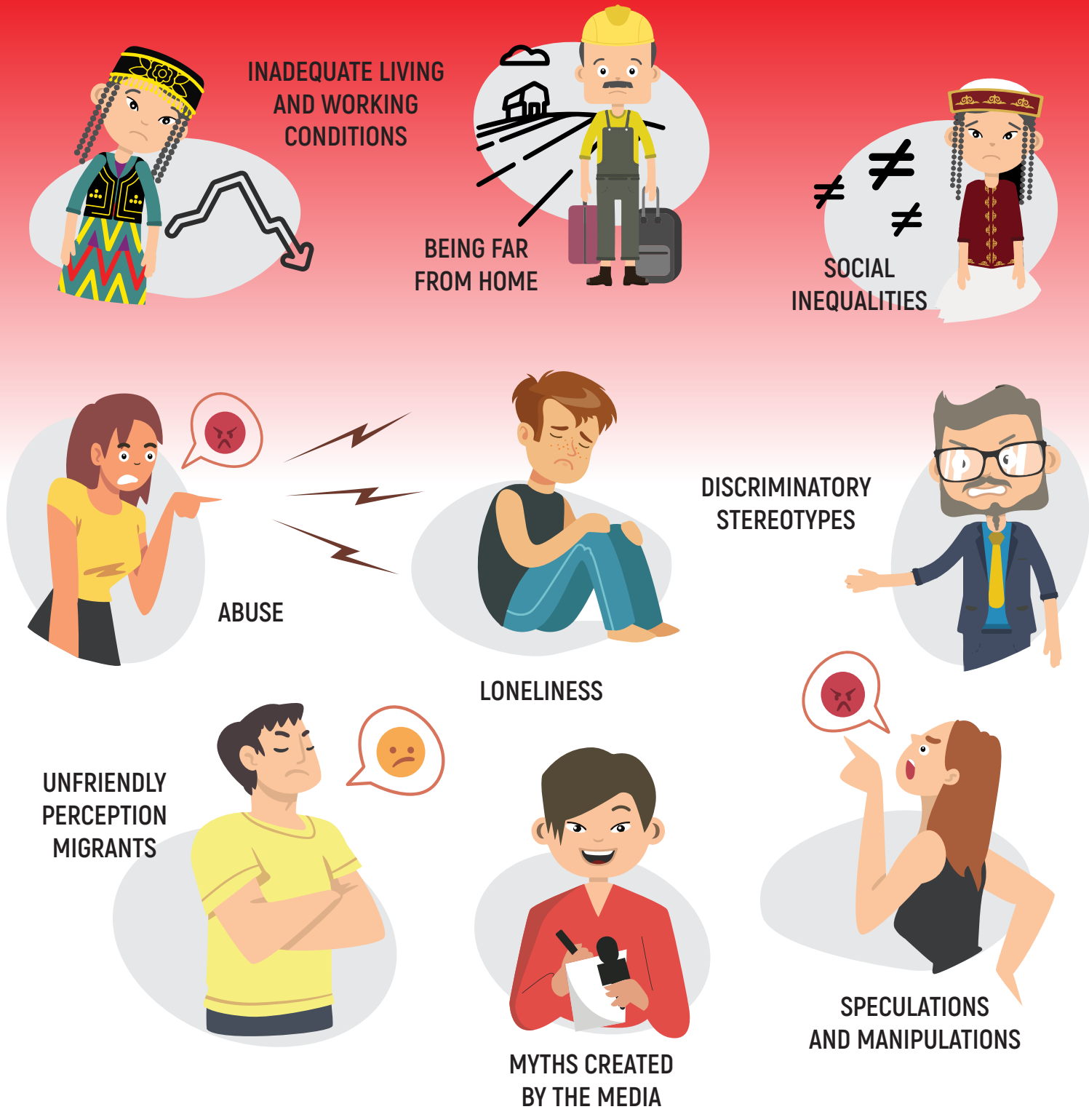
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THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON RADICALIZATION IN SOCIETY

EXTREMISM OCCURS AMONG MIGRANTS, IN COMMUNITIES THAT ARE AT RISK OF VIOLENCE OR PERSECUTION, INCLUDING XENOPHOBIA AND PREJUDICE



RECOMMENDATIONS



There is a need to raise awareness among journalists and the media on sensitive topics, such as Countering violent extremism and radicalisation



The condemnation by imams, theologians and Islamic scholarsideology of religious extremism and terrorism. Exposing the tactics of the ideologues of religious extremism to intentionally distort the provisions of the Quran and other holy religious scriptures



To inform young people as much as possible about the psychological techniques, deception and manipulation of the minds of young people, migrant workers, ideologists and recruiters

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1

I'm YOUR FRIEND



Often the most frequent recruitment happens **VERBALLY**



HOW TO UNDERSTAND

**THAT YOU HAVE BEEN TARGETED
BY TERRORIST AND EXTREMIST
ORGANIZATIONS**

2

THE "NEW" WORLD I WANT TO SHOW YOU

recruiters speak your native language, they have a strong influence on your emotions and you sympathize and choose the negative side.



3

WITH US YOU'LL MAKE SENSE



You become addicted to the information you receive: you become less sociable and more withdrawn. Because of the suggestion that the world around you begins to seem alien.



4

YOU ARE THE CHOSEN ONE!



THEY INSPIRE THE NEW "image of **YOU**" as a result, you begin to imagine yourself on the battlefield, mentally living in the new image, as if testing yourself.

At this point in the recruitment process Mentors" are involved, here is the final turning point in the worldview, doubts disappear completely.



5

IT'S TIME TO ACT!!!



**AT THIS POINT, THE RECRUITS
ARE ALREADY COMPLETELY
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
TO THE RECRUITER**

The recruiter is offered a relocation route to the "service" area. If the recruits do not have the financial means then they are given to them.



Prepared on the basis of the study "Vulnerability and resilience factors of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism" B. 2017



The project is funded by the European Union



BIOM
BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION MOVEMENT



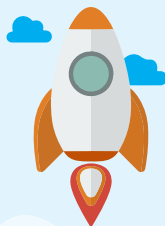
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FACTORS OF YOUTH VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE TO THE RISKS OF RADICALIZATION AND EXTREMISM



+ PROMISING FUTURE

+ CAREER GROWTH

+ SUPPORT OF LOVED ONES

+ INTERESTING LEISURE

+ OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN NEW THINGS

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES -

LESSONS OF LABOUR -

SAMOZOLATION -

REJECTION OF ACCEPTED NORMS -

SENSE OF INJUSTICE -

Desk study: "Vulnerability and resilience factors of youth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the risks of radicalization and extremism"



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TOP 10 RECOMMENDATIONS

ON STRENGTHENING TOLERANCE IN THE BORDER REGIONS OF CENTRAL ASIA

01

ORGANIZE PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS, discussion and debate clubs, expert exchange of experience;

02

TAKE A COMPLEX OF MEASURES to accelerate the formation of a common civic identity in each of the republics and the region as a whole;

03

CARRY OUT REGULAR MONITORING AND EVALUATION to improve state programs on countering extremism and terrorism;

04

Involve **CIVIL SOCIETY** in the implementation of state programs to counter extremism and terrorism;

05

REVIEW AND IMPROVE NATIONAL PROGRAMMES for working with youth;

06

INVESTMENT IN EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, including the improvement of the system of vocational education;

07

REFORM in state bodies to address discrimination and corruption, which serve as a basis for social protest and radicalization;

08

Create **REHABILITATION CENTERS** for people who have survived by radical groups to return to normal life;

09

IMPROVE THE COMPETENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS of state authorities and religious leaders, and the public;

10

Authorized state bodies on religious affairs of the **KR, RT AND RUZ ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR COOPERATION**



Funded by the European Union

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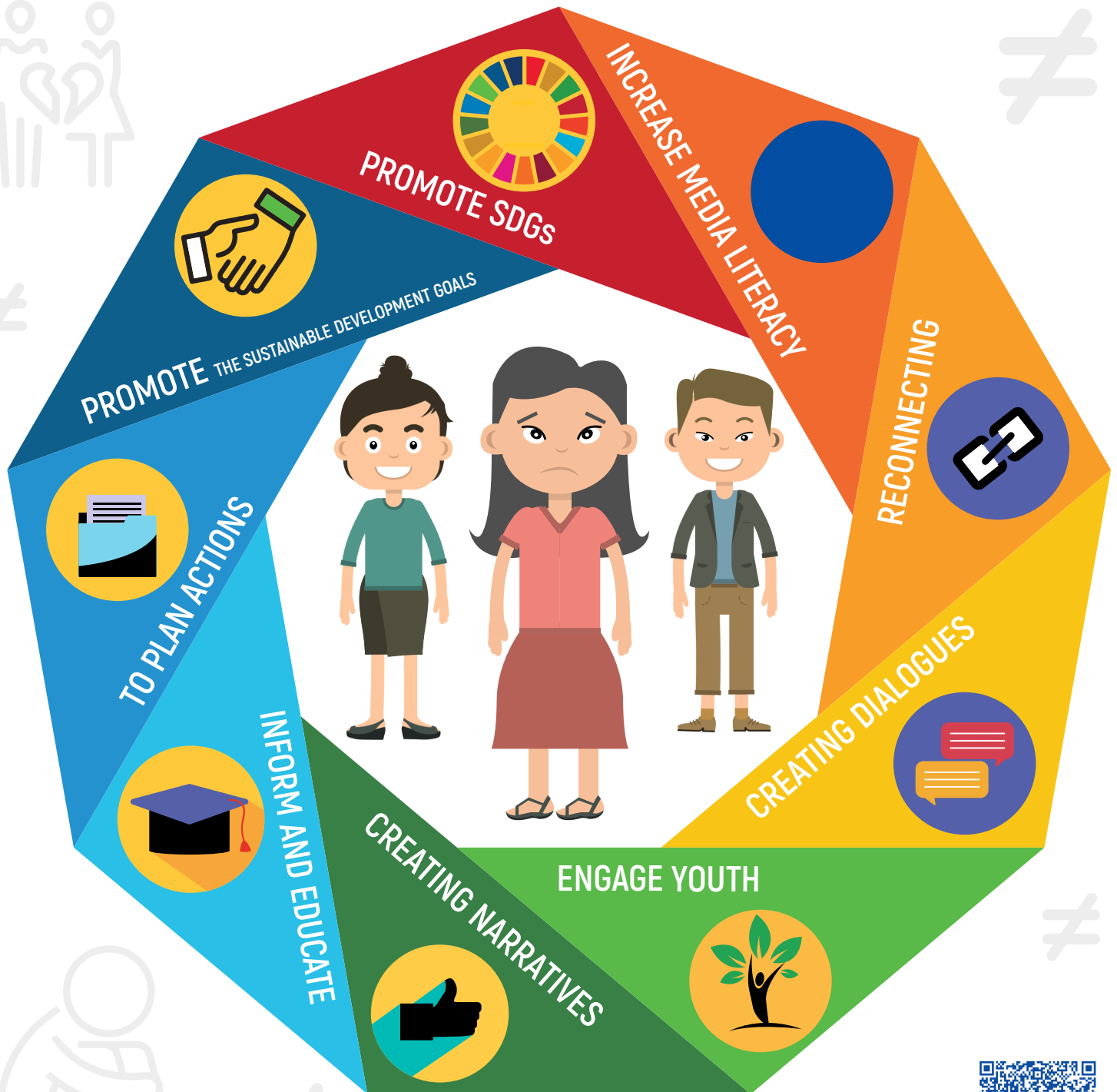
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HOW TO RESIST RADICALIZATION ?



CROSS-BORDER
MULTILATERAL DIALOGUE
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TO STRENGTHEN YOUNG POTENTIALITY FOR PEACE DIALOGUE IN CENTRAL ASIA

RECOMMENDED

National youth
outreach
programs



NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Social inclusion
and adaptation
of youth



ADAPTATION

Jobs
and career
opportunities



CAREER

Solutions
to social leisure
problems



LIFE

Youth Participation
in Politics
and Decision Making



POLITICS

Access
to multilingual
vocational education



EDUCATION

Conditions
for building
a civic identity



IDENTIFICATION

Reforms
in law
enforcement



REFORMS

Development of social
and emotional
spheres in youth



DEVELOPMENT

Centers for rehabilitation
of people who were
radicalized



REHABILITATION

Improvement
of the system
of religious education



RELIGION

Learning about
different
denominations



CONFESSIONS

Creation of media
content
on peacebuilding



MEDIA

Creating conditions
for skills
self-education



SKILLS

Teaching young
people to think
critically



THINKING



You can read the
study by following the link



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"CROSS-BORDER AND CROSS-SECTOR DIALOGUE FOR TOLERANCE AND PEACE IN CENTRAL ASIA"



Проект финансируется
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