



POLICY TAKEAWAYS



CREATE CHANGE

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Key Takeaways

1

Key terms and definitions

Clarify key terms associated with countering/preventing violent extremism (CVE/PVE) including extremism, radicalism, fundamentalism, and violent extremism. *Appreciate* similarities and differences in the Australian and Indonesian contexts, and in men and women's engagement with violent extremism. *Reflect* the fact that not all extremists or radicals are supporters of violence in nuanced policy and law enforcement interventions.

2

Civil Society and Community Based Organisations (CSOs and CBOs)

Leverage the dynamism and grassroots reach of Indonesian CSOs and Australian CBOs for enhanced CVE/PVE bilateral law and justice cooperation. *Reflect* governments' commitment to a more formal participatory role by CSOs/CBOs, including women's organisations, in policy formulation, and *affirm* their respective roles in building trust with local communities.

3

Collaborative psychological research

Acknowledge the similarities between the Australian and Indonesian contexts with respect to the psychological drivers and pathways of violent extremism. *Appreciate* the facilitating or inhibiting influence of family and friends for violent extremism; the role of women in violent extremism and peace-building; and the link between community radicalisation and the corrosion of democratic principles. *Recognise* the value of deepening bilateral collaborative research in this area.

4

Desistance, disengagement, and de-radicalisation

Appreciate the role of group dynamics and identities in de-radicalisation, including the importance of re-connecting extremists with families, occupations, and roles to build new identities, and to build trust between authorities and communities. *Recognise* the tension between encouraging violent extremists to cease violence and to leave violent groups (desistance and disengagement), and de-radicalisation of the groups themselves. The de-radicalisation of groups (norm change) generally requires members with a change of heart to remain within the group as leaders and advocates for change. In some cases, the imprisonment of extremists and leaders or their withdrawal can paradoxically spread extremism as replacements are recruited or splinter groups form.

For further details, please contact:

Dr Greta Nabbs-Kellar
Research Fellow Southeast Asia and the Indo-Pacific
The University of Queensland
g.nabbskellar@uq.edu.au
policy-futures.centre.uq.edu.au

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