ETTYSAL
Ending Terrorism through Tunisian Youth Service Action Locally

2018 WORLD CONGRESS ON JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN

Strengthening justice systems for children: Challenges, including disengagement from violent extremism

UNESCO HOUSE PARIS 28th - 30th MAY 2018

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Tunisia Country Representative
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Introduction

- **Period of performance:** 18 months
- **Award amount:** 1,000,000
- **Target population:** Youth ages 13-25
- **Location:** Manouba and Kasserine
- **Participants:** Direct beneficiaries 100 youth and their families; Indirect beneficiaries
- **Partners:** University of Southern California, University of Tunis, University of Zitouna, National Youth Observatory, Amal Association, Fanni Raghman Anni, IIDDébate
ETTYSAL’s Theory of Change is based on building community capacity to identify and modify the behavior of youth at high risk of joining Violent Extremist Organizations (VEOs).

Risk factors and associated behaviors are embedded in, and reinforced by the family’s relational interactions/dynamics. If behaviors associated with risk factors are identified and used as a lever to engage significant members of the family in changing those behaviors, relational sequences are improved and risk factors and associated behaviors are reduced/changed.

Family Systems Prevention and Intervention Model
Two interrelated steps:
Diagnostic phase (through the application of the AYSET)
Family counseling
YSET Adaptation: Tool refinement and threshold setting

• Pilot with 10 youth to analyze scores
• 6 out of 12 risk factors makes a youth eligible for the intervention
• Gang YSET has 9 nine risk factors. 4 out 9 risk factors makes a youth eligible for secondary prevention services.
• Adapted tool used to test a total of 600 youth from Manouba and Kasserine
CVE AYSET Risk Factors


SCALE A: Antisocial Tendencies
SCALE B: Weak Parental Supervision
SCALE C: Critical Life Events
SCALE DE: Impulsive Risk Taking
SCALE F: Neutralization of Guilt
SCALE G: Peer Influence
SCALE IJ: Deviant Behaviors
SCALE T: Family radicalization
SCALE H: Influence of Radical Peers

Addition of Risk Factors/Scales SV, R1, R2

SCALE SV: Social Vulnerability
SCALE R1: Religious Extremism - Concerning behaviors
SCALE R2: Religious Extremism - Alarming behaviors
Youth Behavioral Profile for Referral

- Isolation from family and community
- Spending extensive amounts of time alone in cafes or in the streets
- Spending large amounts of time on social networks
- Sudden change in habits/spending too much time in mosques
- Viewing violent postings
- Adopting deviant behaviors
- Dropping out of school
- Displaying violent behaviors towards the police
- Negative discourse towards local government officials
- Entertaining relations with VEO recruiters
- No effort to find a job
- Showing radical and violent behaviors
- Drug and alcohol abuse
Family-Centered Intervention

Research and Measurement

PHASE I
Referral & Collaboration

Identification of Potential Participant

Application of AYSET-I (Arabic Youth Service Eligibility Tool)

Measurement of 12 Risk factors empirically derived:
1. Antisocial Tendencies
2. Weak Parental Supervision
3. Critical life events
4. Impulsive Risk Taking
5. Neutralization of guilt
6. Peer influence
7. Deviant behaviors
8. Peer radicalization influence
9. Family radicalization
10. Religious Extremism (Concerning)
11. Religious Extremism (Alarming)
12. Social Vulnerability

Not Eligible
Transfer other programs

Eligible
Intervention

Family Intervention

PHASE 2
Building Agreements (Service month 1)

PHASE 3
Redefining (Service month 2)

PHASE 4
Celebration of Changes (Service month 3)

PHASE 5
Mainstreaming (Service month 4)

PHASE 6
Next Level Agreements (Service month 5)

PHASE 7
Re-assessment (Service month 6)

Applying AYSET - R

Strategic Focus

Vertical Strategy: Multi Generational Training with Strengths Based Genograms
Horizontal Strategy: Problem solving strategies

Dosage Of The Intervention

Meeting of strategic team (1 per phase)

Family Meetings (2 per phase)

Individual Meeting for clients (1 per phase)

Group Activities (1 per phase)

Creative Associates International

The doses of the intervention are interconnected, this implies that from each intervention the family work is reinforced.
Counseling Per Phase

- Vertical Strategy
  - Construction of the genogram

- Horizontal Strategy
  - Stages of problem-solving

Problems  ➔  Solutions
Why the Use of the Genogram?

- Help families identify their strengths and weaknesses across generations;
- Help the counselor understand the links, the influences and vulnerabilities of the individuals and the conflicts inside the group;
- Help the counselor understand the attachment system that establishes the relational matrix, the harmonious, difficult or fusional relationships;
- Allow to consider the pattern of functioning of the family as a whole;
- Highlight all the major events that have affected them (births, marriages, separations, divorces, major diseases, death, job failures, etc.)
Steps for Problem-Solving

Step 1 • Announce to the family the strategies put in place with the strategy team

Step 2 • Establish clear definition of the problem (the behavior must be separated from the identity)

Step 3 • Identify the solutions tested

Step 4 • Establish clear indicators of change in behavior

Step 5 • Choose an intervention based on a well defined hypothesis

Step 6 • Assign tasks (simple and feasible)
Family Radicalization

The ETTYSAL model is based on the powerful finding that «Family is the channel of culture and beliefs!»

Family Counselors identified mothers as a key partner to recognize, predict, and address exposures to VE.
- Family Counselors empowered mothers to offer expressive counternarratives to dehumanize extremist acts;

Fathers and male family members are central in reframing philosophies of masculinity that VE narratives are using to manipulate youth.
- Family Counselors emphasized fathers’ participation to deconstruct such beliefs and narratives by promoting family values.
Impulsive Risk Taking

*Impulsive risk taking is a cognitive vulnerability factor used by VEOs*

- Family Counselors supported youth through co-regulation techniques to put in place adapted alternative behaviors;

- Family intervention reduced the severity of these traits by increasing control over behaviors and insistence toward adapted goals, such as social accomplishments and educational commitments;

- Family Counselors provided youth life opportunities, helping them discover their skills and talents and how to act in a constructive manner;
Most Common Problems in ETTYSAL Youth

- Illiteracy
- Unemployment
- Dysfamily
- Irresponsibility
- Peer
- Poverty
- Sociovulnerability
- Solitude
- Supervision
- Substance addiction
- Revenge
- Violence
Organize debates to help the youth get rid of dark and pessimistic ideas
Reinforce the youth self-confidence

Put in place simple life plan charts
- PARENTS: Raise funds to implement the life project of the youth
- Give bonus points to reward the good actions of the youth

Political integration: participate in official meetings of neighborhood members; participate in awareness building campaigns on local governance issues, etc...

Economic integration: training, employability...

Social integration: social integration centers, public social services, training centers, official neighborhood ceremonies...

Organize debates to help the youth get rid of dark and pessimistic ideas
Reinforce the youth self-confidence

Involve peers in group activities of the youth
### ETTYSAL Results

#### AYSET-T1 to AYSET-T3 (12 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>AYSET-T1</th>
<th>AYSET-T3</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>AYSET-T1</th>
<th>AYSET-T3</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>AYSET-T3</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Antisocial Tendencies</td>
<td>15.60</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>42.66</td>
<td>20.43</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>51.12</td>
<td>13.44</td>
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<td>B - Weak Parental Supervision</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>51.12</td>
<td>13.44</td>
<td>28.09</td>
<td>28.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>IJ - Deviant Behaviors</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>21.760</td>
<td>175.53</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>28.09</td>
<td>175.53</td>
<td>21.760</td>
<td>175.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>H - Peer Radicalization Influence</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>999.37</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>51.12</td>
<td>657.79</td>
<td>10.07</td>
<td>10.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>T - Family Radicalization</td>
<td>16.32</td>
<td>20.43</td>
<td>25.06</td>
<td>20.151</td>
<td>30.524</td>
<td>51.12</td>
<td>20.43</td>
<td>51.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>R1 - Religious Extremism 1 (Concerning Behaviors)</td>
<td>21.185</td>
<td>33.62</td>
<td>59.83</td>
<td>25.43</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>42.66</td>
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<td>R2 - Religious Extremism 2 (Worrying Behaviors)</td>
<td>21.185</td>
<td>33.62</td>
<td>59.83</td>
<td>25.43</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>42.66</td>
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<td>SV - Social_Vulnerability</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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**Note:** The % Change column shows the percentage change from AYSET-T1 to AYSET-T3.
95% youth are no longer at the secondary level of risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Eligible Youth/Number of youth</th>
<th>N of youth who have risk factors at the end of the program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MORANGUIA</td>
<td>0/20</td>
<td>5 youth have 1 risk factor, 1 youth have 2 risk factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUARHICHER</td>
<td>0/30</td>
<td>8 youth have 1 risk factor, 5 youth have 2 risk factors, 6 youth have 3 risk factors, 1 youth have 5 risk factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZZOUHOUR</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>1 youth have 1 risk factor, 4 youth have 2 risk factors, 3 youth have 3 risk factors, 1 youth have 4 risk factors, 3 youth have 5 risk factors, 1 youth have 6 risk factors, 2 youth have 7 risk factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSOUROUR</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>5 youth have 1 risk factor, 5 youth have 2 risk factors, 4 youth have 3 risk factors, 1 youth have 5 risk factors, 1 youth have 7 risk factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELKARMA</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>5 youth have 1 risk factor, 2 youth have 2 risk factors, 1 youth have 4 risk factors, 3 youth have 5 risk factors, 1 youth have 6 risk factors</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
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Lessons learned

- Approaches from youth violence prevention field are relevant for P/CVE
- Public health model is important for addressing P/CVE
- P/CVE programs to target individuals must be grounded on data and evidence
- Families are a key actor in P/CVE
- Focus on behaviors not identity
- Youth should be seen as the solution
- Strong demand for the program
QUESTIONS?