

START 

A Tale of Two Caliphates
AQ and its Associated Movement vs.
the Islamic State *and its Associated Movement*

William Braniff
Executive Director

This research was supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate through START. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations presented here are solely the authors' and are not representative of DHS or the United States Government.

The Starting Line

- 3 consecutive record breaking years for #'s of attacks & fatalities globally
- Highly concentrated geographically in states with AQAM (and now ISAM) presence
- 6 – 7 of the most lethal & active groups are part of AQAM or ISAM over last 3 years
- Terrorism theory predicts “outbidding”
- START dataset on group dynamics supports the outbidding theory (BAAD – Asal & Rethemeyer)

GTD Data: Perpetrator Groups Among Top 20

Group	Total Attacks 2014	Total Fatalities 2014	% Change Total Attacks 2013-2014	% Change Total Fatalities 2013-2014
ISIL/AQI*	1263	9596	179%	411%
Taliban	1038	4194	34%	53%
Al-Shabaab	865	1783	170%	141%
Boko Haram	493	7112	111%	311%
AQAP	285	889	99%	140%
TTP	179	974	13%	30%
Al-Nusra Front*	82	838	82%	19%
Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (a.k.a, Ansar Jerusalem, Sinai Province of IS)	60	157	200%	50%

*Given limitations in media coverage in Syria, these are conservative figures

Hypotheses

- Both theory and empirical trends suggest even greater levels of violence from AQAM and ISAM
- Weak nation-states straining under sectarian pressures will not have the will or capacity to marginalize Sunni extremists
 - Sunni nations will be too busy fighting the Shi'a to devote resources (e.g., Yemen and AQAP)
 - Sunni nations will see AQAM as useful when fighting ISAM or the Shi'a (e.g., Jabhat al-Nusra)
 - ISAM will use and exacerbate sectarian tension to its advantage (e.g., Iran backs Assad, Iraqi Shi'a militias, Houthis, Hezbollah)

The Finish Line: Some Worst Case Outcomes

- ISAM is able to foment a regional sectarian civil war
 - B/t refugee flows and conflict, borders are erased
- AQAM is perceived as more mainstream & legitimate
 - “The Fringe Effect”
- The Sinai Province carves out enough safe haven to wage a sustained campaign against Israel or Egypt
 - Outbidding Hamas, Hezbollah and AQAM while baiting Israel
 - Winning disenfranchised Egyptian Islamists
- Ever-increasing levels of violence convince “the West” to sever ties with the Muslim world
 - al-Qa’ida’s goal with respect to the West all along

Contours of the Competition

- The Islamic State's (IS) vision for the Caliphate is:
 - Only marginally different from that of al-Qaida (AQ)
 - Born of recent adaptations in jihadist discourse
 - Fostered by developments in social media
 - Enabled by recent conditions specific to Iraq and Syria

However, their vision for the Caliphate is:

- More destabilizing than that of al-Qa'ida
- Transferable to future conflict zones

And yet, it

- May serve to legitimize AQAM over time
- May differ from aspirations of the "We are all ISIS" crowd

Al Qa'ida's Grand Strategy

- **Operations:** Far-Enemy Centric
 - Attack the Far Enemy to *Awaken the Masses*
- **Strategy:** Protracted Attrition Warfare
 - Enable and reorient the violence of others groups
 - Severing ties b/t the West and the Muslim world is a necessary precondition to establishing the Caliphate
- **Strategic Communications:** Social Movement Theory
 - “The Caliphate” as a conceptual master frame to foster alignment among diverse & dispersed violent Islamists
 - Sharia → Da’wa to help reorient hearts and minds

Al Qa'ida's Phased Approach

1. **Awakening the Masses**
2. ***Harb Istinzaf* – A long term war of attrition**
3. Severing Western/Muslim alliances
4. *Tasfiyat Hisabat* – Settling Scores
5. *Idarat al-Tawahush* – Management of Barbarism
6. Establishing Shari`a Law in Muslim States
7. Removal of All Western Influences from the Region
8. Reestablishment of the Caliphate

Sammy Salama and Joe-Ryan Bergoch, "Eight Phases to Restoring the Caliphate: Al-Qa'ida's Long-Term Strategy Against the West," *Terrorism and Political Islam*

Animating the Strategy



- Narratives:
- Othering
 - Victimization
 - Resistance
 - **Far Enemy**

Islamic State's Grand Strategy

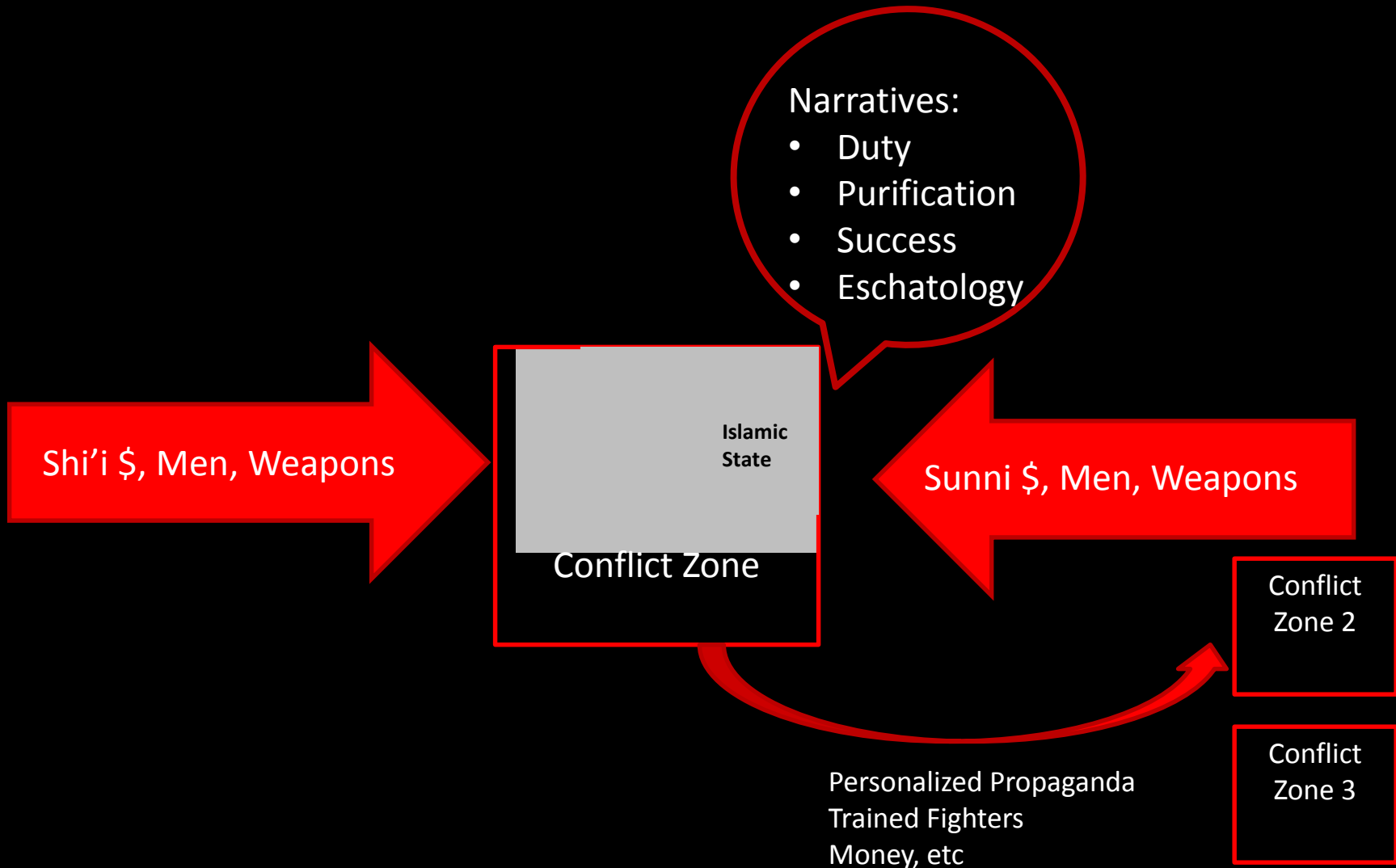
- **Operations:** Get *Dar-ul Islam* in order
 - Establish the Caliphate and build its institutions to *Awaken the Masses*
- **Strategy:** Outbid Everyone
 - Use internecine violence to foment instability and foster resource mobilization
- **Strategic Communications:** #Caliphate.Hijra.Now.
 - The Caliphate is a religious obligation (now) and a geopolitical reality (now)
 - Sharia → Purification of Islam

Islamic State's Phased Approach

1. *Hijrah (Emigration)*
2. *Jama'ah (Group)*
3. *Destabilize Taghut (Idolaters/Tyrants)*
4. *Tamkin (Consolidation)*
5. *Khilafah (Caliphate)*

"From Hijra to Caliphate," *Dabiq*, Issue 1

Animating the Strategy



Implications

- US effort should be geared towards managing sectarianism
 - Sectarian tension is the engine of resource mobilization
 - IS feeds off of and exacerbates this tension
- US effort should help Sunnis marginalize Sunni Extremists
- US efforts should help partners prevent wilayats from taking root
 - Interdict IS veterans, money and influence
- US strategy must recognize that IS can advance AQ's war of attrition
- Both AQ and IS have an incentive to plot 'far-enemy' attacks
 - AQ: Relevance
 - IS:
 - Abu Bakr Naji's "Strategy of Paying the Price (deterrence)
 - Inciting *al-Malhama* (escalation)

Analytical Questions Going Forward

- Reaction to Western intervention in Iraq:
 - When does IS switch from deterrence to escalation wrt the West?
 - If corporate IS conducts a large scale attack in the West, is it intended to precipitate *al-Malhama*?
- Evolution of IS to ISAM
 - How will IS use its wilayats as strategic assets?
 - When IS shifts emphasis to its wilayats or inspired adherents, what does it tell us?
- ISAM as agent of change:
 - If ISAM remains successful, how does AQAM respond?

William Braniff

Executive Director

START, University of Maryland

(301) 405-4022

braniff@start.umd.edu

www.start.umd.edu