The Five Country Research & Development Network Terrorism Prevention Meeting

September 2018

Homeland Security

Science and Technology

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1. Introduction

The Five Country Research and Development (5RD) Terrorism Prevention Meeting was hosted by the United Kingdom Home Office's Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism (OSCT), in London, UK, September 10-13, 2018. The 5RD Terrorism Prevention Meeting convened researchers, policy makers, and operations from Australia, Canada, the United States, and the UK to share and coordinate changes in national priorities and research agendas, enumerate key 5RD research outputs and milestones achieved since the 2015 5RD Research Meeting to Counter Violent Extremism, and identify opportunities for future 5RD collaborations on terrorism prevention research.

The meeting was organized around three overarching objectives designed to identify and address research priorities and gaps, reduce duplication of research efforts, and maximize collaboration across the 5RD nations:

- Objective 1: Further develop an agreed-upon administrative structure and formalization of membership and communication plans.
- Objective 2: Develop methods for recording 5RD activities and outputs that include reporting structure and output metrics. Activity tracking to accommodate past and future efforts.
- Objective 3: Identify and articulate current shared R&D priorities in the context of changing policy and operational environments.

To achieve these objectives, meeting facilitators from RTI International, in consultation with OSCT and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), divided the meeting into a series of delegate presentations and facilitated sessions each designed to target one of the three objectives. Presentations consisted of each delegation presenting to the 5RD group on a preassigned topic, and facilitated sessions included a dynamic mixture of interactive qualitative data collection activities including traditional focus groups, gaps analyses, horizon scanning, and impact/effort analyses. To maximize the breadth and depth of the experts' knowledge and experience, delegates were divided into smaller groups to conduct select exercises. The final meeting agenda can be found in ***Appendix A***.

In consultation with OSCT and DHS S&T, representatives from each participating nation were identified as key personnel responsible for directing terrorism prevention policy, programming, and research in their respective countries. Stakeholders from all five partner nations were contacted by both OSCT and RTI with invitations to attend.[1] A full list of attendees can be found in ***Appendix B*** and participant biographies can be found in ***Appendix C***.

[1] Because of scheduling conflicts, delegates from New Zealand were unable to attend but participated directly by providing information, inputs, and comments in developing this final report.

The following report provides a summary of the discussions that took place over the 3-day *5RD Terrorism Prevention Meeting*, including an analysis of the extent to which the three objectives were accomplished and next steps for strengthening the 5RD's terrorism prevention efforts.

2. Background

In July 2015, the U.S. DHS S&T hosted the 5RD Research Meeting to Counter Violent Extremism, bringing together researchers and practitioners from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK, and the United States to discuss countering violent extremism (CVE), coordinate CVE research efforts across countries, and achieve five primary objectives:

- share CVE priorities and research from a government perspective,
- define overlapping CVE mission areas,
- identify mutual CVE research gaps,
- identify CVE R&D program areas of mutual interest, and
- identify priorities for short- and long-term R&D engagement.

Through the meeting, attendees identified four areas for collaborative projects:

- evaluation,
- comparative social media analytics,
- trust and legitimacy, and
- risk assessment tool validation.

In addition, attendees identified the importance of continuing to develop 5RD's reputation for cutting-edge research, develop a group identity for the 5RD CVE Working Group, and develop a plan for maintaining the meeting's momentum, including the development of a multilateral agreement.

Given the importance of international collaboration in preventing terrorism, the 5RD nations agreed to reconvene in 2018 to participate in a weeklong meeting on terrorism prevention. Ultimately, by working together to develop and share evidence-based research, all participant nations will be better prepared to divert individuals from radicalization to terrorism, prevent individuals from carrying out attacks, mitigate the impact of terrorist events, and develop community and individual resilience to terrorism.

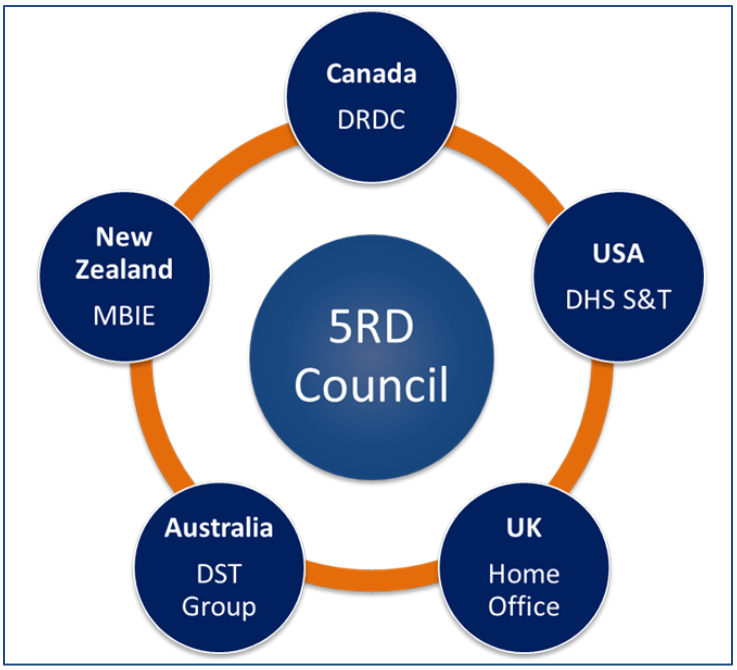
3. Administrative Structure and Objectives

The meeting began with participant introductions and welcoming remarks delivered by Tom Bucke (UK Home Office, Head of Office of Security and Counter Terrorism Research and Analysis) and Dr. Richard Legault (Lead Social Scientist, United States, DHS S&T, Social Sciences Technology Center). Mr. Bucke and Dr. Legault expressed appreciation to the attendees for their travel to and participation in the *5RD Terrorism Prevention Meeting*, introduced the objectives of the meeting, and emphasized the importance of the challenging work to be undertaken by the participants during the meeting. ***Exhibit 1*** shows the primary participating agency in 5RD terrorism prevention efforts in each nation.

After initial introductions, a facilitated session was held with all attendees to discuss the current administrative structure of the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group and gaps in the administrative structure. The session started with the acknowledgement that 5RD partners have continued to communicate and collaborate since 2015 and the network is broadly perceived as a success. The 5RD network has emerged as the model for the Five RD Council and other subject matter-specific working groups between 5RD member nations, such as the Five Country Ministerial (FCM).

In addition, participants noted several collaborations to address gaps identified during the 2015 working group, for example:

Exhibit 1. Australia's Summary of 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group Principal Agencies



- In September 2017, DHS S&T convened 5RD partners along with international experts for an expert elicitation on program evaluation in The Hague, Netherlands, to discuss methods for evaluating CVE programs. This provided an opportunity to realign evaluation goals between practitioners, policy makers, and researchers, and to share knowledge and experiences from previous evaluations to identify best practices in furthering terrorism prevention and related programs.
- During the 5RD conference, the attending nations formally kicked off a Campbell Collaboration systematic review on terrorism prevention and radicalization. These nations had previously contributed to the development of topics of inquiry and pledged to fund future research efforts.
- The Australian government is currently helping fund Canadian validation of risk assessment tools for CVE.
- Canada hosted a March 2018 summit on "Building Connections Week: Multi-Agency Intervention Approaches to Addressing Radicalization to Violence – Canada Centre" that brought together researchers and practitioners from a majority of the 5RD countries including Canada, the United States, and UK.

Although the group noted the general success of the CVE network, they documented the need to improve reporting and communications among the working group. Since the 2015 meeting, communications have mostly been informal, and there has been insufficient documentation of the

research activities undertaken by the individual countries and the collaborative as a whole. The lack of frequent communication and documentation reduces the efficacy of the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group, notably in demonstrating the value of the working group to stakeholders. One participant noted their stakeholders think 5RD does not "meet enough and don't communicate enough, and they would like to try to work out ways in which we could do it better."

To this end, consensus evolved around the idea of formalizing the documentation strategy of both individual nations' terrorism prevention research efforts and the efforts of 5RD as a collaborative to highlight research that complements 5RD research priorities and to maximize limited funding for research in each country by identifying areas for cost-sharing, collaboration, and overlap. To achieve these goals, the United States suggested an action tracker to be updated and shared at agreed-upon intervals.[2] It was generally agreed that the action tracker was a good idea and would be beneficial for demonstrating the value of the working group. One participant noted that stakeholders in their government have been engaged, but more formal documentation—similar to the action tracker—would "help justify our time and provide a good deliverable to circulate amongst our colleagues." In addition, the action tracker would reduce duplication of research efforts between 5RD countries, allowing members to maximize their limited research funds. Discussants noted the sensitive nature of terrorism prevention research and suggested the possibility of maintaining an internal tracker with more sensitive information and a more general, public-facing tracker. Further recommendations on the action tracker are included in ***Section 5***.

Campbell Collaboration Reviews

- Campbell Collaboration reviews are systematic summaries of the best available research on a specific question, conducted by experts in the field. Campbell Collaboration reviews survey the entirety of both published and unpublished literature to synthesize findings across multiple studies and generate evidence-based answers to research questions.
- During the 2018 5RD Terrorism Prevention Workshop, the four countries in attendance kicked off an upcoming Campbell Collaboration Review on terrorism prevention, with initial funding from DHS S&T. This research project represents a promising case study in how potential 5RD collaborations should operate.

In addition to the action tracker, attendees noted the need to create and update a stakeholder map for the working group to better understand each country's current policy context. The stakeholder map would be updated as members' organizations evolve and undergo changes in leadership and mission. Having a readily available stakeholder map would increase communication by providing documentation of who the responsible parties are in each country through changes in administrations, policy goals, and organizational structures. In addition, the stakeholder map would allow the collaborative unit to better understand how they need to present their successes and achievements to maximize buy-in from their governments.

Participants also discussed the need to improve branding for the 5RD CVE Working Group, notably, the need to develop capacity in producing briefs on the working group's research to

[2]A draft action tracker was created by the US delegation and shared with attendees prior to the workshop.

demonstrate the value of the group to stakeholders who may be less interested in using the action tracker. One suggested solution was working with the FCM to integrate working group research into FCM policy papers to broaden the reach and impact of the working group. It was also suggested that working group participants should try to include the 5RD logo on their research products when appropriate.

Finally, the group discussed how best to handle future meetings of the working group. There was broad agreement that the working group had done a good job of continuing to meet since the 2015 meeting. However, the meetings were usually more research focused and less focused on the administrative aspects of the working group. It was suggested that principal representatives from each country should convene regularly, either in person or via teleconferencing technology, to discuss management and operations of the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group. To this end, it was suggested that operational meetings could be held in conjunction with FCM meetings, allowing researchers to engage policy representatives from the member nations in their research activities and collaborate on the working group's research agenda. Broader group meetings then could be held less frequently to discuss and share research findings, identify research gaps, and develop plans for addressing gaps through collaboration—similar to the 2015 and 2018 meetings.

Throughout the discussion, several gaps and challenges in implementing the suggested changes were noted:

- Insufficient funding/Challenges in sharing money—Many of the suggested administrative changes would require funding; however, research and development staff in each nation have limited and varying budgets, making it difficult to commit funds to working group projects. In addition, a few participants reported governmental restrictions on placing funds into a shared pool of money for the working group. One solution was working bilaterally to share funds on a project-to-project basis—similar to Australia providing funds for risk assessment tool validation in Canada. Another suggestion was to investigate using the Technical Cooperation Program's legal structure and agreement to share funds.
- Lack of dedicated staffing—Related to insufficient funding is the need for dedicated staff to manage scheduling future meeting, sharing and maintaining activity trackers, and developing research briefs. All of these activities are time intensive and would require staff dedicated to performing these tasks on a regular basis as part of their core responsibilities. Staff could be hired by the working group as a collaborative, detailed from a member government(s), or each member country could appoint an administrative lead responsible for leading their country's participation in the working group.
- Complicated management structure—Although further integration into FCM was generally seen as a positive, there was acknowledgment that too much integration could lead to additional layers of approval delaying or prohibiting future research.

4. Lessons Learned and Achievements of 5RD

The second objective of the 2018 5RD Terrorism Prevention Meeting was to develop methods for recording and sharing terrorism-prevention activities, programs, research, and related activities that occur in each country with the entire 5RD network. To lay a framework for the subsequent interactive facilitated session (Capturing Past Achievements), each country was assigned the task of preparing a 20-minute slide presentation summarizing terrorism prevention-related research conducted through their offices since the 2015 5RD meeting. The content of these presentations was guided by a pre-organized slide deck template created by RTI, but delegations were not required to conform to the exact presentation format or organization. The following section summarizes the presentations of each country's delegation and highlights similar objectives, themes, and priorities identified across the 5RD network.

Australia

Similar to the United States, Australia presented achievements of two organizations: Defence Science and Technology Group (DSTG) and the Victoria Police. DSTG is responsible for coordinating the whole of government national security science and technology and engaging science and technology providers on the federal, state, and territory levels across six priority areas: cyber security, intelligence, border security, forensic science, preparedness and prevention, and technology foresighting—***Exhibit 2*** shows Australia's priorities. Australia emphasized current research and programming focusing on undermining terrorist propaganda online by building a conceptual framework for online interactions, how people behave online, and understanding how individuals are radicalized and recruited online. Whereas the DSTG organizes and funds research, the Victoria Police focus on operationalizing research into practice and driving future research within the state of Victoria. The Victoria Police employ a social cohesion model, which focuses on creating community-integrated support programs by outsourcing responsibilities to local NGOs and community groups representing different types of communities.

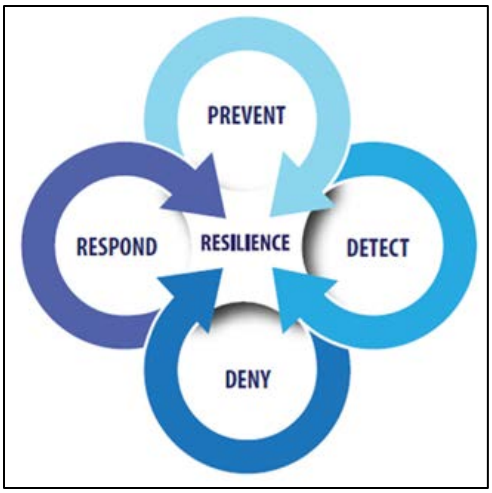
Exhibit 2. Australia's Counter-terrorism Strategy

As part of their research efforts, the Victoria Police has an intelligence analytics team that identifies global trends and events and their effects on Australia, which acts as a fusion center. Some of the threats the Victoria Police are concerned with are left-wing extremists, Islamic extremism, and the comorbidity of family violence and violent extremism.

Canada

Building, mobilizing, and sharing knowledge about what does and does not work in countering radicalization to violence (CRV) is a key priority of the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence (Canada Centre). To this end, the Canada Centre is built on a center of excellence model, aiming to provide national support and leadership to stakeholder organizations in their efforts to prevent individuals from radicalizing to violence—Canada's counter terrorism priorities are shown in ***Exhibit 3***. The approach ensures that programs and activities related to CRV across the Government are coordinated and mutually reinforcing and are supported by the latest relevant research and evidence. Broadly speaking, the R&D function of the Canada Centre has three main facets:

Exhibit 3. Canada's Counter-terrorism Strategy



1. First, there is direct investment in research and program evaluation through the main grants and contributions program, the Community Resilience Fund, which aims to empower community organizations to prevent all forms of radicalization to violence, and to expand the evidence base in support of such prevention efforts. The Canada Centre also uses targeted R&D investment through contracting when there are key knowledge gaps to address (e.g., the 5RD study on impact of traditional and social media and support for Campbell Collaboration systematic reviews).
2. Second, the Canada Centre is using its position as a hub with in-house expertise and networks of subject matter experts to help drive knowledge development in key areas of need for practitioners and policymakers. Activities include internal work to gather, assess, and synthesize evidence relevant to the various sectors involved in CRV; play an active liaison role with funded research teams to regularly learn from and help strengthen the ongoing work; and help expand the multidisciplinary community of researchers involved in CRV through outreach and work to convene new research partnerships, domestically and internationally.
3. Third, the Canada Centre is taking a growing role in knowledge mobilization, in making evidence available to key audiences, in forms they can use, and bringing the views of knowledge users back to inform research.

Canada employs a bottom-up approach that focuses on building capacities and relationships at the local level, in part owing to the country's federal structure and variation across jurisdictions in how relevant responsibilities are distributed. In this context, the Canada Centre provides national leadership and support and works with all levels of government, NGOs, researchers, frontline practitioners, and communities. These relationships represent a shift in focus from early efforts that were primarily led by police to one that now includes more practitioner and civilian-driven

efforts—alongside police-led initiatives—reflecting the growth and development of a more multisector community of organizations and individuals working on CRV in Canada. Domestically, Canada continues to face threats primarily from individuals motivated by violent organizations such as Daesh (ISIS) and al-Qaida, but more recently violent far right extremist threats have become a cause for greater concern. An updated Public Report on the Terrorist Threat to Canada is expected to be released late 2018.

Areas of focus on the horizon for Canada include better understanding of gender dynamics in processes of radicalization to violence and in effective approaches to prevention and intervention; examining the nature and impact of hate groups and movements, along with approaches to address and reduce related harms; further studying the online environment about how violent extremists operate, recruit, and polarize, along with how vulnerable individuals are affected, and what works to counter harmful influences; and looking at how both traditional and social media affect audiences through coverage of violent extremism and terrorism, toward informing policy and practice.

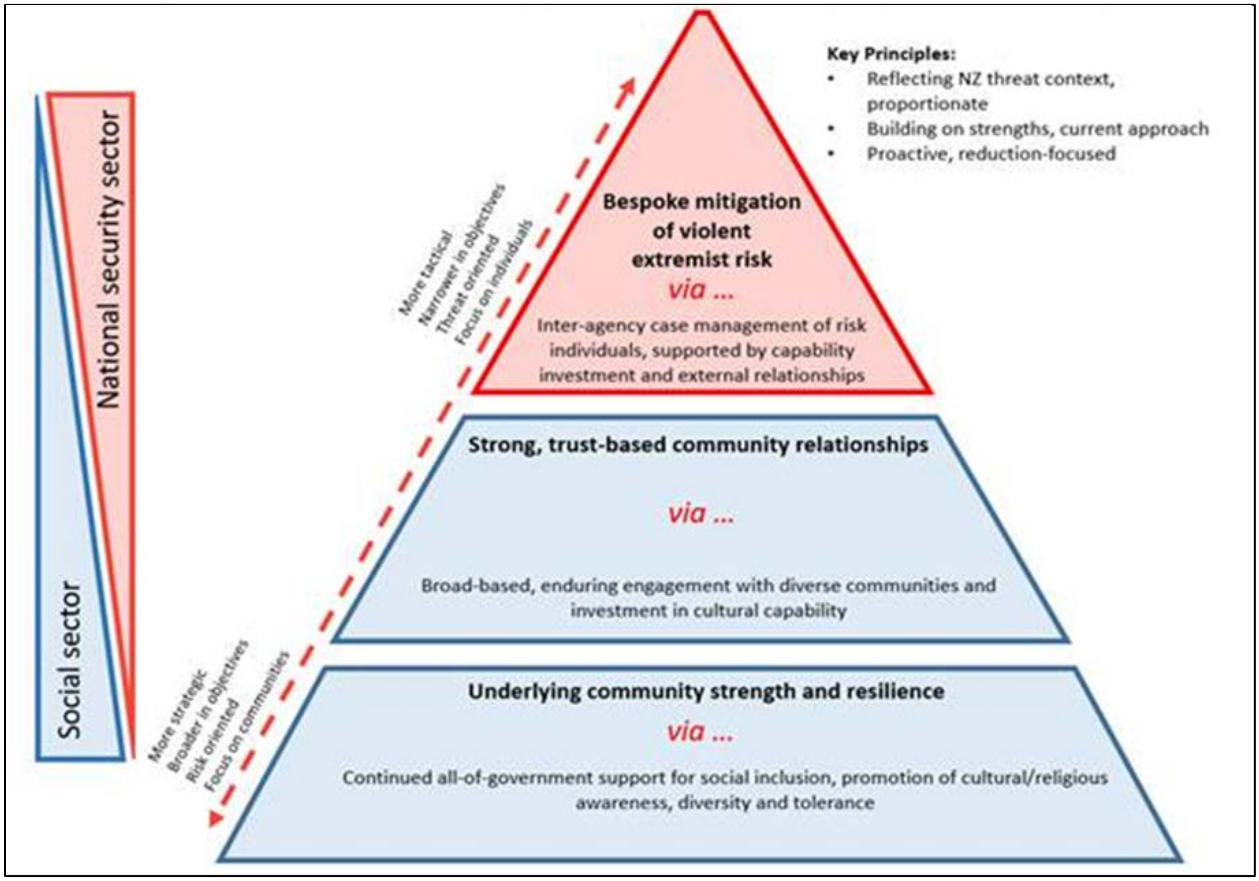
Canada supports efforts to counter radicalization to violence primarily through the Community Resilience Fund, which has an annual funding line of $7 million (CAN). With this funding the Canada Centre has been able to support a number of intervention, prevention, research, and evaluation projects both in Canada and internationally. The Community Resilience Fund launched in early 2017 with an initial wave of 18 projects. The first open call closed in October 2017 and received 110 proposals, with announcement of funded initiatives occurring on a rolling basis; a new call is expected in early 2019. Additionally, the Canadian Safety and Security Program provides funding for science and technology initiatives that support partnership between researchers, policy, and operational partners across a broad range of safety and security domains. Research investment in counter-radicalization is coordinated with the Canada Centre.

New Zealand

New Zealand was not able to attend the 5RD meeting in September 2018 but has provided an overview of its approach. New Zealand's high-level approach to the Prevention of Violent Extremism (***Exhibit 4***) can be summarized at two levels:

- At the strategic, community level—Cross-government, proactive investment in broad-based community engagement and relationships, and the promotion of social inclusion and diversity.
- At the tactical level, focused on individuals of extremist concern—A bespoke approach to case management involving a wide range of security and social service-oriented agencies and community organizations.

Exhibit 4. Prevention of Violent Extremism—High Level Framework



New Zealand has, to date, been fortunate in having only a relatively small number of known individuals of violent extremist concern. This has enabled agencies to tailor interventions, disengagement, and risk management to specific circumstances and the profile of the individuals concerned. Like Canada, New Zealand has a bottom-up approach to preventing CVE, with the preferred approach being to concentrate on building strong, trust-based relationships with communities through proactive, broad-based engagement, ideally led by agencies with an enduring community presence and cultural capability. These relationships can then be accessed to engage on specific violent extremist issues in a targeted way, if and where they arise.

Recently, steps have been taken to strengthen violent extremism prevention and case management. Building on existing interagency collaborative models, an enhanced, more structured case management program is being established. This will be coordinated by NZ Police but will involve a range of national security and social agencies. The focus of the program will be on violent extremism and risk reduction and:

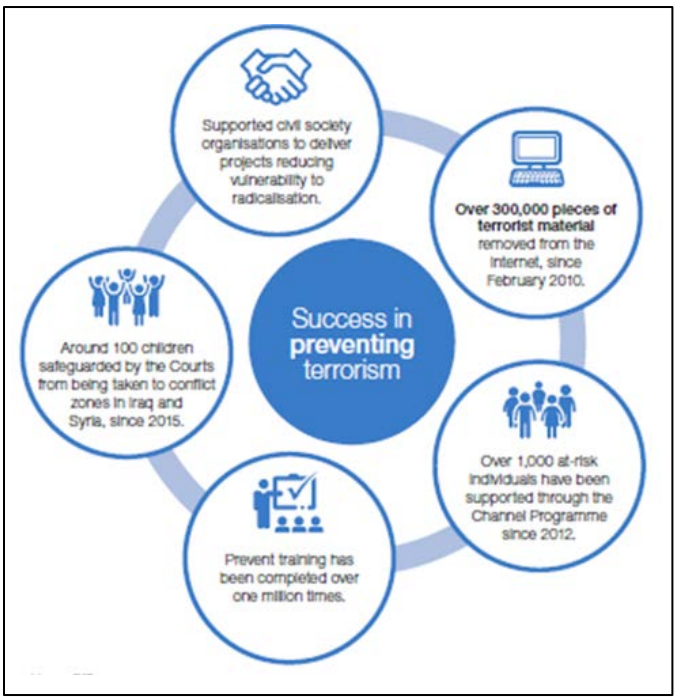
- recognizing the relationship between violent extremism and other complex problems;
- taking advantage of all the tools, services, capabilities and external/community relationships held across government; and

- applying a proactive approach and engaging social agencies as early as possible.

United Kingdom

Since the publication of the UK's counterterrorism strategy, CONTEST, in 2011, the threat profile facing the UK has changed in terms of both type and number of enduring threats, primarily because of the rise of Daesh (ISIS). Islamist terrorism remains the number one threat to the UK, but right-wing extremism is a growing concern along with terrorism from and within Northern Ireland. To tackle these threats, the UK has released an updated 2018 CONTEST strategy, which sets out three objectives for PREVENT (additional details on PREVENT can be found in ***Exhibit 5***): to tackle the causes of radicalization and respond to ideological challenges of terrorism, to safeguard and support communities and individuals most vulnerable to radicalization through accurate identification, and to support disengagement and rehabilitation programs for individuals seeking to exit violent extremist organizations. These objectives will be achieved through supporting research and development in the areas of program evaluation, online interventions and counter-messaging campaigns, building stronger partnerships with communities and civil society organizations, and focusing activities and resources in locations where the threat from terrorism and radicalization is highest. The UK noted several steps toward achieving these goals, including tailored evaluations of PREVENT-funded programs, development of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for local delivery projects, development of best practice guidelines, and online research projects to inform how information is disseminated online.

Exhibit 5. Prevent Program Structure



United States

In the 3 years since the 2015 meeting, 5RD member nations have experienced significant changes in their national and international CVE research and programming priorities. Most notably there has been a shift from CVE to terrorism prevention in the United States. Terrorism prevention recommends a proactive approach to rendering terrorism ineffective by diminishing opportunities for recruitment and radicalization for the support of ideologically motivated violence. Terrorism prevention programs complement the broader framework of targeted violence prevention and counterterrorism, while still focusing on the goals of CVE.

The goals of terrorism prevention are further described in the U.S. *2018 National Strategy for Counterterrorism*, [3] wherein the priorities for thwarting and countering terrorist threats to the United States were outlined. Among these priorities were to create an institutionalized prevention architecture, combat violent ideologies in both on- and offline spaces, increase the role of civil society, support intervention and reintegration programs, and increase strategic communications. Woven throughout the document are several acknowledgements that strong international partnerships, including 5RD, are necessary to prevent terrorist acts.

The United States sent delegates to the 2018 meeting from both DHS S&T and the Department of Justice (DOJ), National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The DHS S&T presentation began by suggesting that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and that DHS S&T is currently focused on deducing precisely which prevention strategies have the most merit for the American context. Accordingly, research, development, and evaluation of these strategies are all extremely high priorities for DHS S&T. One chief area of research and development is in cultivating knowledge, tools, and technologies to understand when individuals or groups are likely to engage in violence. As a risk-based and intelligence-driven agency, DHS S&T is interested in adapting to changing environments and threats. In practical terms, there is little distinction between ideologically and non-ideologically motivated mass violence attacks; therefore, DHS S&T is interested in addressing non-ideological threats (e.g., school shootings) and traditional terrorist threats. Finally, DHS S&T emphasized the impact and value of collaborating and sharing information with international partners both within and outside of the 5RD network. Steps toward collaboration include: DHS S&T's commitment to fund evaluative work within the United States; sharing research findings; organizing the first stages of the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Campbell Collaboration, an initiative which has already seen participation from each of the 5RD Network countries through developing topics of inquiry and pledges to fund ongoing and future efforts collaboratively—current and past DHS S&T 5RD activities are included in ***Exhibit 6***.

DOJ/NIJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency for DOJ whose goals align closely with those of DHS S&T. DOJ/NIJ is one of the largest funders of terrorism prevention research in the United States with a portfolio consisting of research, programming, and evaluation. DOJ/NIJ grant awardees are encouraged by DOJ/NIJ to publish their work in peer-reviewed journals and other forums, and all reports are made available to the public via the DOJ/NIJ website. Examples of previous awards include investigations into the comparison of radicalization factors and trajectories between men and women, geographical areas where people radicalize, risk terrain modeling, dynamic graph-based risk assessment, family and peer insights into domestic radicalization, community reporting thresholds, evaluations of online programs, law enforcement training and strategies to mitigate radicalization, and multidimensional vulnerabilities for online radicalization.

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[3] Office of the President of the United States of America. 2018 National Strategy for Counterterrorism. October 2018. Accessed on October 6, 2018. https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/NSCT.pdf

Exhibit 6. DHS S&T 5RD Activities

Summary

Each of the four countries present at the meeting reported similar threat profiles and shared a number of overlapping concerns and areas of strategic focus, including:

- a desire to translate research into practice and for the needs of practitioners to drive research priorities;
- a commitment to collaboration and sharing of information between international partners;
- a need to ensure that programs and interventions are achieving their intended goals and not further exacerbating issues through program evaluations; and
- investigating the role of online platforms in radicalization and recruitment and strategies to mitigate and counter radical ideologies through online intervention and diversion campaigns.

Despite similarities in threats and research priority areas, each of the 5RD countries approach terrorism prevention in slightly different ways and have different tools at their disposal. For example, Canada and the United States use a bottom-up approach to programming and research driven by communities, whereas the UK has a more centralized top-down strategy (CONTEST). Likewise, each country has differential access to research dollars and rules associated with their use. For instance, Canada reported an annual $7 million (CAN) funding line and the ability to fund NGOs outside of Canada, which contrasts with the United States, which can only fund NGOs in the United States. Similarly, there are different degrees of internal staffing: the UK can hire and sustain many internal researchers and analysts, whereas the United States contracts much of its research to

NGOs. Nevertheless, these differences expose areas where 5RD countries collaborate constructively to meet needs, foster deeper relationships, and increase efficiency through these agile partnerships (e.g., Campbell Collaborative, NATO SPS Program Evaluation).

5. Capturing Past Achievements

During this session, participants engaged in a discussion on the importance of documenting activities, collaborations, and achievements of the 5RD and independent member nations. Several reasons for maintaining a tracking system were identified. Specifically, the ability to highlight the benefits of the 5RD collaboration to stakeholders was identified as the primary benefit. Each of the member nations operate within a unique environment and management structure. Participants discussed the utility of a method for tracking general information about activities and accomplishments that could be tailored for the specific purposes of each delegate. For example, the general information in the tracking system could be used to demonstrate where collaboration among member nations has resulted in successes that advanced the understanding of key research questions or provided direct benefit to the operational aims of CVE and terrorism prevention.

Additionally, the tracking system can be used to track informal collaborative efforts that might otherwise be forgotten but represent important benefits of collaboration that lead to time and cost savings enabled through the coordination of trusted experts. The delegation from the United States provided one such example: realizing they lacked the internal communications expertise to answer a question, they contacted UK Home Office experts known to have that expertise and were able to get the information from a trusted source without having to delay or incur additional costs. The time and costs savings demonstrated in this example highlight key benefits of the 5RD collaboration and represent the type of evidence that stakeholders in the United States (and 5RD partner nations) need to see. Recording these benefits in the tracking system enables each member nation to access and tailor the information as needed to suit the needs of their own stakeholders and represent the type of evidence in which stakeholders are interested.

The inclusion of individual country activities and accomplishments was viewed as a valuable addition to the tracking system because it allows other delegates to be informed about ongoing work in partner nations. Although the delegations maintain close communication, there are inevitably projects among the partner nations that are not discussed in detail until an in-person, formal meeting. Recording ongoing projects in the tracking system would allow other nations to quickly identify areas of interest where partners are actively working. Where applicable, the tracking system could also be used to demonstrate how the collaboration is allowing member nations to focus on unique projects, thus limiting overlapping research efforts. With further development, this information could be tailored to show cost-sharing or cost-savings that enables each country to accomplish more with limited resources. The tracking system would provide the basic elements needed to identify the ongoing activities and successes and would serve as a starting point for deeper analysis.

Implementation of a tracking system comes with some challenges as well. Specifically, the document would need to be updated regularly to provide the benefits sought by users.

Responsibility for updating the activities and outcomes could be distributed among nations or assigned to one point of contact. Distributed responsibility provides logistical challenges while a single point of contact necessitates a more significant resource commitment. Another significant concern is the question of information sharing between governments. Although the 5RD partners have agreed to work together, there is still potential for limitations regarding what types of information and data can be shared on a project-by-project basis. Further consideration should be given to the impact these limitations might have on the utility of the final tracking system.

5.1 The Action Tracker

At the beginning of this session, the delegation from the United States introduced a draft "action tracker," a document designed to record past and current activities, shared beneficial outcomes, and measures of success among the partner nations. The document was described as an attempt to create a repository that could curate everything that stakeholders, including leadership and operations staff, might want to see about the collaboration. Reacting to the draft document, participants had the following recommendations:

- **Determine Scope—**Given the number of projects and the long-term nature of the collaboration some concerns were raised over the type of projects that would be recorded and the amount of time they would be retained in the tracking system. Specifically, there was some confusion over whether informal collaboration should be included. General consensus was reached that activities that were seen as having value for individual member nations could be included, but the scope was left intentionally vague. Partners agreed that inactive projects would not be retained long-term.
- **Conduct Ongoing Review—**For this system to be useful, it will need to be kept up to date with current activities. All members agreed that the document should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the most appropriate and relevant projects. There was some discussion regarding how this would happen and who the responsible party might be going forward, but no timeline was agreed upon.
- **Revise Structure—**Participants agreed that the document was a good start but identified several structural changes that would make the document more useful for their needs. Suggestions included:
  - Not separating entries by "activity type" (e.g., shared effort, learning from past experience, technical support) and instead recording all activities together chronologically, with activity type as an identifier.
  - Adding a "lead country" column that identifies a point of contact for each activity.
  - Adding additional information or possibly an infographic to describe the collaboration, why it was started, and the goals. The UK potentially has or can develop such a graphic.
- **Update and Distribute—**This document could be updated and distributed to key groups in the future if appropriate (e.g., distribute to Five Country Ministerial and 5RD Council).

Following the review of the action tracker and general discussion about the need for capturing past achievements, the following activities were identified as next steps:

- Revise Action Tracker—A revised action tracker incorporating feedback provided during the meeting is provided in Appendix D.
- Provide Feedback on Revised Action Tracker—Attendees will review the revised action tracker and provide comments, suggested changes, and requests for improvement.
- Finalize Action Tracker—Feedback from all participants will be considered and incorporated into the final version, which will be distributed among responsible parties and populated with relevant activities.
- Develop Infographics—The UK will lead the effort to develop relevant infographics to display 5RD successes and achievements.

6. Reset and Reclassification for Research Priorities

Whereas the first presentations by each delegation presented an overview of each country's organization, activities, and goals, the second round of presentations served as an opportunity for a more thorough review of each country's research priorities. The following section presents a summary of each country's reported research priorities, followed by an analysis of where priorities overlap.

Australia

Australia's delegation presented their research priorities in terms of both a policy and practice perspective based on their four pillars of prevention: protect by addressing risk factors, challenge violent extremist ideology, increase awareness of the threat, and divert individuals at risk. CVE is the second of three tiers in Australia's national strategy to combat terrorism. The first level is based on a model of social cohesion and includes promoting participation in Australian society in areas like employment, education, community engagement, and civic participation. CVE in Australia is focused on individuals and communities who fall through the social cohesion safety net. The final tier is counterterrorism, which is much more securitized and is aimed at individuals who have taken measures to plan to travel or commit an attack and those who have actually taken action.

6.1 Policy

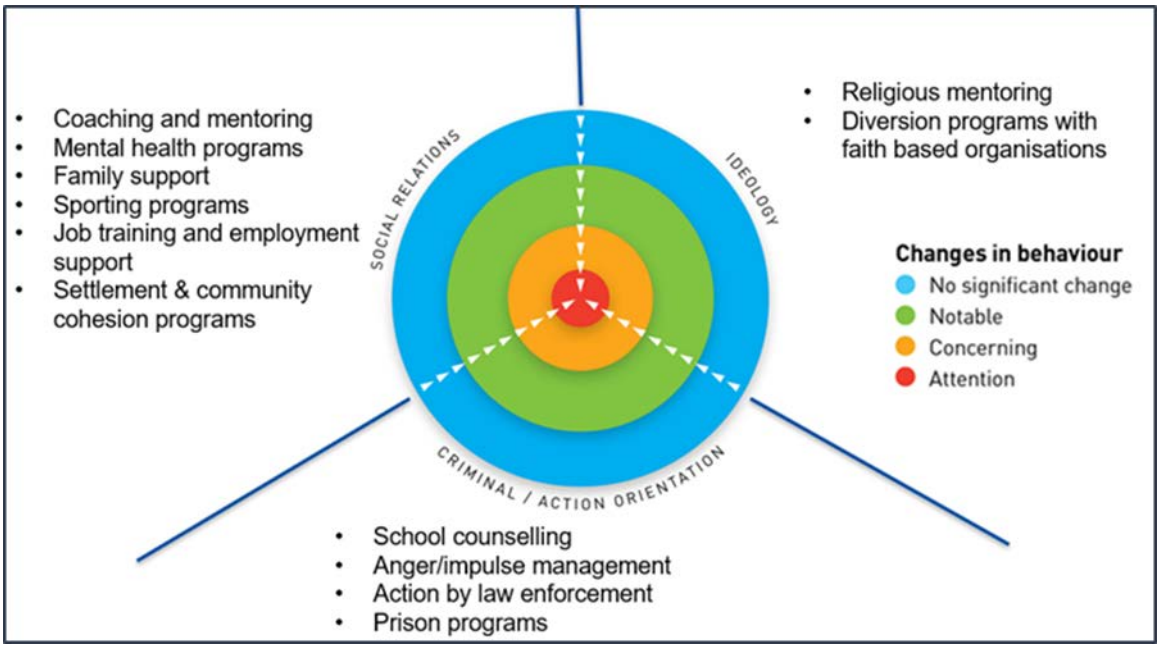
From a policy perspective, Australia like other countries places a strong emphasis on the evaluation of their CVE programs, and the initiatives are complex and difficult.

6.2 Practice

Delegates from Australia reported that early intervention is not a recent concept in Australia, but it has recently gained significant traction among local researchers across the seven police jurisdictions in the country. This has led to the development of a domestic risk assessment tool and training package—RADAR—which is used to assess individuals considered to be at risk of turning to violent extremism. Additionally, the Australian and state governments have set aside funding specifically for CVE-related research and programming. One output of this has been the approval of a multi-university think tank—with permanent funding from the Victorian task force—to work on

themes the Victorian CVE and social cohesion teams identify as mission critical in that state. Three critical Victorian policing research questions that have emerged thus far are how to correctly predict who will commit an attack (even if they scored low risk using the RADAR), the connection between family and domestic violence and violent extremism, and how to deliver services to persons returning from conflict zones who may present signs of significant mental trauma. Additional details on the Australian intervention model can be found in ***Exhibit 7***.

Exhibit 7. Australian Intervention Model



<u>Canada</u>

In addition to the upcoming Community Resilience Fund call for proposals, and one by the Canadian Safety and Security Program, the Canada Centre is also expected to launch a national strategy for countering radicalization to violence in late 2018 or early 2019. Together these documents will inform research priorities. In the meantime, during the 5RD meeting, Canada reported three current research priorities: support the development of tools to inform, measure, and evaluate programs and services; improve ways to meaningfully assess processes of radicalization to violence at the individual and group level; and better understand links between hateful speech and activity and radicalization to violence.

6.3 Evaluation

Canada noted that significant investment, especially through the Community Resilience Fund, is for local attempts to expand the network of frontline practitioners, and support their development, including through using evaluation as a feedback mechanism. One primary research partner is Ryerson University, which is conducting a series of formative and process evaluations

with multidisciplinary/multisector CRV programs in Toronto and Calgary, on programs dealing with individuals potentially at acutely elevated risk. Another partner is the Canadian Practitioners Network (CPN-PREV; see https://cpnprev.ca/), a national initiative led by a community-based health and social services center in Montreal. CPN-PREV is mapping assets and developing shared resources for prevention of violent radicalization and improving access to evidence-based resources. Canada is also helping fund research led by the University College London (UK), in partnership with two Canadian universities, which are testing the reliability, validity, and equity of terrorism risk assessment tools.

6.4 Assessing Local Threats and Needs

Canada is also investing in programs and research for local, city-level actors to identify needs and gaps in support of program design and development to fill those gaps. Some partners in this area include the Organization for Prevention of Violence, based in Edmonton, which is conducting province-wide interviews in Alberta with frontline police, health and social service practitioners, community leaders, and community members, including families of individuals affected by violent extremism, then using that information to inform the development of intervention programs. Another study leverages the work of the Centre for Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (Montreal), which is working with families of those involved in violent extremism to provide assistance. The research aims to learn more about the experiences of families, the risk and protective factors of family members who become involved, and how to better work with families on prevention and intervention. And finally, the Canada Centre is also supporting several initiatives, which will help better identify the nature and scale of violent extremist content online.

6.5 Understanding the Impact of Hate Speech

The Canada Centre is working with several partners to understand and address the impact of hateful and violent extremist content online. One study led by MediaSmarts is looking at the attitudes and experiences of young Canadians toward online hate speech and violent radicalization, and factors that influence whether they speak out. Another project led by Moonshot CVE (UK) is currently adapting its Redirect Method (built in partnership with Google) to the Canadian context, including analyzing how people search for harmful content online in Canada, identify promising alternative content created by credible third parties, direct vulnerable individuals toward that content, and assess the impact efficacy of this approach for various audiences across Canada.

United Kingdom

The UK presented their research priorities corresponding to the three aims of PREVENT: to tackle the causes of radicalization and respond to ideological challenges of terrorism, to safeguard and support communities and individuals most vulnerable to radicalization through accurate identification and targeted support, and finally to support disengagement and rehabilitation programs for individuals seeking to exit violent extremist organizations.

6.6 Tackling Causes—Local Delivery and Online Intervention

The UK is focusing on tackling causes of radicalization by promoting resilience in local communities through targeted engagement and intervention. To inform and deliver these programs, the UK seeks to understand the impact and effectiveness of local delivery projects through monitoring of coordination, project delivery, and development of best practice guidance in developing programs. The UK plans to survey the wider terrorism and resilience literature to support the impact of these types of services as they relate to resilience. The second theme under this priority is to strengthen their already robust understanding of how violent extremist organizations operate in online spaces to recruit. This work is primarily conducted by RICU (additional details on RICU are included in ***Exhibit 8***), which works closely with civil society already operating in this space and is taking robust actions to ensure that terrorist narratives are challenged where they exist.

Exhibit 8. RICU Strategic Communications

RICU Strategic Communications

On the third day of the 5RD Workshop, delegates attended a 1-day session on strategic communications hosted by the UK's Research, Information and Communications Unit (RICU). RICU, established as part of OCST in 2007, aims to counter the appeal of violent extremism and strengthen intercommunity relations through targeted research and communications campaigns. The first half of the session covered three overarching themes related to online messaging and counter messaging campaigns to counter violent extremist propaganda:

1. target audience analysis, and develop audience insights in the off- and online space;
2. localized approaches and developing responses; and
3. best practices for measuring the efficacy of online interventions and programming.

The second part of the session was a session led by Canada's Brett Kubicek on how to engage with and leverage the expertise of tech center and technology leaders to develop an online security threats framework with the goal to stop the spread of hate speech and extremist propaganda online through countering disinformation. These discussions led to the question of how research can better inform policy and what outputs from the CVE Working Group could be used to amend policy decisions. This question prompted three responses. Policy representatives expressed concerns over a third nongovernment party performing this work, DHS S&T countered by suggesting that a third party might be beneficial as it lends itself best to funding from multiple countries. The UK also cited challenges that might arise in an "active media environment," wherein concerns might arise because of the government paying third parties to perform policy work when the government is supposed to be the policy expert.

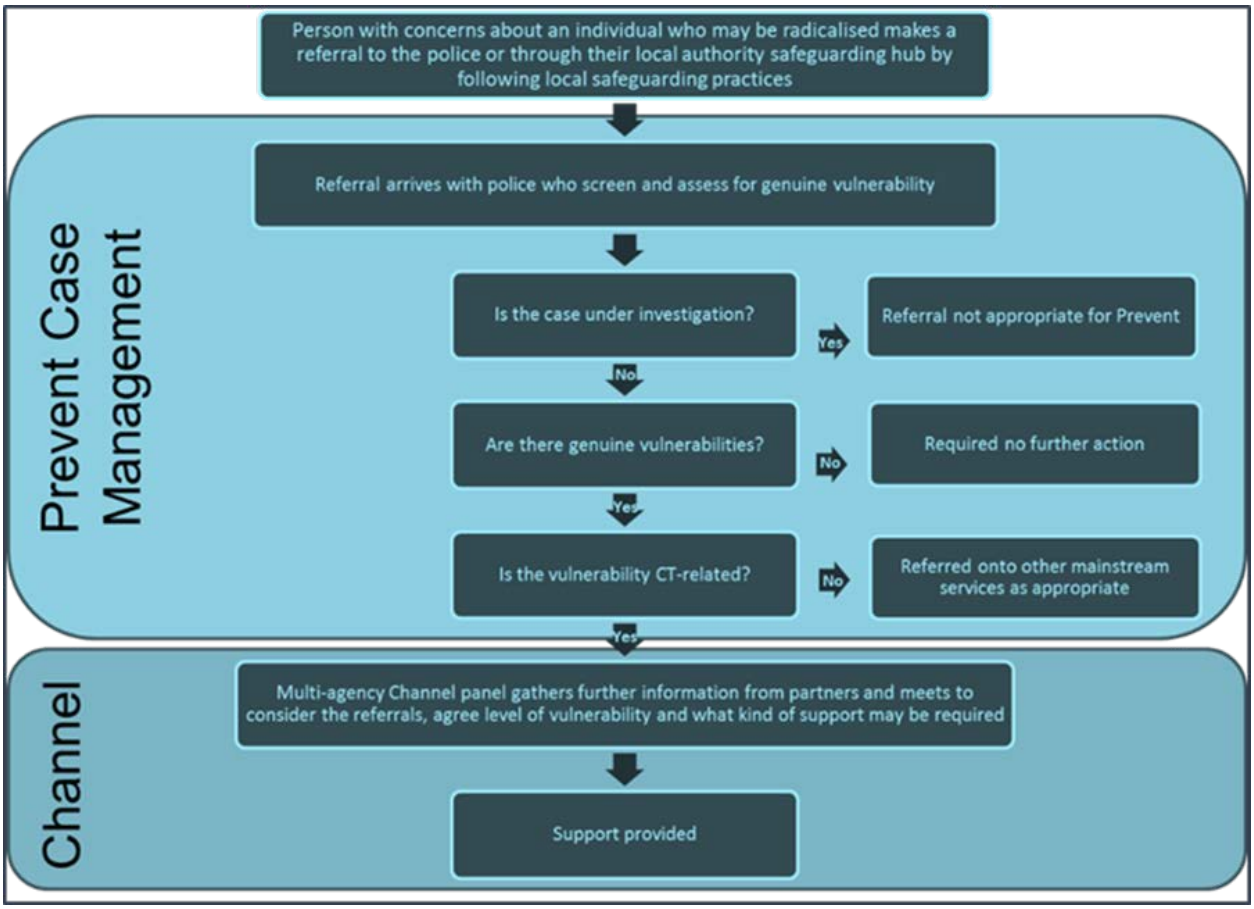
6.7 Early Intervention—Channel

Channel (depicted in ***Exhibit 9***) is the referral mechanism for PREVENT and seeks to empower general practitioners, teachers, social workers, and other service providers who may encounter individuals vulnerable to radicalization with the knowledge and resources to make an anonymous referral for further investigation. The information provided eventually ends up with the police, who build on this and then agree with a multi-agency panel (including education, social services, and health representatives) whether the individual would benefit from services. The UK reported that they have now published 2 years of statistics on individuals referred to and supported by this program (covering 2015/16 and 2016/17) and will be publishing 2017/18 data at the end of this year.

6.8 Rehabilitation—Desistance and Disengagement Program (DDP)

Through 2017, the UK piloted a new program aimed to assist in disengaging from violent extremist organizations, primarily focused on individuals post-incarceration for terrorism-related crimes. Moving forward, anyone arrested related to terrorism will be offered support upon probation or release, which usually involves some type of mentoring program. The program will have a voluntary and involuntary support pathway. Research priorities in this area include navigating the difficulties of measuring the impact of services in the context of a challenge to reach population and low conviction rates. Issues include identifying what can be measured when and how.

Exhibit 9. Channel Referral Process



United States

The United States presented research priorities in terms of three offices within the U.S. government tasked with researching and implementing terrorism prevention initiatives: DHS S&T, DHS Office of Terrorism Prevention Programs (OTPP), and DOJ/NIJ. All three offices work closely together to develop a cohesive research and programming strategy—often two or more offices will have input on an individual project—but each agency operates independently with their own organizational structure and budgets.

DHS S&T

DHS S&T is the sole social science research component within DHS S&T and is a primary driver of terrorism prevention research in the United States. Their research goals are to apply social science research to develop and improve the detection, understanding, and mitigation of violent extremist threats, to develop tools and technologies to determine the situations under which violence is most likely to occur, and to research the ideological and contextual factors that may influence violent action and target selection. From an organizational and administrative perspective, DHS S&T seeks to support the implementation of this research to inform evaluation

research, end-user capability enhancement, international cooperation, and data/analytic developments.

DHS OTPP

DHS OTPP is responsible for funding community-driven programs to mitigate the terrorist threats in American communities. Through grants, OTPP seeks to fund programs that build end user capacities, combat narratives, increase community resilience, support intervention programs, and enhance training and engagement with communities and stakeholders. In 2017, OTPP funded 25 programs, several of which are being primed to undergo evaluation with funding supplied from DHS. There was an acknowledgement that simply giving programs funding to support themselves is only one component of building a national framework; therefore, these evaluations are important to deduce which interventions are working, where, and under what circumstances.

DOJ/NIJ

DOJ/NIJ is the research office responsible for conducting research for DOJ, and their research portfolio spans myriad criminal justice-related themes, including terrorism prevention and targeted violence. Their primary goal, however, is to support research and develop knowledge through grant funding. Although DOJ/NIJ has a few key areas of interest, they do not generally get too involved with outlining or defining research plans or agendas of the projects they award funding to. Some topics they are interested in that are salient to terrorism prevention include understanding the drivers of radicalization, charting the radicalization process, and supporting evaluations. In the interest of developing the fields of research that they support, DOJ/NIJ will occasionally give priority to early-career investigators.

Summary

Four overarching themes emerged from the four presentations, three research-driven and one administrative-driven (***Exhibit 10***). In terms of research priorities, each country reported acute interest in developing and identifying reliable risk assessment protocols, technologies, and tools for both pre- and post-criminal contexts. Secondly, delegates reported a need to understand the impact of social media and the Internet on radicalization, recruitment, and the degree to which offline and online behavior interact. Lastly, each country stressed an imperative to conduct evaluative investigations into programs, strategies, tools, and technologies to determine their impact on preventing radicalization into violent movements. In terms of administrative priorities, each country reported the need to demonstrate value and return on investment on terrorism prevention programming and research to their respective administrations.

Exhibit 10. Priorities Among 5RD Research and Programming Agendas

Priority Area	Research Driven	Administrative Driven
Risk Assessment	X	
The Internet	X	
Evaluation	X	
Return on Investment		X

7. Policy and Operational Alignment

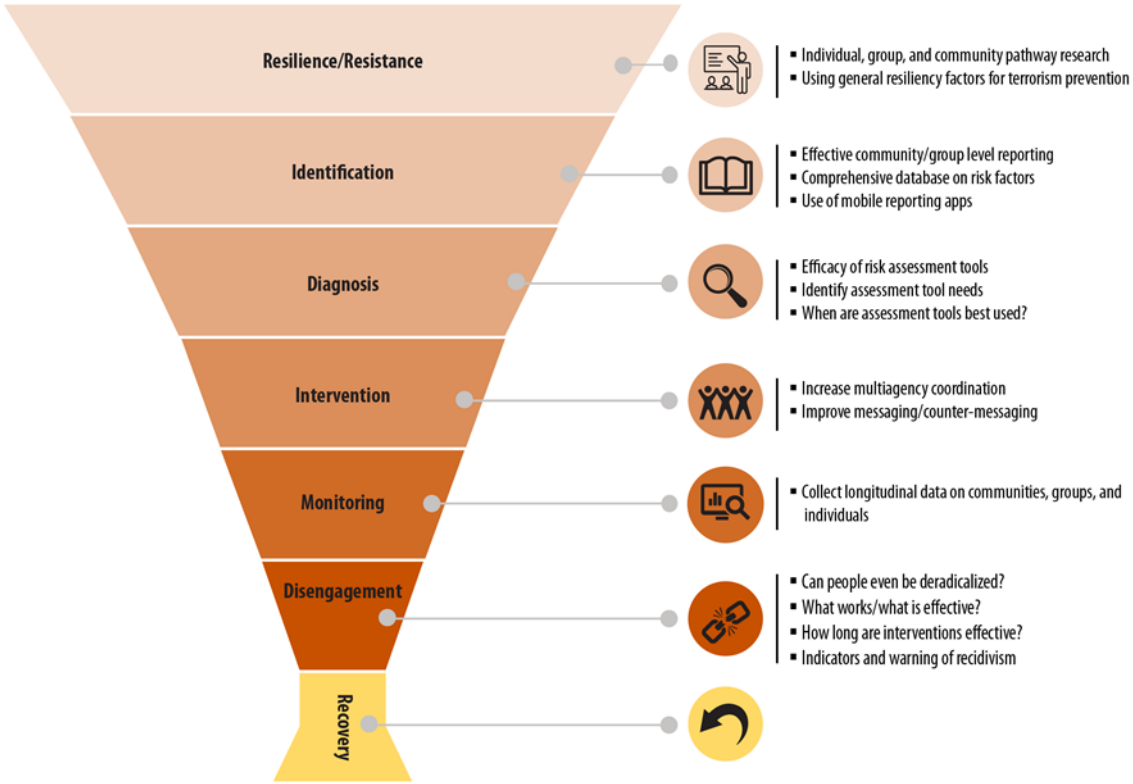
The second half of the second day focused on identifying new gaps, challenges, and best practices on terrorism prevention research over the past 3 years, drawing on the research presentations in the morning session. To facilitate discussion, participants were divided into two groups: one comprising researchers and one comprising operations and policy team members.

In both groups, several gaps, themes, and research questions emerged:

- Should terrorism prevention research be driven by specific communities?
- There is a need to reframe thinking away from gaps to priorities as "we are all gaps with a few points in between."
- Need to investigate opportunities for data sharing between 5RD countries.
- Need for increased sharing of program evaluation metrics between countries.
- Increasing coordination and collaboration with technology companies on what data are available and what are the best ways to use data.
- 5RD Terrorism Prevention Network needs to work as collaborative unit and improve their ability to translate meetings and research into useful products for policy teams in each country.
- Research priorities enumerated include:
  - Which risk factors or combination thereof are predictive of actually committing an attack?
  - Identifying the validity and appropriate contexts for risk assessment tools.
  - Increased research on the connection between mental health and violent extremism/terrorism.
  - Applicability of general violence prevention and resiliency to violent extremism contexts.
  - Communication and reporting standards between local agencies, thresholds, and protocols (e.g., Florida school shooter was reported several times, monitored by FBI, yet no one intervened).
  - Influence of policy as push factor into violent extremism.
  - Ability to monitor the progression of individuals throughout an intervention process.
  - Research on group dynamics. When are groups problematic?
  - Research on using risk-management models as opposed to risk-prediction models.
  - Develop models for community resilience.
  - Research on use of mobile reporting applications, including an assessment of their shortcomings.
  - Case studies on the legal challenges in each country.

The research-focused group also worked to develop a model organizing research gaps by overarching topic areas. After both groups were brought back together, the policy and operations group added their input. The model presented in ***Exhibit 11*** represents a useful roadmap for future terrorism prevention research and 5RD research collaborations.

Exhibit 11. Gaps in Common Terrorism Prevention Research Areas



8. Future Needs, Requirements, Objectives, and Value of 5RD

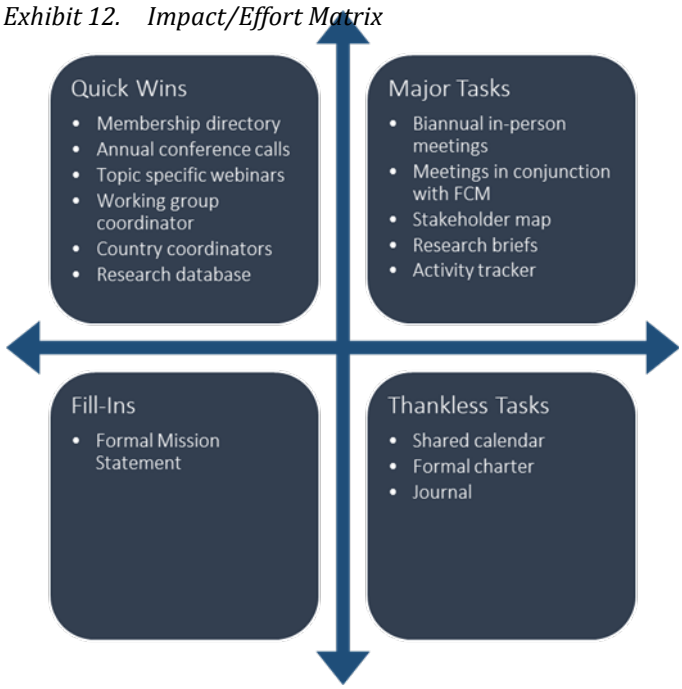
For the start of the fourth day, participants were divided into two groups to evaluate administrative solutions to improve the efficacy of the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group. Possible solutions were drawn from discussions in earlier sessions, meeting moderators, and solutions developed during the course of this session. Solutions were then rapidly evaluated in terms of their impact in addressing major administrative challenges and filling research gaps identified over the course of the meeting and the effort required to implement.

The proposed solutions considered by the groups were:

- 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group directory—a listing of all participants and their contact information.
- Shared calendar—documenting relevant conferences, meetings, and trainings in each country.
- Stakeholder map—showing the stakeholders, and their needs, in each country and for the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group as a collaborative whole.
- Annual 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group conference calls—to handle the administrative business of the working group.

- Terrorism prevention topic specific webinars—hosted every 6 months with member countries rotating hosting responsibility.
- Every other year in-person meeting with three- to four-person contingents from each country, allowing each country to bring a broader array of researchers, practitioners, and policy/operations staff.
- Annual meetings in conjunction with 5CM, 5RD Working Group, and other CVE meetings (for one to two members from each country).
- Identifying a lead coordinator for the working group—this person would serve as the administrative lead for the working group and be responsible for scheduling future meetings, sending the activity tracker out for future updates, maintaining research databases, etc.
- Identify a lead coordinator for each member country to serve as the administrative point of contact for the working group in their country.
- Activity tracker documenting activities of the collaborative whole and relevant activities in each member country.
- Research database for the working group—more comprehensive than the activity tracker, this will include literature and serve as a more comprehensive resource for researchers.
- Graphical research briefs—summarizing achievements of the working group and highlighting contributions to policy leads and practitioners.
- 5RD CVE Network journal—creating a peer-reviewed journal managed by the working group to highlight terrorism prevention research.
- Multilateral agreement—a formal partnership agreement entered into by all five countries, potentially including funding mechanisms, data use agreements, etc.
- Formal charter—a formal charter defining each country's responsibility to the 5RD CVE Network and rules for operation of the working group.
- Formal mission statement—an agreed-upon definition of the goals and scope of the working group.

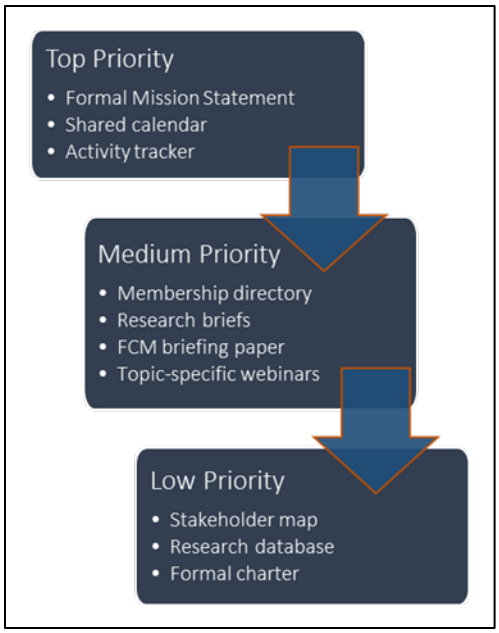
Exhibit 12. Impact/Effort Matrix



The first group categorized the ideas as major tasks (high effort/high impact), quick wins (low effort/high impact), thankless tasks (high effort/low impact), and fill-ins (low effort/low impact). Group 1's evaluations of the proposed solutions are included in ***Exhibit 12***.

The second group generally agreed on the benefit of the proposed solutions and ranked the solutions based on priority. The second groups rankings of proposed solutions are included in ***Exhibit 13***.

Exhibit 13. Administrative Priorities



9. Future Collaboration "Rapid Exchange"

During the policy and operational alignment session, small groups were tasked with identifying gaps in the current research. Those conversations made clear that because of the nascency of the field and the difficulties associated with conducting good research in the field, there were more gaps than answers. The final facilitated session focused on identifying and prioritizing key research questions that could be addressed through future collaboration among 5RD partners. Participants were divided into two groups to encourage discussion and allow for aggregation and comparison of research priorities. The following research topics were identified as needing further research:

- Risk Assessment Tools—Investigation into how risk factors influence the likelihood of radicalization and extremist behavior. Additional research into the validity and utility of existing risk assessment tools.
- Terrorist Use of the Internet—How are extremist groups using the Internet to share messaging and recruit new followers? How do they use social media to give messaging apparent credibility?
- Strategic Communications—What methods are effective for countering violent extremist ideologies? How are the messages best delivered? How are they best received?
- Online/Offline Behavior Connections—How are online and offline behaviors related? Is online behavior predictive of offline behavior? What are the factors that influence whether online behavior will translate to the real world?
- Segmentation and Tailored Approaches—What messages and approaches are appropriate for which groups? How does the target population for messaging consume media and how can that be leveraged to improve likelihood of success?
- Secondary and Tertiary Prevention Programs—What programs exist and what is the research evidence to back their efficacy? What are new/novel approaches that might show promise for preventing radicalization or encouraging desistance?
- Community Engagement and Infrastructure Development—How can awareness be built into the community? What steps can be taken to increase trust of local law enforcement? How can referral models be improved to increase the reporting of concerning individuals? How are referrals managed by local law enforcement and the community? What resources for reducing or managing the risk of violent extremism are available within communities?

- Communication—What communication models for law enforcement and communities are currently in place? How can communication among law enforcement, community members, and intervention professionals be improved? Where are the gaps in communication that result in failure?
- Residual Risk—Often those who carry out attacks are known to law enforcement or other entities and have been classified at lower risk levels. How can low-risk cases be managed and tracked long-term to prevent them from falling through the cracks?
- Pathways to Violence—Although significant effort has been placed on this topic, it remains largely unsettled. How can 5RD partners work together to support a more complete understanding of the models of radicalization pathways. How do individuals/groups become radicalized?
- Integrating Returnees—What types of treatment and assistance could be implemented to assist in the reintegration of returnees into their families and society? What type of follow-up and monitoring activities are warranted for returnees?
- Economic and Other Benefits of Terrorism Prevention—What is the value of prevention? How can benefits of terrorism prevention be quantified? What is the return on mission (e.g., moving beyond understanding immediate, tangible returns to understand how efforts impact the overall mission)?
- Evaluation Research—There is an ongoing need for evaluation studies to assess the impact of training, education, awareness, and treatment programs. What is the impact of policy decisions?

Following the initial brainstorming effort, the groups were encouraged to discuss high-priority research needs and identify possible steps that could be taken by participating members to address these gaps.

10. Summary

The following section summarizes the findings around each objective and identifies future actions to strengthen the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group and opportunities for future collaborations.

10.1 Administrative Structure, Membership Plans, and Communication Plans

Further formalizing the administrative structure of the 5RD Terrorism Prevention Working Group through formalized membership and communication plans will help 5RD members improve their ability to communicate the results of their research, coordinate and collaborate on future research, and develop a group identity. Based on results of the meetings, the below changes are recommended to help achieve each goal.

10.2 Recording 5RD CVE Network Activities

Based on the results of the Capturing Past Achievements facilitated discussions, the second objective was mostly accomplished successfully: delegates all recognized and supported the need to

create such a system, then collaborated to provide comments and recommendations on a draft version of an action tracker. A revised version of the action tracker is included in ***Appendix D***.

Throughout the meeting, delegates reported a need to justify the impact and necessity of terrorism prevention research and programming. Thus, the action tracker fulfills two imperatives: the need to share priorities and findings with the members of the 5RD network, and the need to articulate collaboration and involvement in the network. At several points during the meeting, new anecdotes of findings or research were shared with the group, and delegates expressed interest in tracking the progress of the project, including receiving updates on any outputs or findings. Additionally, several delegates expressed a desire to outline overarching themes and priorities for research for partner nations to either decide not to invest resources in if another country was already doing so, or to identify areas for potential collaboration. A well-organized and curated action tracker would fulfil both needs. In addition to a convenient platform to map and organize research efforts, the action tracker would provide an easily updateable platform for 5RD representatives to present to stakeholders and funding institutions to demonstrate return on investment for participating in the 5RD network. One delegate described the benefit as being able to show that just by participating, they benefit from all of the research conducted within the network, which translates to money saved: "I can show them all the money I did not have to spend to get these results." Delegates then reacted to a draft action tracker developed by DHS S&T, including noting critical items and limitations. Finally, next steps were outlined to incorporate the feedback collected during the meeting and send around again for countries to review and provide additional comments. DHS S&T volunteered to assume the lead on the revisions, while OSCT offered to create a graphics depicting the intended value and operating procedures of the 5RD network to share with stakeholders. Additional work needs to be done to identify the parties responsible for updating the action tracker for each country and establishing the frequency of updates—there was consensus for quarterly updates during the meeting.

Exhibit 14. Administrative Structure Priorities

Communicate Research Results/Increase Stakeholder Buy-In

- Research briefs with graphics directed toward policy teams
- Activity tracker
- Annual meetings in conjunction with FCM meeting

Increase Coordination/Collaboration and Reduce Duplication

- Activity tracker
- Research database/library
- Topic-specific webinars held every 6 months
- In-person meetings every other year to update the other members on current research priorities for each nation

Develop Group Identity

- Working group mission statement, updated as needed
- Annual meetings in conjunction with FCM meetings
- Membership directory
- Stakeholder map
- Shared working group calendar

*Recommendations can occur across multiple goals.

10.3 Current Research and Development Priorities and Prospective Projects

Throughout the meeting, all countries actively participated in presenting on their recent research achievements and current research highlighting research and development priorities for each country and, by extension, the 5RD Network. Additionally, participants worked to identify many notable gaps in terrorism prevention research. Although many gaps and areas for future research and collaboration were highlighted, there was consensus on four priority areas for future 5RD terrorism prevention research:

10.4 Managing Residual Risk

Several recent terrorist attacks were perpetrated by individuals who had previously been identified as a potential risk. This lends some support to current identification and reporting efforts; however, it also highlights the challenge associated with the long-term monitoring and management of cases that have previously been investigated and categorized as low-risk. On the surface, these appear to be cases where some residual risk was present and may have been reignited over time. The UK has done some work in this area and could present findings during a teleconference as a potential starting point for further investigation. Future opportunities for collaboration could include investigations into the concept of residual risk and how it impacts long-term individual or group behavior or attempts to develop strategies for managing residual risk given resource constraints.

10.5 Digital Engagement (Terrorist Use of the Internet)

The use of the Internet by terrorists and other coercive groups as a tool to organize and magnify the reach of their messaging campaign has long been a topic of interest. The need for further research and collaboration in this domain was a key theme during the 2018 meeting of the Five Country Ministerial. Much of the early work in this area has focused on identifying the locations where extremist groups congregate online and how they leverage social media and other resources to spread their message and recruit new members. Additionally, focus has been placed on removing these sites to prevent further communication. One concern that arises following online take downs is that law enforcement no longer knows where these individuals are congregating and thus becomes less effective at monitoring their communication. Potential collaboration opportunities include improving methods for locating communication hubs, understanding how communications are received and interpreted by audiences, and what impacts Internet take downs have on monitoring operations.

10.6 Pathways to Violence

Participants identified this topic as one that has been researched extensively yet still feels inadequate. Specifically, questions arose regarding different theories that have been proposed and how they complement or contradict each other. Discussion also focused on how existing models can be used to better understand and potentially interrupt the journey from initial contact with extremist ideologies to demonstration of extremist beliefs. Potential opportunities for collaboration

include cataloguing existing models and identifying methods for leveraging existing models with the goal of improving programming to offramp individuals in the process of radicalizing.

10.7 Intervention Models

Further development and evaluation of programming and interventions to interrupt radicalization and rehabilitate extremists was identified as a critical area of need. Initial programming efforts have been implemented and evaluations of these programs are now populating the literature. Canada is currently undertaking an effort to gather and review literature related to existing intervention models. Participants agreed that this would be an important first step toward understanding what models have been implemented globally and what has shown promise. Future collaboration opportunities include a review of existing programming methods, the identification of key research questions that contribute to the ongoing development of interventions, and theoretical development of potentially innovative solutions.

Appendix A: Workshop Agenda

2018 Five R&D
Terrorism Prevention Workshop Agenda

September 10-13, 2018
Grange Wellington Hotel
London, United Kingdom

DAY 1: Review of the 5RD TP Monday, September 10, 2018: 8:30am 5:00pm	
8:30am – 9:00am:	**Registration & Check In, Grange Wellington Hotel, 71 Vincent Square, Westminster, London SW1P 2PA, UK**
9:00am – 10:00am:	**Welcome and Introduction** • Welcome, Home Office • Purpose and Objectives of Meeting, Home Office
10:00am – 11:00pm:	**Introduction of Participants** • Introduction of Country delegations
11:00am – 11:30am	**Break**
11:30am – 1:00pm	**Facilitated Session on Administrative Structure and Objectives (Objective 1)** • Tracking and Communications
1:00pm – 2:00pm:	**Lunch – Provided at the Grange Wellington Hotel**
2:00pm – 3:30pm:	**Lessons Learned and Achievements of 5RD (Objective 2)** • Nature, role and successes over the last three years • United Kingdom • Australia • Canada • United States
3:30pm – 4:00pm:	**Break/Networking**
4:00pm – 5:00pm:	**Capturing past achievements** • As part of Objective 2

DAY 2: Resetting R&D Priorities Tuesday, September 11, 2018: 8:30am 5:00pm	
8:30am – 9:00am:	**Check In, Grange Wellington Hotel**
9:00am – 9:30am:	**Introduction to the day/objectives – RTI**
9:30am – 11:00am:	**Reset and Reclassification for Research Priorities (Objective 3)** • United Kingdom • United States
11:00am – 11:30am	**Break**
11:30am – 1:00pm	**Reset and Reclassification for Research Priorities (continued)** • Australia • Canada
1:00pm – 2:00pm:	**Lunch – Provided at the Grange Wellington Hotel**
2:00pm – 3:30pm:	**Policy and Operational Alignment (Objective 3)** • Facilitated session to identify new gaps, challenges and best practices
3:30pm – 4:00pm:	**Break/Networking**
4:00pm – 5:00pm:	**Policy and Operational Alignment (continued)** • Facilitated conclusion setting the stage for future requirements

DAY 3: Strategic Communications Wednesday, September 12, 2018: 9:00am 4:00pm	
Day 3 Location	**Churchill War Rooms, King Charles St, London SW1A 2AQ, UK**
9:00am – 10:00am:	**Coffee**
10:00am – 10:25pm:	**Overall Introduction** • RICU • Stratagem
10:25am – 11:25am	**Developing an Audience Based Approach** • Audience-first communications and segmentation research • Target audience analysis in strategic communications
11:25am – 12:25pm	**Context and Responses** • Localised approaches • Responding to crises and developing responses
12:25pm – 1:25pm:	**Lunch – TBD**
1:25pm – 3:10pm:	**Measuring Effect** • MOE • Monitoring and evaluation • Government communications crisis response exercise
3:10pm – 3:20pm:	**Closing Address**
3:20pm – 4:20pm:	**Government Closed Door Session**

DAY 4: Establish Research Goals & Objectives Thursday, September 13, 2018: 8:30am 4:00pm	
8:30am – 9:00am:	**Check In, Grange Wellington Hotel**
9:00am – 9:15am:	**Introduction to the day/objectives**
9:15am – 10:30am:	**Facilitated session on future needs, requirements, objectives and value of 5RD (Objective 3)**
10:30am – 11:00am	**Break**
11:00am – 12:30pm	**Future collaboration 'Rapid Exchange'** • Each country identifies interests, ideas, areas for future work
12:30pm – 1:00pm:	**What we should be doing and when** • Securing commitment by the participants • Agree on action items and follow-up tasks
1:00pm	**Adjourn**
2:00pm – 2:30pm:	**Campbell Collaboration Kick-off Overview – DHS S&T + UK Home Office** • Overview of Campbell Collaboration and systematic reviews
2:30pm – 4:00pm:	**Campbell Collaboration: How to Conduct Systematic Reviews – DHS S&T + UK Home Office** • In-depth session on systematic reviews

Appendix B: Participant List

Katerina Agostino
Australia
Defence Science & Technology Organization

Ajmal Aziz
United States
Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Tom Bucke
United Kingdom
Office of Security and Counter Terrorism
Home Office

Matthew DeMichele
United States
RTI International

Jennifer Foley
United States
Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Katharine Gorka
United States
Department of Homeland Security

Brett Kubicek
Canada
Public Safety Canada

Richard Legault
United States
Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Ross McNeil
Australia
Victoria Police

Ross Owens
United States
RTI International

John Picarelli
United States
Office of Terrorism Prevention Partnerships
Department of Homeland Security

Llewellyn Salgado, Jr.
United States
Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Emily Saulsgiver
United States
Science and Technology Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Angela Scholes
United Kingdom
Office of Security and Counter Terrorism
Home Office

Casey Tischner
United States
RTI International

Simona Verga
Canada
Defense R&D Canada
Centre for Security Science

Phelan Wyrick
United States
National Institute of Justice
Department of Justice

Dustin Williams
United States
RTI International

Appendix C: Participant Bios

Australia

Katerina Agostino serves as Program Leader National Security within the Defence Science and Technology (DST) Group. In this role Katerina is responsible for building and coordinating the Science and Technology Program to address the Australian National Security research priorities. She has served in other senior roles including, Scientific Advisor Intelligence and Group Leader - Human and Social modelling and Analysis. Here she led and coordinated research programs that incorporate Social Network Analysis; target audience analysis; multi-modal discourse analysis; social modelling; countering violent extremism; trans-disciplinary research methods; and intelligence analytics.

Ross McNeill serves as Superintendent of the Counter Terrorism Command for Victoria Police. Ross has been a member of the Victoria Police Force for 37 years. He has conducted duties across all aspects of policing, including General Duties, Crime Investigations, drug crimes and internal investigations, business continuity, emergency/crisis management and Counter Terrorism. Ross has been at executive level in the areas of professional development, regional operations, media and corporate communications, emergency management and Counter Terrorism. He has developed common operating policy both nationally and on a statewide basis for evacuations, multi-agency exercising and terrorism response arrangements.

Canada

Brett Kubicek serves as the manager of Research and Academic Relations for Public Safety Canada. His research experience includes large-scale surveys as well as thick-description community-based qualitative studies on themes such as emergency preparedness and resilience.

Simona Verga is a Defence Scientist with Defence Research and Development Canada's Centre for Security Science (DRDC CSS). Since joining DRDC in 2006, Dr. Verga has conducted work in operations research and analysis, providing scientific advice and decision support to safety and security partner organizations, largely focused in the areas of risk assessment and community resilience. Currently she manages a portfolio of research projects in the Community Resilience domain at CSS, which includes countering radicalization and violent extremism. Before joining DRDC, Dr. Verga completed a Ph.D. in Physics at University of Alberta and conducted research on microsystems and high temperature superconductors.

United Kingdom

Tom Bucke, Head of Office of Security and Counter Terrorism Research and Analysis, Home Office. Tom has worked in the counter terrorism and serious organised crime area since 2015. He currently heads a unit of 35 analysts with skills in economics, social research, operational research and statistics. Their objective is to support ministers and senior policy officials through analysis and objective presentation of evidence across a range of subjects including the effectiveness of approaches to CVE. Tom began his career conducting research on football violence before moving

on to projects on police oversight, drugs prevention, police powers, suspects rights, reducing reoffending, immigration and various other topics.

Angie Scholes is a social researcher working in Home Office Analysis and Insight, heading up the Prevent Research and Evaluation team. Angie's team covers a range of work to inform Prevent delivery, such as monitoring of local coordinators and projects, evaluation of locally delivered projects, publication of Official Statistics on referrals to the UK Channel programme, and development of evaluation approaches for various other parts of the Prevent programme.

United States

Ajmal Aziz is a Program Manager at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) with broad experience in managing advanced technology programs for the homeland security enterprise.

Jennifer Foley is a Program Manager in the United States Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate. She is responsible for managing projects related to terrorism prevention, child exploitation, and human trafficking.

Katharine C. Gorka joined DHS in January 2017 as a senior advisor for Policy. In that capacity, she focuses on DHS's terrorism prevention programs (formerly Countering Violent Extremism), including combatting terrorist use of the internet.

Richard Legault Dr. Richard Legault is the director of the Social Sciences Portfolio within the DHS Science and Technology Directorate Technology Centers. He oversees all research and development portfolios related to social and behavioral science domains. Current areas of effort include terrorism prevention; human performance in security and disaster response; counter human trafficking; counter child exploitation; workforce technology adoption and implementation.

John Picarelli is the Deputy Director for the United States Department of Homeland Security's Office of Terrorism Prevention Partnerships.

Llewellyn (Lew) Salgado, Jr. is a Program Support Contractor for Lafayette Group at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) with broad experience in providing program analysis support, including Emergency Preparedness and Risk and Vulnerability Assessments.

Emily Saulsgiver is a Program Support Contractor to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). She is part of the 5-Country Research and Development (5RD) Executive Secretariat, which supports the 5RD Council and a number of 5RD Networks.

Appendix D: Updated Draft Action Tracker

Five Country Research & Development Network: Activities and Outcomes

Terrorism Prevention/Countering Violent Extremism

ID #	ACTIVITIES (PAST & CURRENT)	Activity Type	Lead Country (POC)	Years Active
1	**Campbell Collaboration Evidence Base Reviews** - Joint program between each country with contributions including - Funding of reviews and training, dissemination of reviews, expertise in review topics, expertise in developing evidence criteria (Australia, Canada, UK, U.S.) Evidence reviews will cover what is known and what works in key areas.	Shared Effort/Joint Programs	United States (Richard Legault)	2018 - present
2	**5RD Meeting 2015 –** In July 2015, DHS S&T convened terrorism prevention colleagues from the 5RD member countries for a summit to coordinate future efforts, identify and address gaps, reduce duplication of effort, maximize efficiency of current programs, and identify future collaborative opportunities.	Shared Effort/Joint Programs	United States (Richard Legault)	2015
3	**Engagement with Communication Service Providers** - The UK is advancing evidence base on best practices in dealing with extremist activity and content online. They have commissioned 3 projects underway (2017-2018) and have agreed to share research with member countries.	Shared Effort/Joint Programs	United Kingdom (Tom Bucke)	2017 - present

The Five Country Research & Development Network (5RD) can support a range of activities such as government cooperation, research collaboration, information sharing, mutual aid, or technical assistance to develop evidence-based solutions for critical needs. The 5RD approach is designed to address shared national concerns more efficiently by encouraging (1) cost avoidance, (2) accelerated schedules, (3) unique solutions, and (4) peer validation. The following guidance is a collection of best practices for successful engagements, success factors, and outcomes with a description of why each element is important.

ID #	ACTIVITIES (PAST & CURRENT)	Activity Type	Lead Country (POC)	Years Active
4	**Exploring the Role of Information Providers in CVE** - Canada is on task to lead the Five Eyes collaborative research efforts to increase knowledge base on the role of both traditional and social media in sharping public attitudes and narratives. Canada identifying opportunities or events that can be leveraged to engage information providers and civil society actors. Canada has identified the Tech Against Terrorism in Toronto in spring of 2018.	Shared Effort/Joint Programs	Canada (Brett Kubicek)	2017 - 2018
5	**Sharing Guidance on Mechanisms and Frameworks to Provide National Support for CVE** - Canada hosted a summit in March 2018 titled, "Building Connections Week: Multi-Agency Intervention Approaches to Addressing Radicalization to Violence – Canada Centre" which had participation from a majority of the 5RD CVE partners.	Learning from Past Experience	Canada (Brett Kubicek)	2018
6	**Provide Support To Local-Level Organizations In Efforts** - The United States is sharing information and experience from establishing local frameworks to prevent and counter violent extremism and promote community resilience. United States is providing methods & results of process evaluation of local-level programs.	Learning from Past Experience	United States	2017 – present
7	**Sharing of Community Resilience Initiatives -** Canada to gather and share lessons learned from closely related national programs such as those supporting local-level crime prevention and other community safety and resilience building initiatives.	Learning from Past Experience	Canada (Brett Kubicek)	2018 - present
8	**Sharing of Formative & Impact Evaluations -** United States has shared results of formative evaluations and will share impact/outcome evaluation (with methods) of logical intervention and coordination programs.	Learning from Past Experience	United States	2017 - present
9	**NATO SPS Proposal Support for "Evaluation Support for CVE at the Local Level"** – Partners from Australia, UK, Canada, and NATO partners outside of the 5RD have coordinated letters of support and investments into a proposed project, "Evaluation Support for Countering Violent Extremism at the Local Level", with Harvard School of Public Health (a DHS S&T performer).	Technical Support	United States (Richard Legault)	2017 - present

ID #	ACTIVITIES (PAST & CURRENT)	Activity Type	Lead Country (POC)	Years Active
10	**Develop And Share Methods To Assess And Design Prevention/Intervention Programs** - Canada is developing a library and tools to help develop, test and validate tools in areas like performance measurements and risk assessment in coordination with some 5RD partners. Expected in 2018.	Technical Support	Canada (Brett Kubicek)	2017 - present
11	**International Expert Elicitation on Program Evaluation** – In September 2017, DHS S&T convened experts from academia, practice, and government to discuss best practices and lessons learned to enhance shared understanding and capabilities for evaluating terrorism prevention programs.	Learning from Past Experiences/Technical Support	United States (Richard Legault)	2017
12	**5RD Meeting 2018** - In September, OSCT convened terrorism prevention colleagues from the 5RD member countries for a meeting to formalize membership and communication plans of the 5RD network, develop methods for recording and sharing activities, and to identify and articulate future research priorities and opportunities for collaboration.	Shared Effort/Joint Programs	United Kingdom (Tom Bucke)	2018

SHARED BENEFICIAL OUTCOMES	
Cost Avoidance	Ensuring that unnecessary duplication of effort or lack of prior knowledge does not result in increased cost
Accelerated Schedules	Relying on joint efforts to ensure that critical work and tasks can be completed as quickly as possible
Unique Solutions	Sharing and vetting innovative solutions that can be supported, developed, and operationally tested by R&D, policy, and operational partnerships
Peer Validation	Independent, objective input from experienced partners across all of the available disciplines in the 5RD including science, policy, and operational experts.

5RD ACTIVITIES	
Shared Effort/ Joint Programs	• Bilateral Project Agreements • Shared outcomes for joint goals • Shared evaluation outcomes
Learning from Past Experience	• Sharing data, outcomes, and findings
Technical Support	• SME technical assistance • Competition criteria • Methodological support (scientific design, draft product feedback) • Program/project design

Critical Success Factors/Key Performance Indicators for International Engagements:

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcome/Impacts
What resources go into a program? • Funding • Managing Personnel • Performers • Stakeholders	What activities the program undertakes? • Research projects • Data development • Meetings / conferences • Governing/oversight bodies	What is produced through those activities? • Reports & Findings • Data tools • Peer Reviews • Consultation & Guidance • Written Agreements (PAs/TAs)	The changes or benefits that result from the program? • Cost Avoidance • Accelerated Schedules • Unique Solutions • Peer Validation

CSFs			
What should be done in order to be successful? Specify requirements for the success – qualitative, standalone, use insights.			

KPIs			
Are we successful? Indicate what is being done – quantitative, depend on benchmarks, and generate insights.			